

FOR FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

THE SUMMER FLOWERS.

Sweet, summer flower, thou too must fade!
The soft refreshing dew,
That on thy breast has crystals made,
Must dry and vanish too;
The zephyrs soft that round thee play,
The showers that make thee bloom,
The sun whose rays first made thee gay
Must have with them a tomb.

Sweet summer flower—the lips that breathe
A sorrowing sigh on thee;
Or plucked to deck fair beauty's wreath,
All, all but wither thee;
Full many a flower by thee outgrown,
Now casts thee in the shade,
And yet your case will be their own,
And they like thee must fade.

But ah, alas! how like our fate
Is thus a fading flower;
How many a weary, sickening state
Has followed pleasure's hour:
How oft the sun auspicious rose,
And we were happy blest,
And yet before the evening's close,
It saw an aching breast.

How oft, by innocence deceived,
The pure, ingenuous mind,
Has some reward on earth conceived,
It's never doomed to find;
How oft does scandal's withering blast
Congeal our pleasure's spring,
And though not long its hold can last,
It still will leave a sting.

But if our pleasure like the flower,
At best must soon decay;
The breeze that blows a happy hour
The next may blow away—
O let the soul superior rise
To every human ill—
Just as the flower that dying, sighs
Its lovely perfume still.

Agricultural Exhibitions, &c.

The following table exhibits the time and places of holding the various State exhibitions, or fairs—as they are sometimes, though improperly, called—so far as heard from, for the year 1859:

Illinois	Freeport	Sept. 5-9
United States Agricult. Soc.	Chicago	" 12-17
Kentucky	Lexington	" 13-17
Vermont	Burlington	" 13-16
Western Virginia	Wheeling Island	" 13-19
New Jersey	Elizabeth	" 13-15
Maine	Augusta	" 20-23
California	Sacramento	" 13-22
Ohio	Zanesville	" 20-23
Nebraska	Nebraska City	" 21-23
Indiana	New Albany	" 26-30
St. Louis (Mo.)	County Fair	" 26-30
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	" 26-30
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	" 27-30
Iowa	Oskaloosa	" 27-30
Canada West	Kingston	" 27-30
Michigan	Detroit	Oct. 4-7
New York	Albany	" 4-7
New Hampshire	Dover	" 5-7
Tennessee	Nashville	" 5-7
Georgia	Atlanta	" 24-28
Maryland	Frederick	" 25-28
Utah	G. S. L. City	" 3-4
Alabama	Montgomery	Nov. 15-18

In connection with this, we will state that Mr. John Jones, of Wheatland, Del., has offered the following volunteer premiums—to be awarded by the United States Agricultural Societies, at its annual exhibition at Chicago in September last:

For the best field of 50 acres, averaging not less than 50 bushels per acre,	\$20
For the best field of 100 acres, averaging not less than 45 bushels per acre,	20
For the best field of 200 acres, averaging not less than 40 bushels per acre,	20
For the best field of 400 acres, averaging not less than 35 bushels per acre,	20
For the best field of 800 acres, averaging not less than 30 bushels per acre,	20
For the best field of 1600 acres, averaging not less than 25 bushels per acre,	20
For the best field of 3200 acres, averaging not less than 20 bushels per acre,	20

It is stipulated, in offering the above awards, that no crops are to be entitled to a premium unless the land has been under cultivation at least ten years, and at least three crops of wheat cultivated in that time—the object of the latter clause being to learn whether land increases in the amount of wheat grown by the present system of cultivation, and in what ratio.

In an article headed, 'The Wheat Crops, and many other important matters connected with it,' Mr. Jones—a scientific farmer and an extensive wheat grower, we opine—has presented a series of arguments showing the gradual and certain decrease of the wheat crop, during several years past, throughout the Union. We publish the annexed table, showing the population, the quantity of wheat raised and exported in sundry years since 1840:

Year.	Population.	Bushels of wheat—Grown.	Exported.
1840.	17,053,953.	84,392,272.	10,118,365.
1850.	23,191,376.	100,487,840.	7,555,940.
1855.	27,187,517.	108,665,677.	6,320,552.
1859.	30,000,000.	118,153,344.	none.

It will be readily seen from the above, that the increase in the production of wheat does not keep pace with the increase of population and the consequent increasing demand for food

by the rapidly accumulating manufacturing population.

"It is a lamentable fact," he continues, "that the wheat crop in this country is fast decreasing," while at the same time, all the profits, instead of being reaped by the farmer himself, are monopolized by the "members of the Corn Exchange." Many sections of the country, he says, have fallen off more than one half in the period of ten years, mostly from exhaustion by constant cultivation.

To check this decrease and exhaustion of the soil, Mr. Jones urges that the aid of science is required. He therefore bases his hope in the sustaining and encouraging of agricultural schools and experimental farms; to effect which he proposes a restoration of the duties on brandies and spirits made from grain, previous to the 70 per cent. reduction of 1857, by which, he says the agricultural interest of this country sustained serious depression, while by the same reduction, \$3,273,183 were by this government thrown into the lap of France.

By restoring that duty and giving one half of the revenue received from that source for the benefit of agricultural schools and experimental farms, he argues, the government would derive twenty per cent. more revenue than it now receives from those duties; which would add \$935,209 to the treasury and leave the handsome sum of \$2,338,029 to be annually distributed among the different States for the support of agricultural schools.

In independently offering the above enumerated premiums, Mr. Jones is justly of opinion that premiums for the production of this important cereal are not commensurate with its value, as compared with other objects. For instance, he makes the following comparative statement:

"The U. S. Society offer \$1000 for the best bull, and \$25 for the best boar; while all the live stock in the whole country, from the swift race horse to the rabbit, was only valued in 1849 at \$437,241,516. They also offer \$5 premium for the best wild turkeys, while all the poultry, from the game cock, the blue hen's chicken, Brahma Pootra and fantail pigeon, was put down at the value of \$9,344,410 in 1840. But the greatest thing of all is the fact that only \$32 was offered as premiums for wheat, white and red, of winter and spring varieties; while the annual crop of wheat, the growth of 1839, was put down at \$4,822,222 bushels. A failure to the extent of one half of this crop throughout the country would cause the death of millions of the inhabitants!

With many other thinking men, this gentleman is becoming awakened to the fearful crisis that seems hastening on with rapid strides—a desolating and universal famine.

The question for solution is, whether science as developed will furnish the requisite relief or remedy. If, by the establishment of agricultural colleges, farmers' high schools and other institutions having a kindred object, any principles or system of culture can be developed that will tend to check deterioration in quality and decrease in the quantity of the grain crops of our country, those institutions should not lack support—they should be made permanent establishments in every State in the Union.

That much good may be effected through the various channels adapted to scientific investigations, we cannot doubt. Knowledge is power. Chemistry has already furnished and will unquestionably furnish more reliable data for important achievements in the science of agriculture.

It is a matter of grave import, however, to consider and realize that, notwithstanding all the improvements that invention and science have added, during the past century, to facilitate and render more lucrative the cultivation of the soil, the yield of the great staple product of the United States—wheat—the chief article of breadstuff for a large majority of the population—has annually decreased, compared with the ratio of the population, during fifteen or twenty successive years.

Now, if there is in all the volumes of science an antidote to exhaustion of soil when constantly cropped and never renewed, it should be diligently sought, discovered and at once applied. If by any course of experimenting it might be ascertained that the soil will continually enrich itself, although yearly and without artificial resuscitation impoverished by taxing it to the utmost, we trust there will be no cessation of experimenting till the point is gained.

If, however, it should be discovered, in the end, that thorough culture and unflinching judicious renewing of the soil by means of manures, fallows, proper rotation, &c., are essential and sure means for securing good crops

and retaining in the soil those elements of productiveness without which our eastern lands can never be made to produce grain as they formerly did, the conclusion will be irresistible that, until the former race of thorough, systematic, practical and hard-working farmers are restored; or, until their successors return to the honest, well-trying practice of their progenitors, the land will continue to be exhausted, the crops will annually diminish, and millions will be found destitute of bread.

California Peaches.

The Sacramento Union states that Mr. E. Woolson, of Mormon Island, had presented in that office four peaches of the cling-stone variety, which weighed, in J. & P. Carolan's store, three pounds and three ounces, avoirdupois, or fifty-one ounces. The largest one weighed one pound and measured in circumference one foot and one inch.

In his note to the editor, Mr. Woolson, says: "Herewith I send you four peaches from the garden of J. A. Shaff, of this place. The largest one dropped from the tree this morning; and if it is not a little ahead of any you have noticed this season, we will make another effort, as there are nearly one hundred still on the tree, some of which (when ripe) will equal, if not excel, the largest one sent."

The Union very properly solicits, from all who forward fruits or other products of the garden, a statement relative to the process of culture, character of the soil, locality, &c.; and thoughtfully adds that it was "very fortunate no one was under the tree when that largest peach fell, or we might have been compelled to chronicle a funeral."

It must be admitted that the peaches above alluded to were very large—much larger than we ever saw in the finest fruit-growing region of the Eastern States. However, there were peaches grown last year in the garden of Prof. A. Carrington fully equal in size, if not larger even than these mammoth California peaches. The largest that we saw measured thirteen inches and one eighth; but we are confident that, when ripe, there were others that would exceed that.

The present season, in Utah, peaches are much inferior, both in size and flavor, to those of former years. Much of the late fruit, it is thought, will not mature, unless the growing season should be somewhat prolonged. But late peaches, though they should ripen, are of indifferent flavor and of little value except for drying; hence it will be policy for those who have peaches yet unripe, to cut them up for drying without delay.

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A TREATISE ON HORTICULTURE.

BY E. SAYERS, HORTICULTURIST.

No. 13.

THE FRUIT GARDEN—CULTURE OF THE PLUM.

The Plum tree, so far as experience has proven, is likely to adapt itself to and be one of the best fruits of the valley; it being hardy, of free growth and bears fine crops of fruit.

GRAFTING OR BUDDING THE PLUM.

All the varieties may be either grafted or budded on stocks of the peach, apricot, or its own stocks. Its advantage as a general fruit is that it will thrive on most soils and locations, and the wood is not likely to be winter-killed on low moist ground, if it is well matured before winter.

VARIETIES.

We have many varieties of small plums well worth cultivating, until better kinds can be introduced from abroad or from seedlings produced from well attested kinds, which are beginning to find their way into the valley.

THE OLD GREEN GAGE.

A long tested and well known variety, I was right glad to see, a few days ago, in the garden of Mr. W. C. Staines, with a fine crop of fruit, quite equal in size and flavor to many specimens I have hitherto seen in different parts of the world. Indeed there is no plum of equal quality that has adapted itself to so wide a range as the Green Gage.

ITS INTRODUCTION.

The Green Gage were first introduced into France by the wife of Francis I, and hence the name, *Reine-claude*. It is called *Gage* in England, after the name of the family who first cultivated it there. From England this plum has been transported and successfully cultivated in every part of the continent of Europe and from thence it found its way to America, where it has held a high repute in every part of the Eastern and Western States and has finally found its way to Utah, where, no doubt, it will fully sustain its reputation as a first rate plum.

"MOTHER SESSIONS' SEEDLING."

We have here also another good variety, well worth cultivating, particularly for domestic use—a seedling grown by Mrs. Sessions—who requests that it be named, "Mother Sessions' Seedling Plum." This is a medium sized blue plum of good flavor and a fine, thrifty growing tree and should find its way into every garden.

OTHER VARIETIES.

We have also many other choice varieties of plums, which have found their way into the valley; as, the Sweet Damson, Smith's Orleans, Golden Drop, etc.; which, however, will require another season in order that they may come into bearing to prove them to be correct varieties.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION AND ADAPTATION OF THE PLUM.

In order to give some idea of the adaptation of the plum to the different parts of the U. S. where I have seen it under cultivation, I will here append a cursory sketch of its produce, soil, location, etc., which may serve to throw some light on its more general culture.

In 1825, I lived one year at Newport, R. I., where several good varieties of plums had been imported by the old settlers; as, the Green Gage, the Orleans, Egg Plum, etc. Several trees were in a good bearing state in the private gardens of John Gilpin, Esq., English Consul, Governor Collins, and Hon. Mr. Robbins, the Senator for R. I., who had in his garden one of the best collections of fruit in the State. The soil there is a rich, mellow loam and, being thoroughly cultivated, was well adapted to the plum in sheltered locations.

The following year I went to Boston and engaged as gardener to John Prince, Esq., who, at that time, had one of the best collections of fruit in the U. S. Here were several large plum trees, but for several years had borne but little or no fruit, with the exception of one tree—the Royal Detors, of the French catalogue—which bore a tolerable crop of fruit. We had also a small variety called the Canada plum, similar to our small native plum, that bore a good crop of fruit.

At that time it was believed that the plum tree would not be worth cultivating in the vicinity of Boston. Time, however, proved that, in proper locations, it would adapt itself and bear good crops in that vicinity.

THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATOR

Was Mr. Samuel Pond, of Cambridgeport, near Boston, who planted a small garden with plum trees, on a deep, rich, black soil, which had been reclaimed from a salt marsh. Here the plum made rapid growth and bore fine crops of the best varieties, for several years in succession.

There is a tree of the White Gage also in the garden of Mr. Samuel Johnson, of Charleston, near Boston, that bore exceeding fine crops of fruit for several years in a similar soil and location as Mr. Pond's, and the plum is now successfully cultivated in that region in similar locations.

It is in Albany, in the State of N. Y., where this fruit is seen in the best perfection. For several years I have seen excellent crops of the finest varieties of plums, particularly the Gages. It is here the Bleeker Gage was originated—a fine variety of the Green Gage, from seed by a Mr. Bleeker. The garden of Mr. G. Dennison, also, has long been celebrated for producing choice plums for the New York markets. The soil in Albany is a mellow loam on a subsoil of heavy blue clay.

The plum I have also generally seen thriving well in most parts of the States in a good, deep, rich soil in a sheltered situation, where it is not attacked by the curculio, which is frequently the case in many parts of the States.

IN UTAH TERRITORY

There is no appearance of any insects, or blight to deter the general cultivation of the plum, and there is every reason to suppose that, in sheltered situations, we may expect this to be one of the most productive fruits of the valley.

Laid Over.—An excellent article on the cultivation of wheat, from the pen of Mr. E. Sayers, is laid over till next week.

The Hog and its Food.

A correspondent of the *American Stock Journal* gives some hints for the management of the hog. He thinks that the hog fattens most rapidly in such a state of atmosphere as is most congenial to his comfort, not too hot, nor too cold. Hence, the months of September, October, and November are the best for making pork. The more agreeable the weather, the less is the amount of food required to supply the waste of life. It has been found by experiment that a field of red clover is the best and cheapest place to keep hogs in during the spring and summer months, where they can have plenty of water, and the slop from the house, and the sour milk from the dairy. All sour feed contains more nitrogen than when fed in a sweet state. The first green herbage of the spring works off the impurities of the blood, cleanses the system, renovates the constitution and enables the animal to accumulate a store of strength to carry it forward in its destined course. A small patch of oats or peas to turn into when the clover fails is good.

Some object to fattening hogs so early in the season, the Indian corn depended upon for the purpose not being matured. Taking all things into consideration, it is better to feed corn before it is ripe, as in that state it possesses considerable sweetness, and most varieties are in milk by the first of September. The hogs will chew it, swallow the juice and eject the dry fibrous matter. At this season of the