

## Cultivo de las Presas.

Siempre que se emprendiere aumentar las eras de presas, convendría levantar las nuevas eras en este mes (\*); y si se tienen removers arraigados en tiestos, tanto mejor. Manténganse las eras viejas bien limpias de malas yerbas, y donde quiera que no se necesite poner nuevas plantas, cortente los vástagos ó guías tan á menudo como sea necesario. Pueden ser de mucha utilidad las siguientes indicaciones tomadas del "Durand, cultivo de las presas".

Si el plantío se hiciere en temprana estación, habrá lugar para replantar en caso de mal éxito de aquel. No hay otro remedio que este.

Si aconteciere, pues, que las plantas estuviesen dañadas de gravedad, convendría reemplazarlas con otras nuevas y vigorosas.

Si el terreno del cual se sacaren las plantas es flojo y suave, deberá tomarse cada planta en una llana ó instrumento semejante, lleno de tierra, cuidando de que las raíces permanezcan en su estado natural.

Pero si el terreno fuese duro y compacto, de suerte que forme sólidas pelotes de tierra, entonces es natural que permanezcan así, y retarde el crecimiento de las plantas. En semejante contratiempo, convendrá tocar las plantas hasta que vengan días nebulosos ó húmedos, y replantarlas entonces teniendo las raíces limpias; y bajo esta advertencia: que cuanto mas tarde se las replante, mas cerca deben ponerse unas de otras.

Frecuentemente se hace necesario el haver estos plantíos en tiempo de mucha sequía: á mí me ha sucedido haver en tal circunstancia el de mis mejores eras. En estas sequías, téngase mucho cuidado de escurar las raíces con la mayor suavidad posible, dejando la tierra en ellas. Colóquense luego á la misma profundidad ó poco mas, y aprétense con moderada fuerza la mata en rededor.

Damos por supuesto que el terreno está preparado de antemano para recibir el plantío: esto es, que el abono ha sido convenientemente repartido y mezclado.

La practica de plantar en surcos, ó en hoyos llenos de abono, para colocar en ellos las matas, es totalmente reprobada: aun el abono mas podrido dará así raras veces buen resultado.

De ninguna manera conviene en el verano abonar al tiempo mismo que se haga el plantío: sería bien hacerlo en la primavera ó al terminar ella, pero nunca en tiempo seco.



A. B. Allen sends to the *Country Gentleman* his plan for preserving berries during a dry season. He writes as follows:—Being absent from home the first few days of June, 1876, when strawberries began to ripen, I found on my return a violent, hot, dry wind prevailing, which was rapidly parching both fruit and leaf, and if not immediately obviated would destroy the whole crop. As I had not the means of irrigating, the only thing I could think of left to preserve the berries from the excessive drouth was to cover them from the scorching sun and wind. For this purpose I resorted to a stack of coarse water-meadow hay and proceeded to cover the entire beds three to four inches thick with it. This I thought possibly would smother the strawberries, but then they might as well die so as to be scorched to death; and although I had never heard of any one endeavoring to save their fruit in this manner, I resolved on making the experiment.

After being covered three days and nights, the hay was raked off from one bed, and, to my delight, I found the ground quite moist there, the vines of a deep green, as if they had just been rained on, and the berries well filling out, and rapidly reddening. Exposed to the sun a single day, the most forward sweetened, and we picked them. Then another bed lying alongside was uncovered by raking the hay from it upon the one from which the fruit had just been gathered, and that allowed to ripen in the sun and picked. Next, the hay on the first bed was raked

back upon the second one, and it was changed as often as necessary, keeping up a good supply of large, luscious fruit during the whole drouth.

The hay used for this purpose had been well cured, and was sweet, thus preventing its giving an unpleasant flavor to the berries. It was also quite coarse, which was another advantage in its favor. I presume wheat or rye straw would have answered the same good purpose.

The soil being sandy, it required a thicker covering of hay to preserve the fruit than if it had been loam, and especially a heavy clay. With such soils I would not recommend a covering to exceed two or three inches thick. Perhaps on the latter soil a single inch would be sufficient, and the covering need not lie over a couple of days on the fruit.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

If you are going to increase your strawberry beds it will be well to make the new beds during this month. If you have runners that have been struck in pots so much the better. Keep the old beds clear of weeds and where young plants are not needed cut the runners as often as necessary. The following directions for transplanting strawberries, from Durand's "Strawberry Culture," may prove of use:—

For this there is no safeguard, but if you set your plants early you are in time to reset in case of failure.

If it so happens that your plants should be seriously injured from this cause it would be well to replace them with those fresh and vigorous.

If the ground from which you take your plants appears soft and loose you may remove each plant with a trowel full of earth, allowing the roots to remain as nature placed them.

If hard and compact, forming a solid ball of earth, it will be liable to remain so and retard the growth of the plant. In case of this kind of trouble it will be well to let them remain until a cloudy or wet day or wet spell of weather, and set them without any soil at the roots, and bear in mind that the later you set them out the closer you may place them together.

Setting plants in severe drought is frequently a necessity; some of my very best beds have been set in this way. At such times be careful to disarrange the roots as slightly as possible, allowing the earth to remain on them. Set at the same depth or slightly deeper, and press the whole firmly together, but not too hard.

It is presumed your ground is in condition to receive the plants—that is, the manure distributed thoroughly through in the manner previously advised.

The practice of setting plants over trenches, or making a hole and filling it with manure, and placing the plant upon it, cannot be too strongly condemned; even well rotted manure will seldom be productive of good results.

Manuring in time of setting plants should never be resorted to in summer; early in the spring or late in the fall it may answer, but never in dry weather. In summer it is almost invariably detrimental, and under any circumstances should never be attempted.

When setting the plant, if not very wet weather, it is well to wet thoroughly around the root, say half a pint of water to each, and the same quantity should be applied each day, morning or evening, as long they continue to wilt by the heat of the sun. If properly set as directed they will soon recover and do well if not injured by severe drought. You are now to give them the required care after setting, which should be given as soon as weeds or grass make their appearance. You may proceed with the hoe, rake, cultivator, or even plough, if nicely handled, before the roots spread much. My own course has been to rely entirely upon the hoe and rake. I do not like disturbing the ground after the plants are set, yet it is frequently done with good results. For my own beds I much prefer the hand cultivator to that of the horse, as I do not fancy rough cultivation.

As soon as the slightest start of weeds is apparent, a few days after setting the plants, rake the whole bed over, removing all stone and rough material, which will leave it in good condition for future cultivation, destroying, by this levelling process, the young weeds and grasses, that if allowed to remain long become dangerous; not only by robbing the plant of its nourishment, but by loosening the root by their removal, especially when making their appearance close to the plant, in which case they should be immediately and carefully removed by the fingers.

If your plants are injured or stunted by severe drought it is better to remove them, or such as may be necessary, replacing them with fresh vigorous ones, that will well repay you for the extra trouble. In this case will be found one great advantage of early setting.

NEW YORK BOARDING.—ELEGANT RESIDENCE,  
235 5th av., New York; \$2 per day; \$10 per week; let-  
ters answered.

NEW SONGS.—BY THE AUTHOR OF "MY DREAM  
of Love is Ours," 40 cents each; "My Love is Still the  
Same," "Marriage Bells," "The Little One's Asleep," and  
"The Summer of Love," song and dance.  
HARDING, 229 Bowery.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STATE BANK LOCATED  
at Lima, in the State of Indiana, is closing up its af-  
fairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said associa-  
tion are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and  
other claims against the association for payment.  
JAMES B. HOWE, Cashier.  
Dated March 18, 1878.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.  
Next drawing May 31, 1878.  
1 prize of.....200,000 pesos  
1 prize of.....50,000 pesos  
1 prize of.....25,000 pesos  
2 prizes of 10,000 each.....20,000 pesos  
10 prizes of 5,000 each.....50,000 pesos  
800 prizes of 1,000 and 500 each.....465,000 pesos  
\$21 prizes amounting to.....\$10,000 pesos  
M. A. MARTINEZ & Co., Bankers, 10 Wall st., basement.

RICH DRESS GOODS.  
SUPERB DISPLAY, REPRESENTING ALL THE  
CHOICEST FABRICS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
MANUFACTURE, TOGETHER WITH THE LATEST  
PARISIAN NOVELTIES  
AND BEAUTIFULLY SOFT SUMMER TISSUES,  
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.  
A. T. STEWART & CO.,  
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

the remaining river thieves were Mike Cavanagh,  
John Sheehy, alias Sheehan; William Grady, Young  
Tim Mahoney, John Finnell, "Big Mike" Shanahan  
and "Little Mike" Shanahan. Steps were at once  
taken to secure the arrest of these, the worst mem-  
bers of the gang, and Chief Donovan was ably aided  
by Superintendent Walling and Detective Dorsey, of  
the Central Office; Sergeant Schultz, of the River  
Police, and Captain Kennedy and Detective O'Neil,  
of the Ninth Precinct. Cavanagh, "Little  
Mike" Shanahan and Sheehy were captured on  
the corner of King and west streets and taken to  
New Jersey. Shanahan offered a desperate resistance,  
and was only subdued by main force. He lived in  
Charlton, near Washington street. The other two  
lived in King street, near West.

"BIG MIKE" ESCAPES.  
All the efforts of the officers were bent on securing  
"Big Mike" Shanahan, the King of the river thieves;  
Grady, young Tim Mahoney and Grady had located them-  
selves in Buffalo, and going there secured the aid of  
Colonel Burns, the Buffalo Chief of Police. A raid  
was made on the suspected house and Grady cap-  
tured. "Big Mike" jumped out of a fourth story  
window and escaped. There are now in District  
Attorney Phelps' office, no less than five indictments  
against "Big Mike"—one for robbing the White Star  
dock, two for felonious assault, one for burglary and  
one for a cigar robbery on the river. "Big Mike" is  
now rusticated in Canada, having proceeded there  
via the Erie Canal. Young Tim Mahoney was traced  
as far as Pittsburg and there all track of him was  
lost. It has since been learned that he went to  
Chicago. Finnell, who is a brother of  
the man who shot Ned O'Balduin, the  
Irish Giant, was chased by Chief Donovan,  
Sheriff Lavery, and Officer Lawler, of the  
river police to Danville, Pa., 350 miles from New York.  
He succeeded in making his escape four days later, reach-  
ing country and reached California, Georgia, Florida,  
Scouton, Cassidy, Cavanagh, Little Mike, Shanahan,  
Sheehy and Grady, having been convicted of robbery,  
were arraigned before Justice Garretson by sentence  
in a few words narrating their long career of crime,  
and the damage they had inflicted on the community,  
he sent them to the State Prison for the term of 3  
years each, with hard labor. This is the end of the  
North River pirates.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,  
TUESDAY, August 6—6 P. M.  
Like a short horse which is soon carried to-day's  
market demands but little attention beyond a recog-  
nition of its prevailing dulness and manifest strength.  
The disposition to shatter values, whether the educa-  
tional institutions of the land should flourish or not,  
has greatly subsided, and even though there be no  
marked effort to advance prices there is no further  
disposition to depress them. After the first hour or  
so this feeling became clearly apparent, as was illus-  
trated by a steady rise in the leading fancies. Thus  
St. Paul common, which had relapsed to 31½,  
advanced to 33½; the preferred was from 70 to 72½,  
the Northwesterns showed nearly a tie in the  
same matter of improvement, and the rest  
of the list, though less demonstrative, followed close  
at the heels of these especially active securities.  
It is given out this morning that at least one promi-  
nent bear in the Wisconsin stocks has ranged himself  
upon the bull side. It turns out, of course, that the  
damage to crops has been greatly exaggerated and  
that prices have been driven ridiculously low. After  
all, there will be "panem" enough for the multitude,  
despite the reported desolation and unlimited "cir-  
cuses" for the operator and his friends if the upward  
turn be as profitable as was the downward one. The  
impression that the epilepsy of the market has ex-  
hausted itself by its last fit is being entertained by  
the multitude as well as by single operators, and the  
idea obtains that the decline is virtually over and  
that higher prices may be looked for. In  
fact, a bullish feeling is taking the place  
of a bearish one, and the whole trad-  
ing contingent are inclined to brush away the  
losing coppers and bet their cards to win. Two cir-  
cumstances, however, may interfere with their suc-  
cess—first, that the outside support, which was so se-  
verely mauled in the downfall of the grangers, is sick  
unto death or any further speculation; and second,  
that Lake Shore and the coal carriers exist upon a  
basis of fancy prices which may at any moment be  
subjected to the depletion of a thorough and healthy



