



CAN FARMING BE MADE PROFITABLE?

Can those who farm thereby a profit make?
Why not, if they but farm for profit's sake?
For when our thoughts in one direction tend,
We, as a rule, attain the sought-for end.
If, then, the object sought is merely gain,
The course to be pursued is pretty plain.
We first of all must keep our end in view,
In what we think and say, as well as do,
Nor ever from our purpose turn or swerve,
But make all things to that conform, subserve.
If farmers thus would live till life shall cease,
Would not their wealth from year to year increase?
But would the wealth thus gained or purchased, pay
For other things they lose or throw away?
Perhaps it might; but, for myself, I fear
'T would be like Franklin's whistle, much too dear.
How much of money, what amount of wealth,
Will compensate a man for loss of health?
How great must be a farmer's yearly gain,
To counterbalance after years of pain?
How high—to what per cent. should profits rise,
To pay for disregarding social ties?
In footing up, what balance must we find
To set against a starved and shriveled mind?
How many bills, how large must be the roll,
For which an upright farmer sells his soul?
Can any sum attain sufficient size
To justify so great a sacrifice?
And yet, for gain or profit even small,
We sometimes see them offered, one, or all.
But cannot those who cultivate the soil,
Without debasing, unremitting toil,
Obtain therefrom a compensation fair,
Acquire of worldly wealth their part or share?
That is, if they conform to nature's laws,
And when results are wrong, remove the cause;
Against all wrong, adverse results contend,
And from intruding foes their farms defend.
'Tis true, as soon as plants begin to start,
The birds and bugs and worms will claim their part;
Not only claim, but take the 'Glon's share,'
Unless we guard and watch with constant care.
'Tis true, the growing crops are sometimes lost,
Cut down, destroyed by late or early frost;
And when in rich and fertile vales they grow,
Are washed away, if streams their banks overflow;
Or, if on land that's light, or hill-sides high,
May suffer drought in seasons hot and dry.
'Tis true, the farmer's fruit will sometimes fall,
Or be at least unsuitable for sale;
His stock may sicken, die of some disease,
The fox and birds of prey his poultry seize.
And greater trials, too, at times, may come,
And throw their shade of sadness o'er his home.
The farmer's faith and patience thus are tried,—
But farming hath a bright and sunny side,
For even its darker clouds are 'silver-lined,'
And though their pockets all may not thus find,
(At least may not be lined so soft and thick,
As those of some who line them very quick.)
Still, by a process slow, but safe and sure,
They can be lined to last, through life endure.
Just how 'tis done, I don't pretend to know,
Nor by my PRACTICE other farmers show.
But some, at least, the process understand,
And make a yearly profit from their land.
What some HAVE done, why may not others do,
If they a corresponding course pursue?

—[A. C. W.—New England Farmer.]

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The backwardness of the season in early summer caused many to fear that much of the sugar-cane which was late planted and grew but slowly, would be "nipped" by frost before maturity, but the warm, favorable weather experienced during the last six or eight weeks, has had a most salutary effect not only upon the sorghum but other late crops, and the prospects now are that a much greater amount of sweets will be produced this season than last, a necessity for which certainly exists.

Corn matured rapidly during the latter part of August, and there is not much in this valley yet unripe, and no inconsiderable amount of the crop has been cut up and secured. The yield, where properly cultivated, is abundant, and will more than make up the deficiency in the wheat crop, which was considerably less in Great Salt Lake County than formerly. There will, however, be no scarcity of wheat, if what has been harvested be properly saved, and not unnecessarily wasted, as too much has been in former years.

Late fruit is, and has been of late, maturing fast, and the amount of the apple and peach crop will greatly exceed that of last year, as many more trees have been in bearing; but some of the extensive fruit growers say, that their apple trees which have produced fruit for several years, are not as heavily laden as they were last fall.

MANURING WITH GREEN LEAVES.

The practice of burying the weeds and other refuse of the garden in the trench while digging, is probably as old as the science of

"this peculiar substance appears to play such an important part in the phenomena of vegetation that vegetable physiologists have been induced to ascribe the fertility of every soil to its presence. It is believed by many to be the principle nutriment of plants, and is supposed to be extracted by them from the soil in which they grow. It is a product of the putrefaction and decay of vegetable matter." Without discussing the matter very minutely, it may be stated in a general way that the value of green leaves as manure is scarcely sufficiently recognized, especially in cottage gardening. In the spring of the year, when the gardens are cropped, it is no uncommon thing to see a bush of greens or winter cabbage cut up, carefully collected, and frequently removed to a considerable distance, merely to be out of the way. This, of course, was simply the result of not knowing better. Had the same matter been in the form of a cart load of manure, its horticulture itself; but it is one which requires to be occasionally adverted to, were it only for the purpose of showing its utility. At this season of the year, when the hoeing and weeding processes are going forward, the subject is worthy of a short notice. There are few gardeners, either professional or amateur, who do not know the value of leaf mould for the purpose of striking and raising the finer kinds of plants; but it seems questionable whether as much attention is paid to what may be called vegetable mould as the subject demands. All soils contain vegetable matter in a greater or less degree, and there are some soils, such as those of America, which are almost wholly composed of it.

The vegetable matter, indeed, which is contained in the soil of the backwoods of America has naturally enough been regarded as the cause of its fertility. "Indeed," says Liebig, value would have been better understood although it might not have been so well adapted to the peculiar circumstances. Manuring with green leaves has been systematically practiced in many places with success. A gardener who has practiced it for years, says that he is never at a loss for manure as long as the greens and other large leafed vegetables last. Indeed, on account of its forcing qualities, he rather prefers it to common manure; and, in support of his theory, he showed us a plot, a part of which had been planted with common manure, and the other with the leaves of the common green. The difference in appearance was certainly in favor of the portion planted with the green leaves. They were farther advanced, although planted at the same time as the others, had a fresher look, and seemed altogether in a more satisfactory state. The same authority states that the ultimate yield is quite as good as that raised by any other means. Nettles, a somewhat troublesome plant to cottagers, may be put to the same profitable use and, indeed, almost every other garden weed.—[Scottish Farmer.]

A LECTURE ON PIG-BREEDING.

This may seem a dull subject for a lecture, but we suspect it might be quite as interesting, in competent hands, and more profitable, than some of the lyceum lectures which are now so common about the country. A Mr. Baldwin, of Bredon House, near Birmingham, England, delivered a lecture on pig-breeding, which contains many important facts. We extract a few sentences:

"In opening the lecture, Mr. Baldwin said: In 1845 he entered on a farm at Kingsnorton. In 1846 he purchased two gilts and a boar, of the Tamworth breed, from his cousin, who was famed for his breeds of Tamworths; and although he (the lecturer) commenced breeding with three pigs in 1846, in 1851 he sold £1,000 worth of store and fat pigs within one year; and in the years 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855 he sold £1,000 worth each year. When he had got his stock up to about 40 breeding sows, in picking the breeders he used to pick them several times over, as it frequently happened that those which looked the prettiest and best when young, altered considerably when they got three, four or five months old. The rule was to pick long-growing pigs, and those that were straight and thick through the shoulders and heart; and experience has convinced him that his method of choosing was a correct one. There need be no greater proof of that than the number of medals and prizes he had obtained. He always kept to the Tamworth breeds, generally purchasing the boars but breeding the sows. If he found the pigs getting too fine, he purchased a good strong boar; and if the animal exhibited tendencies the other way, he picked a boar of good small bone, but was always particular to pick a boar that was thick through the shoulders and heart, and a straight-growing pig of the same color and breed. By carefully following this plan, he got the breed so good that it was a rare occurrence to see even a middling pig in a flock, though he bred from 250 to 300 each year."

MILK AND BUTTER FROM AYRSHIRE COWS.—H. H. Peters, of Southboro, who has twenty-seven Ayrshire cows, weighed the milk yielded daily by several of them from the 15th to the 25th of June—ten days. The produce of six was as follows: Jean Armor, six years old, calved May 20th, an average weight of 54 pounds per day; greatest quantity in any one day 58 pounds. Her milk was set separately for three days, and the cream from it produced upwards of six pounds of butter of the finest quality. Corslet, five years old, calved June 3d, an average of 38 pounds per day. Duchess, five years old, 35 pounds per day. Miss Miller, six years old, calved April 7th, 36

pounds per day. Jane, six years old, calved May 27th, 36 pounds per day. Queen, eight years old, calved Feb. 1st 34 pounds per day. Nineteen cows, whose ages range from two to 8 years, and whose period of calving extended from December to June, averaged 32 pounds each. The milk from eighteen being set for one day, gave 20 pounds of butter. Most of the milk is usually sold at the farm. None of the cows were milked more than twice a day, and all, with the exception of three, traveled a mile and a half to pasture and back again every day. Excepting the first-named, which had two quarts of corn and cob meal per day, none of them had anything in addition to pasture feed. Mr. Peters has lately sold two two-year old heifers and a cow, at \$150 to \$200 each. They are the first females which he has allowed to leave the herd.—[Boston Cultivator.]

CLOVER HAY.—The editor of the New England Farmer has a high opinion of clover hay for milch cows—better, we think, than has usually been accorded to it in New England. We copy the following from a late number of that sheet:

Farmers who have kept, and themselves fed, a variety of stock, sheep, horses, oxen and cows, both dry and in milk, are pretty much of one opinion, we believe, as to the value of clover hay for such stock, viz.: that when it is well grown and properly secured, it is more valuable than any other hay. Such, certainly, is our opinion, after having fed it extensively, and particularly to sheep. In a recent conversation with Mr. John Day, of Boxford, who cuts large quantities of clover he stated that he feeds most of his clover hay to cows giving milk, and he has noticed that when the clover is exhausted, and herdsgrass and red-top are supplied, twenty cows immediately shrink two cans of milk per day! We have heard similar statements from other observing farmers. If, then, clover hay is so excellent for producing milk, it must also be good for making flesh, and especially excellent in promoting the growth of young stock.

PERSONAL HABITS OF GREAT MEN.

Several paragraphs have been going the rounds in relation to the habits of great men, which paragraphs, as usual, are all wrong, inasmuch as we have had the pleasure of dining and hobnobbing with all the great men of this and every other country on the face of the globe, a few illustrations are given to prove this to the satisfaction of everybody.

Mr. Seward generally rises from his bed in the morning about the time he gets up. He rarely if ever eats his breakfast before he gets it. He is not particular what kind of food he has, if he is provided with what he calls for. In his dress he is plain—never appearing in public without his pantaloons. He never wears his vest outside of his coat. He speaks his native dialect without any foreign accent, and uses his tongue in all that he utters. When he walks he uses his feet, which are encased in boots or shoes. As an evidence of the methodical precision with which he attends to business, it is only necessary to allude to the fact that he invariably draws his salary the moment it is due. His memory in this respect is prodigious. He generally writes his letters or paper, and uses a pen, which at intervals he dips into a stand of ink, that he keeps upon his table.

Horace Greeley is said to be the beau ideal of a man of style. He dresses neatly and elegantly. His linen is faultless. Sometime since he shaved, which operation has materially altered his appearance. His walk is firm and dignified, like that of a soldier. From the fact that all through his life he has kept his arms well shouldered, it is possible that nature intended him for the infantry. His voice is peculiarly sweet, and when he whispers, one would almost imagine his words were the echoes of an Æolian harp. Somewhat inclined to obesity of late years, he still maintains his reputation as a beau. He reads from right to left, contrary to the practice of his friend, Mr. Bennett, who, owing to a visual obliquity, reads from left to right—down the middle, change hands. Mr. Greeley dines on vegetable soup and table beer. He never drinks porter. His hearty Sunday dinners are of crackers and cheese. He retires to bed at an early hour, and almost immediately composes himself to sleep with a copy of the Tribune. Sometimes, when at a loss for a subject, he varies the monotony of his editorials upon Bennett by writing a pleasant and exhilarating novelty, involving personal and friendly allusions to the almighty nigger. His editorials are invariably short (never exceeding four columns each), pithy and devoid of verbiage.

General McClellan will, should he increase his flesh, be more inclined to corpulency. His age is at present somewhat greater than when he graduated at West Point. In disposition he is jocular, when in a joking humor, and exceedingly reticent, when he says nothing, which latter fact is amply proved by the brevity and unsatisfactory nature of his dispatches after they have passed through the War Office. As a General he is cautious—particularly so when he is careful. He makes all his advances by going forward, but never adopting the same method of retreating. In his diet, he is particularly abstemious when there is nothing to eat, and vice versa. He is extremely approachable when you get near him, otherwise you will be apt to keep your distance. He does not exercise his troops with a two-inch drill, nor does he bore his friends in conversation with an auger.—[N. Y. Monitor.]

PROPOSED UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION IN 1863 IN PARIS.—It is announced that a permanent Universal Exhibition will be opened in Paris in the summer of 1863, under the patronage of the Emperor. The building is to be on a grander scale than the London International Exhibition. The dimensions will be 1800 feet long, with a central dome 345 feet in height. One of the grand features is, that foreign goods will be admitted for exhibition free of duty, with liberty to re-export them, or they may be sold on the spot, paying the duties levied under the new tariff. The great inducement held out to English manufacturers is, that they will be enabled to exhibit their goods, and thereby prevent the large sale of spurious articles now going on in Paris. The capital of £600,000 has already been subscribed in France and Belgium. The building is in course of construction.

General Notices.

PRIZE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

WILSON'S SEEDLING, \$3.00 per 100, very productive and large.
VICOMTESSE, \$3.00 per 100, very fine and productive, large.
MAGNATE, \$3.00 per 100, large, good flavor, extra productive.
VICTORIA, \$5.00 per 100, LARGEST OF ALL, grows to an ounce, excellent, late.
The above are my choice from over twenty kinds; they are all quite hardy.
HOOKER'S SEEDLING, \$2.00 per 100, of good flavor.
Now is a good time to transplant. Any kind of pay taken.

T. W. ELLERBECK,
G. S. L. City.

11-4

FOR SALE,

TWO good FARMS, by THOMAS HALL, Wellsville, Cache County. Terms—Cash, Stock or Storepay. Inquire of THOMAS COTTAM, 16th Ward, G. S. L. City. 10-3

LOST,

ON Sunday last, between Farmington and the Hot Springs, a new four-wheel TIER. Any person finding the same will confer a favor by leaving word at JOHN A. SUTTON, or H. CUMBERLAND, 16th Ward, 2 blocks West of Union Square. 11-2

NOTICE.

THE person that picked up my SPADE, near the 5th Ward School House, on the 28th August, branded L E R on the handle, would do well to return the same to me or leave it with Dr. Sprague. 11-2

LEVI E. RITER, 9th Ward.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD Adobe HOUSE and LOT, in the 15th Ward, five blocks west of the Tabernacle. For terms, apply to WILLIAM HAYLSTONE, Meat Market. 11-2

FOR SALE.

A LARGE Double HOUSE and full LOT, well fenced; some fruit trees, out-houses, well of water. Good crop on Lot. Will exchange for Stock, Land, etc. Cheap for Cash. By 6th Ward School House. 11-11

A. S. BECKWITH.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having left WATCHES with me for repairs are requested to call for them between now and October Conference, as I shall leave soon after for the Cotton country. I have some City property for Sale; for particulars call on me at my shop, next door but one to K. Ball's store. CHARLES SMITH. G. S. L. City, Sept. 7th, 1862. 11-11

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts immediately, for, until this is done, it will be impossible to give any further credit. 11-11

W. S. GODFREY.

ATTENTION ALL.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

A FULL, corner LOT, well situated for irrigating, with a good fence all around it, and is located about fifteen rods southeast of the 6th Ward School House. On said premises is a good well of water, a HOUSE with three rooms well finished and painted, a two-story granary, and other necessary out-buildings, corral, etc. There is an excellent crop of corn, sugar-cane, potatoes, beets, carrots, etc. etc., together with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees. I will sell the above cheap for Cash, or exchange the same for neat Stock and wagon, or Mules and wagon. 11-4

M. L. DAVIS,
6th Ward, G. S. L. City.

STRAYED,

FROM the 19th Ward, on last Monday week, one Sorrel MARK, five years old, white stripe in face. Branded with triangle on left side. One Grey MARK, eight years old. Spanish brand on left shoulder and hip, and J. A. B. on left shoulder. Whoever will deliver them to the owner or give information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded. 11-11

J. B. SHOOTON, 19th Ward.

HOME! SWEET HOME!

WHO WANTS TO BUY A HOME?

I HAVE and do offer for Sale a certain lot of ground, situated at the mouth of Mill Creek Canyon, G. S. L. County, containing about ten acres—three acres of which is under cultivation and well fenced. There is a good comfortable Dwelling-House on the premises; also, corral and all necessary out-buildings, and a young orchard of about 150 trees, consisting of peach, plum, apples, cherries, etc., budded and ingrafted with the choicest varieties. The property lies eight miles from Great Salt Lake City, and the County road passes the door. On the premises is a good site for a Mill, with water-power sufficient for driving any machinery. The buyer can have immediate possession, and an indisputable title. For further particulars apply on the premises. 11-11

DANIEL G. BRYAN, Mill Creek.