

### Strawberry Culture.

When we consider the habit of growth, season of ripening, and permanency of the strawberry plant, we are led to the conclusion that the soil intended for its growth should receive the most thorough preparation. Its dwarf, spreading growth is not favorable for after improvement of the soil, farther than what can be derived from application on the surface. Ripening at a period which, in nine seasons out of ten, is characterized by deficient moisture in the soil, and extreme atmospheric aridity, suggests the idea of allowing the roots a deep and rich medium, where they can luxuriate uninfluenced by surface temperature. And when we farther consider that a strawberry plantation should produce at least three crops before removal, we may safely aver that the preparation of the soil in the first instance is of the utmost importance.

This leads us again to the foundation of all permanent improvement, sub-soil culture. Trench the soil at least 18 inches in depth, incorporating a heavy dressing of well decomposed manure, and if the soil is clayey, or adhesive in its nature, an application of charcoal dust will be highly beneficial. As a corrective for clayey soils, charcoal cannot be too highly recommended. In a physical view, it renders the soil porous and permeable to gases, and chemically, its absorbing and disinfesting properties are equally valuable, the amount of ammonia and other gases which it is capable of absorbing, giving it value as a fertilizer. On a soil thus treated, there will be no danger of a defective, half ripened crop, or the plants burning out, as frequently happens on poor, shallow soil, for although the strawberry is a plant of small structure, I have traced the roots, in favorable soils, a distance of three feet from the surface.

There are various methods of arranging the plants. They may be placed in rows 30 inches apart, the plants standing one foot from each other in the row, or planted in beds six feet wide, thus admitting of four rows, the plants 15 inches apart. Some strong growing varieties require more space than the above to attain their greatest perfection, and such as the Boston Pine, Goliah, &c., do best in hills 30 inches or three feet apart. The best method for garden culture is the first mentioned, keeping between the rows clear of weeds and runners, unless the latter are required for a new plantation, which, on the principal of relative cropping, should be done every third or fourth year, as the plants seem to retain their vigor and fruitfulness.

Young plantations may be set out at various seasons; either at mid-summer, fall or early spring. As early as young plants can be obtained, say about the last of July or beginning of August, is the time for mid-summer planting. Choosing a cloudy day for the operation, the plants immediately on removal should have their roots preserved by dipping them in a puddle. This system of encasing roots with a coat of mud, is very useful and efficient, and may be practiced in the transplanting of all young plants in dry weather, as it obviates, in a great degree, subsequent attention in watering. A thin covering of short grass, or litter of any description, should now be laid about the young plants. Planted thus early, a good growth will follow, the plants mature bud before winter, and produce an average crop the following season.

Fall planting is frequently practiced, and if the plants are set out early, not later than the middle of September, they will root and get somewhat established before winter; but the alternate freezing and thawing of the soil during winter, throws them out of the ground, unless the soil is of a sandy nature and protected with a covering of litter. Instead of planting them out permanently in the fall, it is more advisable to place them a few inches apart in a sheltered spot, where they can be preserved by a covering of leaves all winter, and planted out early in the spring. This practice not only affords time for a suitable and thorough preparation of the ground, but the plants being carefully lifted with small balls of earth to their roots, will produce a more uniform and vigorous plantation, than those permanently planted out in the fall.

Mulching is a very material consideration in strawberry culture, more particularly in spring and fall. Covering the ground between the plants with hay, leaves, &c., in spring, preserves the fruit while ripening, and retards the escape of moisture from the soil. In the fall a covering of short manure will serve the double purpose of enriching the soil and sheltering the plants during winter. Tan bark has been much recommended for this purpose, and has been pronounced a special manure for the strawberry. I have used it largely for many years; its protecting qualities cannot be questioned, and may be usefully employed as a substitute—but not equal to a mixture of partly decomposed leaves and stable-yard manure—for winter covering.

The long list of named varieties, and the constant additions to the list, renders it difficult to make a choice selection; some catalogues enumerate over 100 named sorts. Having tested at least half that number, I prefer and would recommend the three following as combining all that has been attained in the fruit:

1. For flavor alone, Burr's Pine. 2. For size and flavor, Hovey's Seedling, and for size, M'Avoy's Superior. These, with a few plants of the Cushing, or Buist's Prize, as fertilizers, will leave little to be desired in the excellence of this valuable fruit.

Some time ago the horticultural world was thrown into a small state of excitement by the announcement that in New Orleans they had a strawberry which produced a succession of crops during the summer. Plants of this variety soon found their way to the North, but, without exception, they have proved an entire failure. No doubt this peculiarity depended altogether upon the climate and treatment. I have frequently by peculiar treatment, gathered two crops in one season from the same plants. Our strawberry sea-

son might be much prolonged were means taken to irrigate the plants when necessary. This might easily be effected on sloping grounds, by forming a series of slight terraces, the plants grown in narrow beds somewhat elevated, leaving slight trenches between the rows of plants. These level platforms could then be saturated with water at pleasure, and communication being secured, the surplus water would descend from one to the other. The rain water falling on a dwelling house or barn, collected in a tank, would be sufficient for an ordinary plantation, and there is no doubt, would amply repay all trouble both in the quantity and quality of the produce.

WM. SAUNDERS,  
Landscape Gardener, Germantown.

**KEEP FRUIT TREES STRAIGHT.**—Trees in an open exposure often acquire a leaning position from the prevailing winds. This should not be suffered beyond a certain stage of the tree. When as large as one's wrist, they should be set up erect, and, indeed, thrown into the wind at an angle of ten or fifteen degrees; in order to bring them ultimately into a straight position.

This is best done by obtaining crocheted limbs from the woods, eight to twelve feet long, and placing the butt end, which should be sharpened, on the ground, and the crocheted end either against the trunk, immediately beneath the branching point, or against a large outer limb, if more convenient, securing it from chafing in the crotch, by a padding of straw, or litter, and setting the tree at once up to the desired angle of elevation. Loosen, also, the ground on the windward side of the root, so that it will not bind, and the work is accomplished.

Let this be done when the tree begins to make its summer growth, or soon after leafing out. One season, if the tree is thrifty, will be all that is required. If, however, it be obstinate, repeat the trial another year. The remedy is sure. Even large trees, which have acquired a permanent lean, may be thrown into an erect posture, by loosening the earth at the root, and occasionally cutting off an obstinate large root, without injury to its growth, and thus be made slightly. An erect tree will be longer lived and more fruitful than a leaning one, and not half so subject to casualty as if left to its own guidance.—[Ex.]

**CHOICE FRUITS.**—The following was vouchered to me, the other day, by a gentleman of my acquaintance, who has been a large farmer in this neighborhood for a number of years, who says he has tried the experiment and proved it to be a fact. If any should wish to try the experiment and prove it themselves, about the first of April is the time to try it:—

'The method of raising fruit trees by planting scions, is a great desideratum in the art of obtaining good fruit. It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expeditious, and requires no stock or tree.

They may be planted where they are required to stand, and the labor of one day will be sufficient to plant enough for a large orchard, after the scions are obtained.

The method of preparing the plant is as follows:—Take the scion as for grafting, at any time after the middle of February, and until the buds begin to grow considerably, and dip each end or shoot into melted pitch, wax or tallow, and bury in the ground, the bud uppermost, while the body lies in a horizontal position, and at the depth of three or four inches.

He says, that trees obtained in this way, bear in five years from the time of planting. We have no doubt of the practicability of this method of raising fruit. Last season he planted about twenty scions of different kinds of pears which appear to flourish.—[Corr. of Dollar Newspaper.]

**GROWING CUCUMBERS.**—We clip the following from an exchange. We have tried the same plan and proved its excellence:—

Take a large barrel, or hoghead; saw it in two in the middle, and bury each half in the ground even with the top. Then take a small keg and bore a small hole in the bottom; place the keg in the centre of the barrel, the top even with the ground, and fill in the barrel, around the keg with rich earth, suitable for the growth of cucumbers.

Plant your seed midway between the edges of the barrel and the keg, and make a kind of arbor a foot or two high for the vines to run on. When the ground becomes dry, pour water in the keg in the evening—it will pass out at the bottom of the keg into the barrel and rise up to the roots of the vines, and keep them moist and green.

Cucumbers cultivated this way will grow to a great size, as they are made independent both of drought and wet weather. In wet weather the barrel can be covered, and in dry, the ground can be kept moist by pouring water in the keg.—Cin. Gaz.

**STRAWBERRY FERTILIZERS.**—Take nitrate of potash, (saltpeter,) glauber salts, and sal soda, each, one lb., and nitrate of ammonia, one quarter of a pound, and dissolve all in thirty gallons of rain-water, and apply once a week for three weeks, commencing when the leaves first begin to start.

It should be put on at evening with a common watering-pot. A barrel will answer for a bed thirty or forty feet square. Water the plants every night during the bearing season copiously with soft water.

Another—procure a gallon of tannic acid, (strong liquid from a tan-vat) and dilute it with sixty gallons of water, and sprinkle your beds. This will increase the growth and flavor of strawberries to a remarkable degree. Cover your beds in the fall with spent tan-bark.

**THE CURRANT.**—To cultivate the currant thoroughly, it should be pruned to one stock six or

eight inches high, and planted against the south side of the garden fence for fruiting early in the season, and against the north side for fruiting later; in this way the fruiting season may be much lengthened. Suckers should by all means be removed as fast as they appear, and the herd pruned annually, keeping a sufficient distance from each other to admit the sun and air—the young shoots should be shortened at least one half the last season's growth, thus keeping up a good supply of lateral spurs for fruiting the succeeding season.

The ground around each bush must be kept well pulverized, and have a top dressing every fall, with a covering of fine manure, or good compost. Fork this in the spring, and apply immediately under the branches a mulching three or four inches thick of decayed leaves, grass, or fine straw. Repeat this every year, and very soon you will be surprised at the quality and quantity of your fruit.—[Progressive Farmer.]

**Plaster, for peas,** is one of the best applications that can be made, either to the garden or field crop. About 100 lbs. per acre is a good dressing, sown when the plants are a couple of inches high, after a rain or dew.

"PAPA, what does the editor lick his Price Current with?"

"Whip it? He don't whip it, my child."

"Then he lies, Pa!"

"Hush! Tom, that's a very naughty word."

"Well, by George! this ere paper says, 'Price Current carefully corrected,'—and I guess when I get corrected I get licked, hey! don't I?"

#### Answer to Enigma in No. 6.

A jolly Tar's the fellow gay  
That o'er the ocean plows his way;  
Tar's also a liquid from a tree,  
Used by the sailor while on sea.  
Tartars, the wandering tribe, you'll find  
In Asia, when the two're combined.  
The rat's the little quadruped  
That sometimes is in burrows bred.  
The plural of you and me is us,  
The last syllable of Tartarus,  
By ungodly subjects crammed  
In Plato's realm, where all are damned;  
Not Plato's—for that god, I ween,  
Is much too pure to be there seen.  
Charon, the ferryman, whose boat  
Does on the infernal river float.

ANNA MARIA.

#### Answer to Riddle in No. 6.

X and III the four thing are,  
Which you have begged me to declare;  
And though they are but four exact,  
Yet XIII they express compact;  
Cut them across and then you'll find  
Exactly VIII is left behind!  
However strange, there's only four  
Roman letters, and no more.

ANNA MARIA.

#### ENIGMA.

My first is a fish or an Englishman's job;  
Or some think its power the fire doth rob;  
My second is what the people all hate,  
And punish'd in hell by the flat of fate;  
But sure, my whole is a two-legged animal,  
That would be, could be, should be granny-in-all.

EYELASH.

## THE DESERET NEWS.

WEEKLY:

PRINTED ON WEDNESDAY:—DELIVERED ON THURSDAY.

ALBERT CARRINGTON...EDITOR.

TERMS—\$6 PER ANNUM.

OFFICE—P. O. BUILDING.

#### ADVERTISING.

[Ten Lines, or less, constitute One Square.]

**SUNDRY ADVERTISEMENTS:**  
One Square, each insertion : : : \$1.00  
Two Squares " : : : 1.50  
Three " " : : : 2.00  
Thus upward, with a half dollar to the additional square for each insertion.

**REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS:**  
One Quarter Column, (three squares or less) for each insertion : : : \$1.50  
Half Column, (seven squares or less) each ins. 3.00  
One Column, (fourteen squares or less) " 6.00

#### BOOK, JOB AND CARD PRINTING

Executed to order in this office; and having received some important additions to our stock of

#### Job and Ornamental Type,

We are prepared to do work at reasonable rates, and in the most approved style.

#### OLD MONONGAHELA!

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale by  
JOSEPH CAIN,  
Opposite Blair & Co's.

#### CHARLES SMITH,

WATCH MAKER, East Temple street, 1st door north of Goddard's Refreshment Saloon.  
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry repaired. A good selection of materials and crystals on hand. 34-ly

#### To Traders, Emigrants, and Freighters.

**MESSRS WARD & GUERRIER,**  
at Sandy Point, 7 miles west of Fort Laramie, on the main emigration road, would inform travelers to and from the States, and the public generally, that they will constantly keep on hand at their station, a good supply of fresh animals, groceries, provisions, and general assorted merchandise, which they will furnish on reasonable terms. They will also trade for cattle, mules, and horses. 117  
WARD & GUERRIER.

#### Conundrum.

Why is an opera dancer like a goose?  
Because she can stand on one leg so long.

#### MARRIED:

In Stone City, Cedar county, April 10, 1856, by Bishop Allen Weeks, Mr. DAVID K. CRAFTS and Miss PHEBE ANN RODEBACK.

#### DIED:

In Fort Cedar, Cedar Valley, April 12, 1856, MARY BENNETT, aged 68 years. She was baptized in the summer of '39, gathered with the saints at Nauvoo in '43, enduring all her sufferings with patience and fortitude, and on the 12th day of Oct. 1852, arrived in Salt Lake Valley. She died full in the faith of the gospel, with the full hope and assurance of a glorious resurrection with the saints.

On the 24th inst., of water on the brain, FRANKLIN, infant son of Geo. W. and Hannah J. Crocherson, aged 8 months and 23 days.

In this city, of inflammation, on the 25th inst., JANTHA ADELIA, daughter of Samuel W. and Mary H. Richards, aged 9 months and 23 days.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### English Alphabet for Sale.

**THE** English Alphabet, in large type, Capitals, small letters and figures, for school and family use, can now be had at the Deseret News Office.

#### NOTICE.

**I HAVE** in my possession a red and white 2 year old heifer, calved this spring, crop off the left ear, no brand visible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY WOOLLEY,  
Kay's ward.

#### TAKEN UP,

**A BRINDLE COW,** 4 years old, small white spot on the back and in the forehead, white on the belly; no marks or brands. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

R. H. PORTER,  
South Weber.

#### NOTICE.

**I HAVE** in my possession a large red COW, 4 or 5 years old, no brands nor marks, high horn some broken near the point. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges.

F. M. OWEN,  
Kay's ward.

#### NOTICE.

**W. M. H. BESS** brought up from Jordan, a light red COW, about four years old, a star in her forehead, white belly, white on the right fore leg, the bush of her tail off, and the end of her tail white, a small bit off both ears, no brand visible; she has a calf about a week old. The owner can have her by calling on

OLIVER BESS,  
15th ward.

#### NOTICE.

**IS** hereby given to those who have lost stock during the late Indian difficulties, that I have in my possession a dark sorrel mare colt, obtained from an Indian, April 18th, supposed to be two years old last fall, hind feet white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL McCLELAN,  
Payson.

#### NOTICE.

**STRAYED** from the subscriber on the 20th inst., out of the fifteenth ward pasture, a yoke of light red CATTLE, middle size, six years old this spring, branded F. Oakley on the high horn. Whoever will return them to the subscriber, or give information where they can be found shall be liberally rewarded.

CRAWFORD MOORE,  
15th ward.

#### Administrator's Notice.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of John Perry, late of Davis county, deceased, are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at his dwelling in North Canyon ward, Davis county, on or before the first day of June next.

WM. BROWN,  
Administrator.

#### Strayed or Stolen,

**ON** or about the 13th inst., from the bottom west of Sessions' settlement, and of the church pasture, a red, line bagged cow, marked a half crop in each ear, and branded S on the left hip and O on the right; the points of both horns are sawed off; it is expected she has a young calf. Any information concerning her will be liberally rewarded.

STANLEY FRANKLIN.

#### TANNERY.

**GOLDING & RALEIGH** wish to give notice to the public, that they have moved their Tannery, Boot and Shoe manufactory to their new location, on Bath-house street, one and a half blocks north of Union Square, where they will be happy to wait on their old customers and the public generally, to anything in their line of business.

We are paying a liberal price for hides and skins, fish oil, horse or wolf's oil. Will those indebted please give us a call, as well as those who are not? We wish in payment, all kinds of produce, butter, cheese, eggs; in short any kind of valley production. 8-2t

#### STOLEN

**FROM** Willow creek, Friday night, April 27th, a large sized cream colored Flashed horse, long, heavy bodied, black mane and tail, white spot between nostrils, one white hind foot, branded J on left shoulder, notched off when stolen, rather low in flesh. Also a grey pacer mare (Indian) no brands, hair on shoulders and fore legs rubbed off breaking snow.

A bay Spanish mule, medium size, branded F B on left shoulder and S K on left hip. Fifty dollars reward for the recovery of the animals, and one hundred reward for the apprehension of the thief. F. H. BURE,  
U. S. D. Surveyor.

#### DESERET DRUG STORE.

**W. M. S. GODBE**—Keeps constantly on hand, a complete stock of Botanical and other Drugs and Medicines. A full assortment of the celebrated Graefenberg Family Remedies, the wonderful efficacy of which is daily becoming more fully established.

An extensive variety of soaps, oils, perumerics and fancy goods and notions of every description. The celebrated SODA FOUNTAIN, (the only one in the Territory) in full operation! Also delicious ice drinks for the warm weather.

An abundance of ice for sale.

#### HEALTH TO THE SICK!

**READ! AND CALL AT THE "DRUG STORE."** The following Graefenberg Medicines are, with the greatest confidence recommended to the infirm and the distressed:

Dr. Libby's Pile Ointment  
Vegetable Pills  
Fever and Ague remedy  
Green Mountain Ointment  
Sarsaparilla compound  
Consumptive's Balm  
Health Bitters  
Eye Lotion  
Children's Panacea  
Graefenberg 'Manual of Health.' 8-3m