

## AGRICULTURAL.



## THERE'S A CHARM.

There's a charm too often wanted,  
There's a power not understood,—  
Seeds spring upward as they're planted,  
Or for evil, or for good!  
We forget that charm beguiling,  
Which the voice of sorrow drowns;  
Smiles can oft elicit smiling,  
Frowning can engender frown!

There's a temper quick in sowing  
Care, and grief, and discontent;  
Ever first and last in showing  
More in words than language mean;  
Ever restless in its nature,  
Until sorrows set their seal  
On each pale and fretful feature,  
And the hidden depths reveal.

If a smile engender smiling,  
If a frown produce a frown,  
If our lip—the truth defining—  
Can the rose of life cast down;  
Let us learn, ere grief has bound us,  
Useless anger to forego;  
And bring smiles, like flowers, around us,  
From which other smiles may grow.

## The Best Show for Apples.

During a stroll through the upper part of the city, a few days since, we were highly gratified to find that in some few of the orchards or gardens there is a very good prospect, at present, of there being a fair crop of apples this season, much better than had been anticipated, as the late frosts destroyed them in most parts of the city.

In President Young's garden, we are informed by his gardener, Mr. S. M. Moor, the trees are well filled and, in some instances, may be said to be loaded, and from present appearances there will be a better yield of fruit than last season.

Most of the bearing trees in this garden are seedlings and embrace many very fine varieties—for eating as well as for cooking.

The general appearance and arrangement of the garden grounds adjoining the ex-Governor's residence is enticing and strongly in contrast with the condition of that plot of ground as we first saw it, some eight or nine years since, when a great portion of what now composes this fruitful garden, with its massive stone walls, its walks, its fruit and ornamental trees, its vinery, &c., was but the rough, rocky bed of City creek. Here is afforded for our contemplation another illustration of the power of well-directed energy and perseverance. Labor conquers all.

The grape, of which this garden has hitherto yielded large quantities of luscious taste, of the California variety, will this season be a failure—the buds and early shoots having been killed by the same frost which proved so disastrous to the young grafts and early vegetation.

The kanyon garden, located just within the city wall, at the base of the rocky bench bounding City Creek kanyon on the east, we were glad to perceive, is also in a flourishing condition. The peach orchard, planted there a few years since, seems to have been less injured by frost than any peach trees we have elsewhere seen in or around this city. This is probably owing to the protection afforded by the surrounding high hills and the tempering influence of the kanyon breezes.

We are pleased to see the extensive improvements there being made, in the erection of high and substantial stone walls, trenching, &c. We predict that the mason's art, aided and directed by means applied under skillful supervision, in conjunction with the subsequent labors requisite to render tillable a spot so neglected and forbidding as was this, to all appearance, will create a little Eden, even in the once lonely and deserted bottom of City Creek kanyon.

The trees generally in most parts of the city look healthy and, so far as outwardly visible, they have sustained but little injury from the past severe winter; at least, if they received any injury, they have to all appearances recovered therefrom.

This is as we had anticipated. We could not comprehend the necessity which forced some of our friends to cut down their trees before they were fully assured they were fatally effected or not. It is not wise to be too hasty in any matter, and especially in cutting down fruit trees in a new country like this. If they

do show signs of being injured by frosts, they should be left standing till it is fully ascertained that they are dead.

## Wild Fruits.

In and around Nevada, California, the wild plum, of which there are two varieties, is cultivated in the gardens and, under the genial care of the cultivator, grow much larger than when in a wild state—also losing nearly all of that astringency residing in the skin.

The wild strawberry, also, has been domesticated and, in the gardens there, is said to attain a greater size and is pronounced of superior flavor to the large fancy varieties, many of which look far better than they taste.

The thimbleberry—a species of raspberry—is found in considerable quantities, growing in moist hollows and on shady northern slopes and bears a fine flavored fruit. There is a disposition among the gardeners and fruit-growers to transfer it to the garden and to endeavor to improve it by proper culture.

The wild cherry, which also abounds there, is probably irreclaimable, yet may be used for some purposes.

There are wild fruits in the kanyons and on the mountains of Utah Territory, which, doubtless, might be profitably cultivated in our gardens and much improved.

The mountain haw, besides its fruit, which, with currants or other acidulous fruits, make very palatable sauce, is probably the best stock which we have on which to graft the pear. Wherever it has been thus used it seems well suited to the nature and growth of the pear.

The service berry, which abounds in most of our kanyons, is a fruit prized by many, in the absence of a profusion of better kinds, for various uses in cookery. It has been, in a few instances, transplanted and is now growing in some of the gardens in this city. Although these bushes, when neglected, have a somewhat unsightly appearance in an otherwise tastefully arranged garden, we are of opinion that they might, by skillful pruning, be brought into a more desirable form and cultivated for the sake of variety, in some neglected corner or spot where they might answer the two-fold end of affording, in their season, a healthful treat for the little ones and making use of a spot which, perhaps, was not otherwise appropriated, or of hiding from common view some disagreeable feature of the grounds.

**Elder Bush vs. Insects.**—It is a fact not known to many persons that the common elder bush of our country is a great safeguard against the devastation of insects. If any one will notice, says the *Herkimer (Pa.) Journal*, it will be found that worms or insects never touch the elder. The fact was the initial point of experiments of an Englishman in 1694, and he communicated the results of his experiments to a London Magazine. Accident exhumed his old work, and a Kentucky correspondent last year communicated to the *Dallas Newspaper* a copy of the practical results as asserted by the English experimenter; that the leaves of the elder scattered over cabbages, cucumbers, squashes, and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shields them. The plum, and other fruits subject to the ravages of insects, may be saved by placing on the branches and through the trees bunches of elder leaves.

**The Tea Plant.**—The progress of the experiments in acclimatizing the tea plant, says the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* of May 10, so far as heard from, is favorable, and there is reason to believe that it can be grown in the open air south of the northern line of North Carolina and Tennessee. Eighteen thousand plants have been sent into this Southern region, and eight thousand more have been distributed to persons in the Northern States owning green-houses, as objects of curiosity.

The tea plant is cultivated in Louisiana without any difficulty. It has shown its power to withstand the hottest days of Louisiana, and also some late freezing cold weather. Labor is too dear, it is thought, in Louisiana to permit the plant to be cultivated for commercial purposes.

**Not a Fast Man.**—Quin had a gardener who was very slow. "Thomas," said he, "did you ever see a snail?" "Certainly." "Then," rejoined the wit, "you must have met him, for you could never overtake him."

**Corn**—for late table use may yet be sown.

## Young Women's Garden.

An exchange has the following, recommended as an excellent system of gardening for young ladies: "Make up your beds early in the morning; sow buttons on your husband's shirts; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper in your face; and carefully root out all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness."

The hints above are plain and practical and will be readily understood, even by those who have had little or no experience in horticulture; yet, (we ask for information) would not an hour or so, in the morning or evening, really devoted by our young female friends to the agreeable and healthful occupation of hoeing or weeding in the garden, during the growing season, (wherever exists a soil congenial to the vigorous development of the heavenly graces) in some small degree, other duties being all faithfully performed, tend to promote the budding of those commendable qualities of mind and heart which render life most happy; cause the nobler and exalting impulses of the soul to blossom in profusion and loveliness; exterminate the rank growth of vain thoughts and baneful sentiments and, in the great gathering-in of fruits, yield a delicious harvest of joy and immortality?

We think, at all events, we may safely assume that the course above recommended will be infinitely more productive of good to those who approve and adopt it than the practice of whiling away the precious hours of our lives in the needless visiting of dry goods stores, or contracting habits of gossiping with neighbors, or foolishly meddling with affairs that do not concern us. However, we congratulate ourselves with the assurance that the number of this class is very limited in our community—and, we trust, will yearly continue to decrease.

## Butter and Cheese of California.

The following tables represent the number of pounds of butter and cheese produced last year in the various counties of California, as reported by the assessors:

BUTTER.			
COUNTIES.	LBS.	COUNTIES.	LBS.
Sonoma	607,800	Shasta	27,800
Sacramento	263,300	Santa Cruz	19,200
Santa Clara	200,000	Colusa	16,000
Yolo	1,000,000	Del Norte	16,000
Napa	90,000	Klamath	12,000
Contra Costa	89,000	Santa Barbara	10,700
Alameda	84,800	Mendocino	10,000
San Joaquin	63,170	Placer	8,700
Butte	45,337	San Bernardino	7,500
San Mateo	35,000	Fulace	5,440
Sutter	35,000	Solano	5,000
Monterey	29,740	Mariposa	500
Total			1,733,037

CHEESE.			
COUNTIES.	LBS.	COUNTIES.	LBS.
Sonoma	290,000	Mendocino	12,500
Santa Clara	250,000	San Bernardino	11,000
Contra Costa	130,000	San Mateo	11,000
Sacramento	105,450	Sutter	10,000
Alameda	107,000	Santa Barbara	6,080
Napa	50,000	Solano	5,000
Butte	40,000	Shasta	1,220
San Joaquin	39,330	Trinity	500
Santa Cruz	30,000	Mariposa	300
Monterey	21,600		
Total			1,109,040

**Cabbage Plants**—for a main crop and for winter use may yet be transplanted. For this purpose the well-known Drumhead is altogether the best. Those who have not set out their full quota of late varieties should now do so without delay.

For directions relative to transplanting and culture of the cabbage, we refer our readers to the valuable article on this subject, from the domestic gardener's club, printed last week.

To those who have not raised their own plants it may be acceptable to say that in the garden of Mr. E. Sayers, 12th Ward, we saw, a few days since, a fine bed of the pure Drumhead, suitable for immediate transplanting.

**Horses' Tails.**—A person passing through the country observed the following notice on a board: "Horses taken in to grass. Long tails, three shillings sixpence; short tails, two shillings." The owner of the land being asked the reason for the difference of the price, answered, "You see, the long tails can brush away the flies; but the short tails are so tormented by them, that they can hardly eat at all."

**The Weeds**—are now springing up rapidly in our gardens; see to it that they do not choke the generous growth of other healthful vegetation. As they are pulled up, to those who have swine, they will be found profitable for feed. However, those who can raise better food for their hogs, should by all means do so.

**Trimming Flowers.**—Keep such plants as balsams, asters, dahlias, &c., trimmed to one stalk, as the flowers will be much finer than if all the laterals were allowed to grow and rob the main stem of its sustenance.

## Things for Farmers to Remember.

The following excellent series of maxims, which we copy from the *Genesee Farmer*, were found in the journal of a Canadian farmer. We commend their careful perusal by every farmer in Utah and feel no hesitancy in promising every one who will but partially observe only half of them, a return that shall render this one article worth more to him than the price of many years' subscription to our paper:

"Never put off till to-morrow what can as well be done to-day." Our short working seasons and variable climate render this absolutely necessary.

"Never occupy more land than you can cultivate thoroughly." One acre well tilled is more profitable than two acres slovenly managed.

"Never contract debts, with the expectation of paying for them with crops not yet grown." There are so many liabilities to failure, that we seldom realize what we anticipate.

"Never keep more stock than you can winter well; nor less than will consume all the fodder you can raise." To sell hay or straw is unwise and unprofitable.

"Never expose stock of any kind to the inclemency of a Canadian winter." They require at least one-third more food, and are poorer in the spring; besides, it is cruel and shiftless.

"Never neglect getting up a year's supply of wood in the leisure of winter." It is unprofitable to cut wood in summer when wages are double, and every hour is required on the farm.

"Never spend your labor and waste your seed in trying to raise gain in 'dropsical' land." It is better to spend the price of the seed and the labor of plowing and harrowing in drains at the first; then your capital is properly invested, and you will be likely to get a handsome dividend.

"Never plant an orchard with the expectation of its thriving, unless you first prepare the land well, then plant well, stake well, fence well, and cultivate well—hood crops are the best." "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," must always be borne in mind in the raising of fruit trees to anything like perfection.

"Never let your tools and implements be exposed to the decaying influences of the sun, rain, and frost, except when in use." "A place for everything and everything in its place," will pay at least twenty-five per cent. per annum, in this respect.

"Never depend upon a neighbor's grindstone to sharpen your tool's on." It is a waste of time; and time is a farmer's capital, when rightly employed. This might also apply to borrowing in general.

"Never trust boys to plow, unless you are frequently in the field." A man's wages may soon be lost in careless plowing.

"Never trust children to milk the cows, unless some competent person follows after to secure the most valuable part of the milk." A cow is soon spoiled by bad milking.

"Never use the contemptible saying, 'time enough yet'; but always endeavor to do everything in season. 'Take time by the forelock.' Lead the work, rather than be driven by it."

"Never let the farm absorb all your attention, to the exclusion of a garden." There is more profit and real pleasure to be derived from a garden, than from any other acre of the farm. A good farmer should always be a good gardener.

"Never think of doing without an agricultural paper, even if you take three or political papers." They do not meet the wants of an agriculturist.

"Never believe all you read, even in an agricultural paper; but 'prove all things,' and practice that which suits your position and circumstances best."

In Canada, as well as throughout the States, as is well known, and as may be inferred from a reading of the sixth paragraph of the above, the winters afford the most leisure and the best opportunities for getting out, in advance, a year's supply of wood. Here, however, the case is otherwise. Our kanyons are inaccessible, or mostly so, during the winter. The best time with us, therefore, to replenish the wood-pile is during the slackness of spring-work, between planting and hoeing time, or as soon in the fall as we have finished harvesting.

The prudent Usonian never neglects to supply himself with at least wood enough to keep him from freezing during our cold, dreary winter, before the first snows fall.

Probably a better time than the present—when the crops are doing well, requiring, as yet, no irrigation, will not occur. We say, then, to farmers and others, improve the favorable time now passing and haul out all the wood you can. If you should be able to bring down more than you require for your own use, all the better; there are plenty who want to buy. Wood is no drug in the Salt Lake market; neither is there any prospect that the time may soon come when it will be.

**Question**—for discussion by the (N. Y.) Farmers' Club: Is the use of *hose* beneficial to corn?