

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO PREPARE A STRAWBERRY BED.

To prepare a strawberry bed well it is necessary to commence some time previous to planting by applying a good coat of lime, to kill all the larva that may be in the soil, mixing it thoroughly to the depth of at least eighteen inches; then allow it to rest for a month or more. When ready to plant, manure with well-decomposed stable manure, leaf mold, wood ashes and charcoal, if easily obtained. The old-fashioned theory that manure was injurious has well nigh exploded. We have tried the experiment of growing strawberries without manure, but quickly found that it did not pay. Now we manure highly with well-decomposed horse or cow manure and leaf mold. After several years' experience, we have observed that some varieties require a peculiar adaptation of soil for their perfect development. For instance, that class of which the old Scotch runner is a fair representative, thrive well in a sandy soil, while Burr's Pine, Hooker, and Brooklyn Scarlet delight in a rich, loamy soil. La Constant, Triomphe de Grand, and most of the foreign varieties, like a moist clay soil, where they will not suffer from the effects of drouth during summer. In selecting plants for planting, the young runners are always the best; but when a variety is scarce, the old stools may be separated. Last year we planted a large bed of old plants, and the difference could not be distinguished. To have fine, large fruit, all runners should be removed, so that the strength of the plants may be concentrated in a few. The effect of removing the runners will soon be seen in the increased vigor of the plants, and in the formation of numerous crowns, which the following season will send out several fruit stalks, whereas if the runners are allowed to remain, the old plant becomes weak and unable to produce fine fruit.—[Thomas Cavanah to N. Y. Farmer's Club.

CLEAN THE CELLARS.

We advise farmers and others to be particular and thorough in cleaning their cellars, sinks, &c., and in removing all filth and rubbish from the vicinity of their dwellings. We advise it as a cholera preventative, and, likewise, as a precaution against the approach of various forms of sickness to which we are particularly liable in the summer season. Do not wait until hot weather comes, and the foul smell of decayed vegetables in the cellar render the work a necessity, but purify your premises now.

Soon as danger from freezing is over, all vegetables keep better if removed to an upper room where the air is dryer. After removing such from the cellar, and cleaning away the debris, it is well to scrape off a little of the bottom, if it be of dirt, and take it away, and then scatter some quick lime, or other disinfectant, in various places. Don't neglect to whitewash the walls and ceiling overhead. Then give the cellar a free airing when the weather is warm and dry. Provide, also, for a free circulation of air throughout the entire season. We believe that farmers' cellars can often justly be charged with producing much sickness. Clean up the yards, also, and be watchful that there is no decaying matter in proximity to the dwelling.—[Rural New Yorker.

DIRECTING A GRAPE VINE.

First, there must be a root formed—for the vine is a great feeder, and the feeding must be done through the root. Hence we clip off the first and second year's growth of the vine at the end of each season when the growth is suspended. The vine is gone, but the root is there; and its full force is thrown upon a new growth of wood, which will be as large, the new growth, as though the vine of the previous year had not been cut away. You then must have a good root. That is the driving power. Then, the vine in its third or fourth year, or older—you have but,

Secondly, to direct it. This a matter of fancy, knowledge merely. If there are many clusters started, remove some of them. The more you remove, the larger will be the bunches and the berries of those which remain. Thus you have it in your power to have the hand-somest of fruit. Besides, the quantity will be about the same as though you had not thinned. If you wish still larger, rounder and more perfect fruit, thin out the berries. Clip out with scissors. Clip out abundantly; the cluster will fill up—for there is a certain amount of filling up or growth to

be done by the roots, and what does not go into two bunches will go into one—providing it does not go into the vine to form wood; this, therefore, must be guarded. Hence, all non-bearing shoots are superfluous, and want pinching off at once, before much strength is expended upon them. But, as the old wood is not so good as new, encourage new growth. To this end save canes each year; and out with the old wood. As these canes bear no fruit the first year, you will necessarily have much wood that is non-bearing—this necessarily each year. But then your fruit will be so much better, what you have—not only better, that is, larger, but earlier, better flavored and ripe, matured and perfected, which you cannot get so well with old wood will keep your vine healthy. You will seldom meet with mildew; insects have less effect, as they have a greater power to combat—the increased vigor of the vine having a constant tendency to counteract injury.

You are thus directing your root-power, not into an excess of wood, but new necessary canes for the forthcoming year, and fruit. Pinch off all growth that is not directed to the two things of forming canes and fruit. You may clip a shoot at the cluster, or last bunch, if there is more than one. We have known the best success attending this mode; or, you may add one more leaf—or two even. We prefer close trimming.

Another thing: There are apt to be frail shoots. These do not well mature—and hence are not fit to bear fruit. These must be encouraged by checking the more thrifty. These thrifty, thus checked (by clipping off the ends of the shoots), will mature their wood the better for this operation—and the frail branch will receive the supply cut off from its thrifty neighbor—thus making a healthy ripened cane. Direct therefore to an equality, symmetry, according to your notion. You have the reins in your hand, and your steed is an obedient, with proper soil and care.—[Colman's Rural World.

ENGLAND.

STRIKE OF THE BIRMINGHAM BRICKLAYERS.—The bricklayers of Birmingham have nearly all struck for an advance of wages.

STRIKES IN LIVERPOOL.—The firemen and stokers employed on board the ocean going steamers have struck for an advance of 1l. per month, making their wages 5l. per month. This advance has been granted by the Inman, the Cunard, the National, and the Quebec and Montreal companies. The sailors in port have also struck for an advance of 1l. per month and it is understood that nearly all the shipowners have agreed to it. The ship-painters are on strike, and on Tuesday a man named Farrelly was committed to prison for one month for intimidation. The women employed as cotton pickers, who have hitherto been receiving 7s. per week, have seized the opportunity of an unusual demand existing for their labor, in consequence of the large amount of cotton damaged by the recent fires, to strike for an advance to 9s. per week. Great sensation was created on Change by the women parading the Exchange flags at intervals, and proclaiming their claims at the height of their voices.

STATE OF TRADE.

BIRMINGHAM.—The trade of this town is, so far as manufactures are concerned, as good as it has been for the last two months, but the factors' orders have been light this week, which is attributable to the fact that the country shopkeepers are pretty well supplied with stocks for the season trade. Manufacturers will not at present feel the fall off on that account, as most of them have sufficient orders on their books to keep them well engaged for some time to come; such is the case in the principal branches almost without exception. At the rolling mills they are well engaged, and the edge-tool makers, electro-platers, and metallic bedstead makers are all of them working full time. The fall in the price of copper will, it is not improbable, operate as a stimulant to some of the metal trades.

SHEFFIELD.—Orders are coming to hand rather slowly from the home and several of the Continental markets, and more distant markets are by no means active. Orders had, however, accumulated to such an extent during the briskness at the close of last and the beginning of the present year that workmen are well employed in nearly all branches. The saw makers are busy, and the engineers' tool-makers are doing a good trade. The cutlers are pretty fully em-

ployed in the more important departments, and there is moderate activity in the general steel trade, the order for railway material being large. The dispute in the file trade is still unsettled. The edge tool forgers have asked an advance of wages; it has been raised.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The iron trade suffers from the general paralysis in the commercial world, but at most of the leading works there is a moderate supply of orders for the Continent, the East Indies, and South America, and the home orders are tolerably good. For the United States a demand continues for immediate consumption, which is, however, kept within the narrowest limits. The fact that while the iron trade of South Staffordshire has been dull the exports of iron have been unusually large is only another proof of the great extent to which the production of iron is going on in other newly-opened districts. The hardware trades keep alive.—[Reynolds's Newspaper, May 13.

EARTHQUAKE.—A heavy shock of an earthquake was felt in this city a few minutes past six o'clock yesterday morning. The movement was north and south.—[Stockton (Cal.) Independent, June 6.

The earthquake felt in Stockton, Cal., on the morning of June 5th, was "heavy" at Sonoma, and "severe" at San Leandro. The Gazette, of the last named place says of it:

It was the hardest felt here since the shock of October last. The first indications were slight vibrations of the earth, shaking the houses, however, hard enough to wake all but the profoundest sleepers; then came a loud report like that of a distant cannon, followed immediately by a tremendous shaking of the earth, causing the frame houses, of which our town is mostly built, to totter and crackle as if they were going to pieces over the heads of their inmates.

SAN FRANCISCO.—This morning at about seven minutes past six o'clock, a severe earthquake occurred in this city. There was one continuous shock lasting from twelve to fifteen seconds, and closing out with so much vigor that steeples nodded and the houses rattled like dry bones. Thousands of people were very much alarmed, but none were hurt. The weather has been for the past few days, and still continues sultry.—[Flag, June 5th.

FLOUR,
BUTTER & EGGS,

TAKEN FOR

GOODS

AT

CHISLETT & CLARK'S

A Splendid and complete stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

On hand, which will be sold as CHEAP as they can be bought at any store in the city.
w25-1m†

THE

UTAH PRODUCE
COMPANY

ARE now prepared to receive Subscriptions and Deposits on stock. Also,

Flour, etc., on Commission.

WHEAT AND FLOUR PURCHASED.

WE WISH TO ENGAGE FREIGHT TO THE
NORTHERN MINES.

Apply at our Office at Eldredge & Clawson's.

A. O. SMOOT, Agent.

w20-1††

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

The Planing Machine

OF

Pres. B. Young, at the Mouth of
City Creek Canyon,

Is in good running order. Parties wanting Lumber PLANED can be accommodated on the shortest notice. s35-w19-1†

O, YES!

Come on With Your Green-
backs and Get a Bargain!!

A FARM FOR SALE!

A FARM containing about 200 acres of land, about 50 acres being under cultivation, the balance good hay and pasture land, under good fence, with 2 good dwelling houses and a trading store, with stabling, etc., erected thereon; together with one half interest in a good Flouring Mill, with 2 run of stones, with a never failing supply of water.

Said dwelling houses, store and flouring mill are erected on said farm, on the town site of Wanship, the county seat of Summit County, in the Territory of Utah. Greater inducements are seldom held out for purchasing property than are offered in the present instance, as the whole or a portion of said property will be sold, a bargain, at private sale. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, or at G. S. L. City.
s47-tfw24-t6*

G. G. SNYDER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL C. SNYDER, late of the City and County of Great Salt Lake, and Territory of Utah, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay, and all those having demands against said Estate to present the same to the subscriber for allowance and settlement, at the office of W. I. Appleby, Attorney at Law, in the 14th Ward, G.S.L. City.

GEORGE G. SNYDER,

Executor of said Estate.

May 1, 1866.

s44w22-3m*

WOOL CARDING

Who Want's Wool Carded?

MY CARDING MACHINES are ready to Card, and the building in a condition to receive Wool, near the Warm Springs, 19th Ward
SEE SIGN OVER THE BUILDING.

The Wool must be washed and picked clean and there should be one pound of clean grease to every eight pounds of Wool; the Wool to be greased at the machine. Vessels in which grease is brought must be taken away by the owners, that they be not lost.
s50w25-t††

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

FINE BOILED

DAIRY AND TABLE SALT

MAY BE HAD IN ANY QUANTITY:

Is, put up in any size Sacks, on the shortest notice, by

M. J. Snedaker,

9th WARD, G.S.L. CITY.

29sw-w15-1y†



E. R. Young & Sons,

Wholesale and Retail

One Price Store, 1st South St.,

(Nearly opposite the Theatre.)

WE will continue to receive ORDERS for GOODS from the East, at our Stores at SALT CREEK and G. S. L. CITY, up to the middle of June.

STORAGE TO ANY AMOUNT.

49s25wt††

Bark! Bark! Bark!

200

Cords of Red Pine Bark

WANTED BY

E. B. Tripp.

s16-w23-3m