



AGRICULTURAL.

THE STRAWBERRY, ITS CULTURE, AND THE ADAPTABILITY OF THE IMPORTED VARIETIES TO THE DIFFER- ENT LOCALITIES OF UTAH.

ARTICLE, No. 2.

To cultivate the strawberry successfully a bed should be prepared, (of such size and measurement as will suit the taste and meet the wants of the person making it,) by spading in a heavy coating of well rotted manure, taking care to thoroughly pulverize all the lumps. For spring planting this should be done as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and for fall planting immediately after early peas are out of the way. Experience and observation combined have proven to our satisfaction, and we are assured that it is the opinion of those who have experimented the most, that the best as well as the most profitable way of laying off a bed, is to make the rows or drills three feet apart, and then set the plants from one foot to eighteen inches apart in the rows; the Vicomtesse on account of its fruit stems being so long and spreading out so far should at least be eighteen inches apart.

We remember having heard gardeners say that the strawberry might be transplanted every month in the year, except June; such a statement needs no argument to prove its fallacy in this latitude. But there are a great variety of opinions in reference to which is the best time to procure young plants and set out a new bed, some favoring July, others August and still others who will vote in favor of September, while we are fully convinced that April is altogether preferable to any other month, in this Territory where we have more or less drouth to contend with in the summer and fall of almost every year. And it is a well known fact that the strawberry requires a good deal of moisture, and hence it is reasonable to suppose that when the ground is in a thoroughly saturated condition, caused by the melting of the winter's snows, and there is an abundance of water flowing down our creeks, that would be the most suitable time for making a strawberry bed.

There are two modes of setting out young plants. One class of strawberry raisers are in favor of making a drill with a hoe, when the bed is light and moist, then carefully spreading out the roots of each plant in the drill and covering them with finely pulverized mould; another class use the setting stick altogether, which is certainly much less trouble than drill-planting. This mode of planting simply requires, after the bed is properly prepared, to stretch a garden line, take a setting stick, carry the plants in a small basket, and have on the ground a pail of water, for it should be remembered that in both these modes of transplanting all agree that the small fibrous roots should be dipped in water before placing them in the ground. In the adoption of either of these methods care should be taken to press the earth firmly around the roots. No plants should be used when the roots are found to be black, for they will not thrive.

If a bed of strawberry plants be set out in the spring, in either of the ways we have prescribed, there will not be more than one plant in a hundred die, but if transplanted in the fall the probability is that from one tenth to one twentieth will be lost, and especially if the time chosen for the work be late in September. This is easily accounted for in this dry climate, where all understand by experience how quickly all vegetation withers and dies, if left more than a week without the cooling and life-giving visits of our mountain streams.

To ensure a crop of fruit the year following spring planting, a good deal of labor will be required in order to keep down, or rather to see that the runners are cut off. This should be attended to about once in two weeks in the growing season. A bed set out in the fall will not produce a crop the year following. To take off runners from plants newly set out, a pair of large scissors or shears should be employed, lest by attempting to break or pull them off the tender young plants be loosened and thereby checked in their growth. It is

also important that the strawberry bed be regularly and thoroughly weeded. This has a tendency to lighten the soil, land after each periodic visit of this kind, if a fine rake be used to smoothen off the bed, it will be found to aid in the vigorous growth of the plants; and the oftener the soil around the roots is lightened up with hoe or rake the greater will be the yield of fruit.

The strawberry likes water, and it must be irrigated as often as once a week; twice a week would be better in the month of June, water being an important element in the development and maturing of the strawberry. Some strawberry growers make a ditch between every two rows, right in the centre, and as deep as it is broad, but this is not the best way. The nearer the water course can be brought to the roots of the plants, without disturbing them, the better. To do this, we recommend that a shallow ditch, or water course be made in close proximity to each row, and if a small trickling stream can be allowed to run along the rows during the whole time allowed for irrigation, so much the better for the plants.

Arguments have been made by non-professionals on the burning or scorching of strawberry plants, said to be occasioned by too much water, and purporting to demonstrate the danger of liberal irrigation, asserting now and again that such and such a bed had had too much water, and was consequently burning up. This may have been the case in a few instances, but we are fully persuaded that they are few and far between. We shall have something to say upon this part of the subject in our next article.

DOINGS OF THE GARDENER'S CLUB.

Agreeably to the notice published in our last issue the members of the Domestic Gardener's Club, met on Tuesday evening, 26th ult., to receive the report of their special committee, appointed to arrange and recommend a list of prices to govern fruit growers. A number of prominent fruit growers were present, and by unanimous vote they were all allowed the full privileges of the members for that evening.

The committee presented their report, which was taken up for consideration item by item, and the subjoined list was adopted without amendment:

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO GET UP A LIST OF PRICES OF FRUIT.

APPLES.			
PER BUSHEL OF 43 LBS.			
1st CLASS, SUMMER.		2d CLASS.	
Early Harvest	\$6 00	Belmont	\$5 00
Red June	6 00	Fall Beauty	5 00
Red Astrachan	6 00	3d class or cider apples	4 00
Sweet Bough	6 00		
and such other ones as are marked in the fruit books as being first-class apples.			
2d CLASS, SUMMER.		1st CLASS WINTER.	
Golden Sweet	\$5 00	Spitzenbergs	\$10 00
Early Joe	5 00	Winter Pearmain	10 00
		Northern Spy	10 00
		Clark's Pleasant	10 00
		Rhode Island Greening	10 00
		Saidwin	10 00
FALL APPLES.		2d CLASS.	
Porter	\$6 00	Hubbardston's non-such	\$8 00
Maiden's Blush	6 00	Nea's Ru set	8 00
Keswick Odessa	6 00	Green Winner	8 00
Fall Pearmain	6 00		
Gravenstein	6 00	3d class or common seedling	5 00
Rambo	6 00		
APRICOTS.			
1st class per dozen		Woodruff's	00 15
Gates'	00 25	Persia	00 15
Carrington's	00 25		
Wat's	00 25	2d CLASS.	
		Kaine's	00 50
		Sprague's	00 15

CULTIVATED MOUNTAIN CURRANT.

1st class	00 15	2d class	00 10
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PLUMS.

1st CLASS PER QUART.			
Imperial Gage	00 50	Columbian Gage	00 40
Smith's Orleans	00 50	Damson	00 40
Sayer's Favorite	00 50	Yellow Gage	00 40
Coe's Golden Drop	00 50		
2d CLASS.			
Buell's Favorite	00 40	Yellow Egg	00 30
Black Diamond	00 40	Blue Gage	00 30

The club then proceeded to decide upon a list of prices for peaches and grapes, which they did as follows:—

PEACHES.			
1st class per bushel	\$5 00	3d class	1 50
2d class	3 00		

GRAPES

Per lb.	60 75
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There not being many pears for the market this season it was thought best to defer action upon them until another year. Cherries, En-

glish currants and gooseberries being over for this season they were also left out of the list.

Hon. Wilford Woodruff moved that the DESERET NEWS and Daily Telegraph be requested to publish the doings of the meeting; seconded and carried.

All these prices were understood and decided to be United States coin, or its equivalent.

LARGE ONIONS.—Mr. Thomas W. Winter, showed us a bunch of red onions the other day raised from seed sown this spring, the average of them measured ten inches in circumference. Who can produce a better sample?

CURE FOR FLUX.—Dissolve a table spoonful of fine salt in half an ordinary tea-cupful of the best vinegar, take one-half for a dose, and repeat in less than an hour. If thirsty drink strong tea unsweetened.

FROM DAVIS COUNTY.

WILLOW SPRING FARM,
BOUNTIFUL, July 27, 1864.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR BROTHER.—We are nearly through with our harvest, the wheat is pretty good, also oats; sugar cane and corn, I believe, are gone up, at any rate nineteen acres in twenty. Potatoes are middling good; beets and carrots will not be a full crop, unless it rains right away; cabbage and onions are struck with blight and must be injured; many of the finest gardens are ruined for want of water. Watermelons and cucumbers are doing well with us thus far. Cauliflowers, Brussel's sprouts, Scotch kale and broccoli look fine, also pickling cabbage and saffoy; squash is looking well, currants first rate, peaches limited in quantity, some apples, plums and apricots getting ripe; our strawberries were good; lettuce, spinach, sea-kale and parsley did well; our radish, early turnip and asparagus made a tolerable crop; the pie plant, tomatoes and herbs promise fair for a good crop; young trees budded in June are doing well, our tobacco not doing much, probably for want of knowledge in regard to its culture; our silk worms were eaten up by the cat; our shallot onions, or multipliers have done well. A few top set onions, and red peppers are fine. Early York and early Enfield cabbage are doing fine, out of the way of blight. Peas, beans, summer squash, and late turnips look well, just out of the ground. The hay crop just finished cutting, while you were on your flying visit, will pass for a good crop, our grapes not recovered from last fall frost, mustard good; Osage orange seed never sprouted, but muskmelon doing fine.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think I have mentioned all the different articles now growing on this farm unless it be black walnut, mulberry, and some minor plants and herbs, flowers, &c. true, we have a little chickory and artichokes, the variety might be extended, still, we think it is pretty good for one farm, in fact we doubt if many farmers have as much on the same number of acres. We have under the plow nearly fifty-three acres. The amount raised, together with expence I will furnish the historian this next winter. One-fourth of the farm is sown to small grain, the other three-quarters to all sorts of crops. The expence for seed and team is heavy, the amount of labor will be equal to ten men constantly employed, considerable having been done by women and boys. A loss will be incurred of two thousand dollars for want of water.

We talk strongly of bringing out the Jordan, getting pumps, but at present however, we are packing water in pails to save our vines; it is a slow process, but it can be done. We are selling potatoes in our neighborhood at 12-1-2 cents per pound. The whole country here is dotted with a good crop of wheat, with an occasional bad one, some little of the late wheat is drying out - a few patches have small heads. Our range is all eaten out, and cattle must be let into the fields soon in order to make a live of it.

Now, Sir, I have mentioned nearly all the articles grown by me on this farm; I have given you matter enough for once. The variety is good and this of itself is quite a topic of discourse. My whole attention is bestowed upon this little farm; the method I have adopted may succeed, I think it will; many hands you know make light work.

We are working into the English method of keeping all farm stock upon the premises but it is hard to get at it with our poor fences and no rain, and almost every farm is overstocked i. e. we have more than we can keep with profit to ourselves or neighbors, the profits many times going down under the ice in Jordan, or dying in the streets for want. This policy will ruin any community. There is also too many strayed and stolen to allow much profits.

I might mention that I am teaching my young boys the art of cultivating the soil, while the girls are being taught reading, writing and sewing in school at home. Did the opportunity offer itself, I have thought I would take in gentlemen's sons and train them to be farmers, but the want of funds precludes the possibility of my doing this.

Very R respectfully,

WILLIAM S. MUIR.

DAVIS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY.

At a meeting held a few days ago the Davis County Agricultural and Manufacturing Society was reorganized. Hector C. Haight, Esq., was elected President, Charles W. Penrose, Secretary, and James Leithead, Treasurer. All the former Directors were re-elected for the present year.

The President made some remarks upon the condition of the society, and urged upon the Directors the importance of making an effort to put life into it. Showed the benefits that would result to the community from such an organization, and requested the Bishops and all influential men in the various settlements in the county to assist in making the society useful and popular, not that the people might expect to make two or three dollars for one, but that they might be aroused to emulation and competition.

Other gentlemen followed upon the same subject. It was then resolved that a fair be held at Farmington, on Friday, Sept. 30th, and Saturday, Oct. 1st, and to have races on Saturday, Oct. 1st.

After some remarks upon the cultivation of corn and sugar cane, meeting adjourned.

The Directors met again on the 17th and made arrangements for the coming fair and appointed awarding committees.

The Directors agreed to canvass in their respective districts for members. Conditions of membership, \$1 per annum. Some conversation ensued upon various agricultural topics and the meeting adjourned until Saturday, 9th September, at 2 o'clock p.m.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, Secretary.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.—Windows are kept free from ice by painting the glass with alcohol with a brush or sponge. Odors from boiling ham, cabbage, &c., are prevented by throwing red pepper pods, or a few pieces of charcoal into the pot. Percussion caps are found to poison children, if swallowed. Pigeons are hatched in eighteen days; chickens, twenty-one; turkeys, twenty-six; ducks and geese, thirty. A cement which is a good protection against weather, water and fire, to a certain extent, is made by mixing a gallon of water with two gallons of brine, then stir in two and a half pounds of brown sugar and three pounds of common salt; put it on with a brush like paint. Put potatoes of equal size into water while boiling; when done, pour off the water, scatter in some salt, cover the pot with a coarse cloth, and return it to the fire for five minutes, when they are ready for the table; even watery potatoes are thus made mealy.

FLOWERS.—In France and Italy, thousands of acres are planted with flowers to supply perfumery manufacturers alone. In Southern France, a single grower sells annually 60,000 pounds of rose flowers; 30,000 each of jasmine and tuberoses, 40,000 of violets, besides thousands of pounds of mint, thyme, rosemary, &c. Hundreds of others are engaged in this charming horticulture.

VARIETIES.

—A terrible drought prevails in Texas and in Louisiana. The prairies are so baked and so cracked into fissures that horseback travel is dangerous and wheels impossible. Cattle are dying in great numbers because the springs, creeks, bayous and rivers are dried. A recent traveler by the gulf coast says that he passed thousands of carcasses of cattle which had come to the sea shore and drank salt water until they died.

—Pack your cares in as small a space as you can, so that you can carry them yourself and not let them annoy others.

—Dew is an invisible vapor, which, chilled by the cool surfaces of the flowers, bursts into tears over the beauty that must fade.

—The poet, if questioned harshly as to his uses, might be unable to render a better apology for his existence than a flower might.

—Manly spirit, as it is generally called, is often little else than the froth and foam of hard-mouthed insolence.

—People say, they shell peas, when they unshell them; that they husk corn when they unhusk it; that they dust the furniture, when they undust it, or take the dust from it; that they skin a calf when they unskin it; and that they scale fishes, when they unscale them. I have heard men say they were going to weed their gardens, when I thought their gardens were weedy enough already.

—An Irishman was indulging in the very intellectual occupation of sucking raw eggs and reading a newspaper. By some mischance he contrived to bolt a live chicken. The poor bird chirruped as it went down his throat, and he very coolly said: "Be the powers, my young friend, you spoke too late."

—What a name: One of the Sandwich Island Judges is named Ii—that's the way to spell it—but whether it is pronounced Big I, Little I—or Double I—or Eye-Eye—or My-Eyes—who knows?

—A citizen of Urbana was presented by his wife with a child, some months ago, and he has been the father of one more every morning since. Of course his name is Moore.

—There is a lady in West Liberty, Ohio, who has favored her husband with thirty six dozen children at three births. Her name is Gross, and her children are Gross receipts.