

Agricultural.

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE.

The following account of the mode of cultivating the grape is from C. M. Glidden, of Ohio, who has succeeded wonderfully in obtaining crops of grapes:

Mr. Glidden lets his vines grow, make all the wood he can coax them to do, and then he "feeds" them to make them produce fruit—feeds them every day during the season.

His ground is the hard clay soil of the Ohio river bottom.

1. He makes it rich as possible with stable manure, to the depth of 15 or 18 inches, mixing in lime to a considerable quantity, and sand enough to make the ground, after it is prepared, light and porous. His ground gives to the foot like a sponge.

2. He digs a trench 3 1/2 feet deep by 3 1/2 feet wide, throwing the prepared earth on the other; and sets in the trench the posts for an arbor. In the bottom of the trench he places bones from the slaughter-house, to the depth of five or six inches; upon the bones he packs solid about 18 or 20 inches of stable manure, upon the top of which he puts the prepared earth, taken from the top of the trench in digging, and the clay from the bottom is spread over the surface of the ground.

3. He sets his plants. After that he never digs the ground, but applies all "feed" in a top-dressing.

4. In the cases of bearing vines, every day when it does not rain the whole surface of the ground is freely sprinkled with water, from the time the grapes are formed until ripe. All the summer all his vines are fed with lime water, about two-thirds of a bucketful of lime to 80 gallons of water. And all the soap suds and all the dish water from the kitchen is fed to the vines. The heavy bunches are tied up with twine to support them.

5. He nips back the bearing branches, going over the vines about three times, to equalize their growth, lets them grow no longer than eight or ten inches, and keeps them there.

6. After bearing—at the proper season—he cuts off the bearing branches smooth to the vines; the next year the bearing branches again shoot out at the same place. He then gives the whole surface of the ground a coating of manure, and sawdust on the top of that.

7. The posts of his arbor (three or four inches square, planed and painted) are set about seven feet apart, the centre of the trenches being about the same distance between; posts about seven feet high. Iron rods, round, one-fourth of an inch in diameter, run through the posts and along the top, about 14 inches apart, forming the sides and top of the arbor. The vines run across the arbor on the top about six or seven inches apart. In bearing, the blue sky over head is scarcely to be seen for the bunches of blue grapes. As the sun sets and shines in on the side of the arbor, mist can be seen falling from the vines almost like rain.

8. No mother ever nursed her children with more unwearied and tender care than does Mr. Glidden his grapes. But they repay all time, all care bestowed.

9. Mr. Glidden's grapes never blight or rot; never fail!—[Cincinnati Gazette.

Correspondence.

The following letter from Elder John G. Holman to Pres. B. Young, relating to this season's immigration, which we have been kindly favored with for publication, will, we have no doubt, be very interesting to our readers.

WYOMING, N. T., June 26, '65.

PRES. B. YOUNG,

DEAR BROTHER:— This evening, 6 p.m., the Danish company arrived, about 550 in number. They brought with them the bodies of three persons that had died on the steam-packet, "Denver," coming up the Missouri river, between St. Joseph and this place. A child died two hours after their arrival, and about 30 have died since they started from their native lands, four of whom have died between New York and St. Joseph. The diseases were mostly measles, followed by scarlet fever, and debility produced by diarrhoea. The company are industrious and cleanly, and every attention has been paid to their sick. Elders Winberg and Svenson, have had the care of the company; when they arrived at New York they were accom-

panied by Elder Miles P. Romney to this place. The company is composed of Danes, Norwegians and Swedes. Elder Henson Walker has arrived here; he joined the Danish company at Quincy. The Danish saints have brought with them several good tents, and they are pretty well armed and have considerable luggage with them.

The English company arrived here on the 15th inst. numbering nearly 400, one sister has died of consumption, and two of measles. On their arrival the saints were immediately conveyed to dwelling-houses, where they were made as comfortable as practicable. The poor families were supplied with medicines, and the ordinance was frequently administered to the sick.

It is the expectation to get the saints away as soon as possible, but how long before they will get started we cannot say, as the high waters in the Grand and Little Platte rivers, between St. Joseph and Quincy have washed away miles of railroad line, thereby hindering the forwarding of the wagons and other articles necessary for the outfitting of the emigration; in consequence of this a few of the saints have lost their luggage. It was with great difficulty the last arrival of saints got across, as the bottoms were entirely covered for miles.

We have many here that are entirely destitute, depending upon being assisted through. It is the intention of bros. Taylor and Holman to forward all the saints that are here, and will go, if means can possibly be arranged to accomplish the matter. There are plenty of cattle here for sale, at prices from \$140 to \$175 per yoke. The yokes and bows are already purchased. Flour is contracted for \$4 1/2 per sack. Bacon can be had at 16 1/2 cents per pound. Material for wagon covers and tents have been and will be forwarded in sufficient quantity to supply the demand. The health of the saints is generally good. Meetings have been held and have been well attended, all seeming to feel first rate, and glad they have so far been able to effect their emancipation from babylon.

There have been some 60 or 70 of the single men hired to the different merchant trains as teamsters to drive thro' to Great Salt Lake City. In addition to the single men employed as teamsters there are several married men with their families accompanying the trains, working their way through, receiving as wages the transportation of their families.

There are many of the brethren getting labor near by, during the time of their stay.

Elder W. H. Waylett arrived at New York on the 4th inst., after a passage of twelve days, he then joined the company at Castle Gardens in good health and spirits, and came in with them to Wyoming.

On the 29th inst., Lars Peterson, who arrived with his father, mother and some relatives, in the Danish company, went with a few emigrants to bathe in a small stream called the Weeping Waters, and took the cramp, as it is supposed, and was drowned unobserved by the balance of the company. He was a single man about 30 years of age, and had assisted some 20 of the Danish saints in emigrating; as soon as it was discovered, through seeing his clothes remain upon the bank, search was immediately made for him, and his body found in the bed of the stream. To-day he was buried, and a large concourse of Danish saints followed him to the grave, who feel to mourn his loss, as he was greatly respected by them.

I do not think of any thing further to mention at this time, excepting I am expecting Elder Thomas Taylor to arrive in ten or twelve days.

Ever praying for your welfare, and the continued prosperity of the cause.

I remain your brother,

JOHN G. HOLMAN, per GEORGE SIMS.

BEAVER, July 20, 1865.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—

Elder Amasa Lyman and self left Manti on Sunday, 16th, and held meetings at Gunnison, Round Valley, Cedar Springs, Fillmore and Beaver, with crowded audiences in every place.

The late rains have done much to bring out the crops.

We find the people healthy and prosperous, and ready to cast their votes at the next election. Amasa Lyman will represent Millard and Juab in the next Legislative Council.

Companies of Minute men are being organized in the different settlements, in consequence of the Indian depredations in Sevier and Sanpete counties.

The Sevier river bridge has been put in better condition than it has been in

for many years. The improvements made upon it are highly creditable.

The people of Beaver have built a substantial bridge across the main water ditch which runs through the city. A meeting house is in progress, with a quantity of rock on the ground, the foundation dug and the wall commenced. There are two schools in operation at present, with the expectation of having two more soon. There are three Saw mills, two Grist mills, and two Carding machines, also a Machine shop.

The people are pleased with the administration of Bishop John R. Murdock, who shows himself as much at home in his ward, as on the plains with his companies.

GEORGE A. SMITH.

Elder Silas S. Smith informs us that br's Smith and Lyman expected to meet the gathering from other places to celebrate the 24th in Pine Valley.

St. GEORGE, Washington Co., July 1, 1865.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

I furnish you the following items from meteorological observations taken in St. George during the past six months, believing that they will be of general interest to your readers:—

BAROMETER (OPEN AIR.)

Table with 4 columns: Month, Monthly Mean, Rain and Snow in inches, Rainy Days. Rows for January through June.

There were but few days when the clouds reached 10, and fewer still when they would remain all day.

Nearly every day a light breeze springs up between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., but there have been but few days in the six months when the wind has prevailed during the day with the force of 2 and upwards.

GEO. A. BURGON.

[From the New York Dispatch.]

MANLY SPORTS.

BY CHARLES HENRY DAY.

Mr. Augustus Fitz Maurice was a strong advocate of what he termed "manly sports," and the terms used by him in defence of them greatly astonished his dear mamma and sisters. He seemed to be of the opinion that to be favored with a large amount of brain, was a great misfortune, while the preponderance of muscle was the greatest blessing that could possibly be bestowed upon its possessor. Not that he cared about entering actively into the cultivation of his own muscle—he had tried the "manly art of self defence," and found that boxing engendered bloody noses and black eyes; boating blistered his hands, and he did not consider it safe, as he could not swim; yachting made him sea-sick; and as for base ball, he could neither hit the ball nor catch it. One thing the exquisite prided himself on, and that was his sportsmanship. He owned the most expensive gun and outfit, and the "stunniest" rig of any fellow on the avenue. Not that he ever went gunning—not he; the dog, gun and kennel were necessary that he might with propriety wear the sporting suit. Still he advocated "manly sports," and exercise to bring about physical perfection.

There was one exercise that seemed particularly suited to his case—that was billiards; his whole energies were divided between his toilet and this game. The cue, in his eye, surpassed the glove, the bat, the oar and the gun.

He told his mother that he played billiards for exercise; while it was his invariable custom to ride down town in the cars, when by walking the same distance he might have benefitted himself; a fact of which he had often been reminded by his father, who, like many another, had not forgotten the manner in which he had acquired his wealth, and had a very great contempt for his lazy son and his conceit.

One day, they got into rather an animated discussion on the subject, in which the father asserted that the son preached what he was not willing to practice; and although an admirable theorist, he showed no disposition to enter into any sport that required any physical exertion.

"As for billiards, they are the greatest humbug of them all. How ridiculous that one should seek health and exercise in a close room filled with the heat of burning gas, and refreshments in the

way of liquors and ales! Now I enjoy an occasional game of billiards myself; but for a man to spend the greatest portion of his time in punching ivory balls around a green topped table to ascertain who shall pay for the game and the 'drinks,' to an unreasonable hour of the night, and arising the next morning with a severe headache, that should convince any one that such a course was not beneficial to the health. If you cannot see the point, just place your mother and sisters in the same position and then consider it."

In reply, Augustus asserted that he was not lazy, that he did believe in physical exercise, and if he had an opportunity would prove it.

The next morning he beheld in the back yard a load of wood, a new saw and axe. At breakfast his father remarked,—

"I bought a load of wood, yesterday, which I am going to have sawed and split into kindling wood, as I think it will be a great saving, instead of buying it by the box at an exorbitant price, with short measure to boot; and as Gus likes exercise, he will find it indeed a manly sport to saw and split it."

The young man winced under the mischievous glances of his sisters, who expressed their pleasure at his discomfiture by the escape of a giggle, at which their father frowned darkly when they knew that he was pleased all the while.

It was a bitter pill for Augustus, but there was but one resort. It would never do to retract his statements in regard to the necessity of physical exertion, and to subject himself to the sarcasm of his father, or suffer the tormenting which he would receive from his mother and sisters; so he went bravely to his work and in a half hour had blistered his hands, and put himself quite out of breath; after which he slicked up, walked down to his father's office, where he met a cordial reception from the parent, who was inquiring to himself whether his son approved of the exercise he had prescribed him.

Augustus had not been in the office but a short time before he began to busy himself by folding the letters which lay upon his father's desk, and after folding them, to write upon them the names of the person from whom they were received and the date, and file them away as the clerks had done, much to the astonishment of those young men, who began to fear that one of their situations might be vacated and filled by their employer's son.

Customers remarked the strange face, and Augustus received many introductions to a class of men whom he saw were much superior to the addle-pated butterflies with whom he had been in the habit of associating.

He reached home in time enough before the dinner hour to get up a good appetite at the wood-pile, first sawing and then splitting as he tired of one or the other. And such an appetite has he had—not manufactured by drugs and poor liquor under the guise of "a popular bitter," which only gnawed at the stomach, but genuine hunger—his stomach, empty from "mixed drinks," craved for food.

It really seemed that Augustus drew common sense from that wood-pile, for he grew more sensible as the pile decreased; business hours found him in his father's office, and what he needed for exercise, hard at work at sawing and splitting.

And to those young men who prate so much of the lack of exercise, and ornament their rooms with unused boxing gloves, foils, Indian clubs, and dumb bells, or seek it in a gymnasium or billiard room with bar attached, we would recommend a mild course of sawing and splitting at their father's wood pile, whereby they not only benefit themselves, but make a slight reduction in the family expenses.

THE famous Siamese Twins live near Salisbury, North Carolina. They married sisters, and lived harmoniously until the wife of one had a sixth child while the wife of the other numbered only five. Then commenced a quarrel, the wives refuse to live under the same roof, though they remain on the same plantation. The brothers are about fifty years old, though one is the feebler, and looks at least ten years the elder.—[Cleveland Herald.

A PRESBYTERIAN church in Edinburgh is shaped like a fan; at one end it is 40 feet in width; at the other 116 feet wide. The aisles radiate from the pulpit,—which is at the narrow end—like the spokes of a wheel. The seats are arranged in three tiers one tier being nine feet above the other.