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THE AMERICAN AUTUMN. BY FANNY KEMBLE.

Thou comest not in sober guise, In mellow cloak of russet clad-Thine are no melancholy skies, Nor hueless flowers, pale and sad; But, like an emperor, triumphing, With gorgeous robes of Tyrian dyes, Full flush of fragant blossoming, And glowing purple canopies.

How call ye this the season's fall, That seems the pageant of the year? Richer and brighter far than all The pomp that spring and summer wear; Red falls the western light of day On rock, and stream, and winding shore; Soft woody banks and granite gray With amber clouds are curtained o'er.

The wide, clear waters sleeping lie Beneath the evening's wings of gold, And on their glassy breast the sky And banks their mingled hues unfold. Far in the tangled woods the ground Is strewn with fallen leaves, that lie

The flock needs constant observation at this perish. At the age of eight or ten years, a time, for, ordinarily, the sheep owner has not peach tree that has never been pruned, exhibonly to guard his own rams but those of his its only a few weak twigs situated at the excareless neighbors. A single visit of an in- tremities of the strongest branches. ferior, coarse wooled ram might damage the In violent gales, such as we experience in increase of the flock to a large amount. the south of France, the branches, bending

their mothers about the first of August, to the fruit is lost, and one may consider himself tions, and busy idleness, were spent in the adgive the ewes time to recruit for winter. If fortunate if the tree survive the mutilation. they be put in lots so far apart that they can If the splitting of the tree does not cause its not hear each other's bleating, they will very death, yet it leaves it one-sided, and the porsoon become quiet. The lambs can be put in tion left is so much more exposed to the action with the yearling ewes, for, if you do not of the wind; that, by its swinging, the fruit wish the yearlings to bear lambs at two years is tossed to a considerable distance, and is old, they also should be separated from the destroyed. rest of the flock. The more common practice | When the peach tree is not pruned, its is to let them bear the second season, but we branches droop, owing to the weight of the think the size and stamina of the sheep are fruit, and the cultivation of the ground is condepreciated by the practice. To get the best sequently much more expensive, because draft results in wool and flesh, and to keep the flock animals can not pass under the trees, and the constantly improving, many think the better | soil has to be worked by the spade. Now ten way is, not to let them bear lambs until their good workmen would scarcely do so much rope, unless it is because every acre is so third season. Of course, if one is looking at | in a day as one would in the same time with a immediate results, and makes his market for plow drawn by good cattle; and I hold that the surplus of his flock with the butcher, the great secret of successful cultivation conrather than with the breeder, this will not sists in obtaining the greatest and best amount pay.

The ewes, when separated from their lambs, and money. should be kept in short pasture until the milk | Having pointed out the evil, I now proceed is dried up. About a week after they are to the remedy which with me has proved sucturned off they should be examined to see that cessful. The art of pruning consists in aiding their udders are not caked. It is a good plan nature. Remove from the tree that which to strip the milk from all. This will guard only weakens it; induce a flow of sap towards against obstructions at the next lambing sea- the weak parts; or maintain, in short, a propson. After they are dried off, they should be er equilibrium between the production of fruit turned into good feed, and be allowed to re- and that of young wood for bearing in the store the flesh which has been reduced in following season, for the peach bears on the raising their lambs. The lambs also should one-year-old shoots, and never on the older have fresh, tender pasture, that they may not | wood. fall away after they are weaned. In summer, as in winter, the whole flock should have full is a light, very deep, sandy clay; the trees are feed, and the profits on mutton and wool will planted in rows 13 feet apart each way; the be found to hinge mainly upon this fact.

The lambs also should be separated from under a load of fruit, are split from the stem;

of produce with the least expenditure of time

My orchard is situated in a plain; the soil intervals are sown with lucern, but not within 21/2 feet of the trees; the ground is plowed in spring. Every third year when the roots It is almost the universal practice in this of the trees are uncovered, I put to the foot of If we leave a peach tree for a year without pruning it must suffer from the cutting neces-When a young shoot is cut with a very sharp Supposing we have before us a peach tree three years old, and which has been allowed As soon as the fall frosts and storms begin full liberty of growth. Before touching the which the tree ought to take should be con-1st. I commence by removing all the horizontal and drooping branches from the outside of the principal branches. I do so because extend much, and cause the tree to lose its slaughter houses, and from irregular feeding,

"Stick to the Farm."

Yes, stick to the farm, says a thoughtful correspondent of the American Agriculturist, who continues: If half the time and energy now wasted in politics, hazardous speculavancement of agriculture; if the people were as intent on preserving their farms from deterioration, as they are in 'preserving the Union,' and settling the manifold vexed questions of the day; if they were half as earnest in battling with briers and weeds, and poor fences and bad soils, as with their political opponents, should we not be better off as a nation and as individuals?

Why is England to-day the garden of Euwisely cultivated? Why is even barren New, England made so productive, unless because of the industry and intelligence of her agriculturists? Well has one said: 'The fields ought to be the morning and evening theme of all Americans who love their country.' To fertilize and improve his farm, ought to be the prime temporal object of every owner of the substantial soil.

All national aggrandizements, power and

Like crimson carpets all around Beneath a crimson canopy.

Tt e sloping sun, with arrows bright, Pierces the forest's waving maze; The universe seems wrapt in light, A floating robe of rosy haze. Oh, Autumn! thou art here a king-And round thy throne the smilling hours

A thousand fragrant tributes bring. Of golden fruits and blushing flowers.

Sheep Husbandry . . . III.

We continue the publication of this excellent series from the American Agriculturist, because we deem it a subject of vital importance ness. The feed depreciates in quantity as second year I commence giving the branches to every farmer in this Territory. Nor is its well as in quality, and it is thought the flocks their right direction. On account of the vioimportance limited to the farmer alone, though the agricultural is by far the greater interest measure conceals the condition of the flesh, stems to about 21-2 feet, so that for several here pending-we are emphatically an agricultural community-yet we all-mechanics, horse or ox. But it very soon appears after artisans, and working men of every gradeare more or less interested in this important which the sheep have made upon the flush later induces that disease. branch of husbandry, with the farmer.

CHANGE OF PASTURE.

able variety of soil, they should be occasionspring, while the plants are tender, where you owing to the neglect of this precaution. wish to eradicate them. Dock, milkweed, vervain, and many other troublesome weeds hill pastures, remote from home, may be turned to good account. laurel and other poisonous shrubs from the yield one of the deadliest poisons, and flocks that have access to these shrubs are often injured or killed. The wild child is also injurious, but is less dangerous, as its limbs are generally above their reach. In case of poisoning, a strong decoction of white ash buds or twigs, will afford relief, if seasonably administered. A teacupful of the tea may be given to each animal.

FALL MANAGEMENT.

country to let sheep run in the pastures until each tree some half-rotten dung, and over this they are covered with snow, and necessity two good handfuls of half-slacked lime. Since compels them to the dry hay. The change I adopted this proceeding, the trees have made from grass to hay in this sudden way is al- shoots from 30 to 40 inches long. ways accompanied with loss. Indeed the loss begins some time before the change, when the frosts turn the grass, and it loses its sweet- sary to bring it into proper form. In the are doing well enough as long as there is a lent and prolonged high winds which prevail the various notions on this question, and blade of grass to be seen. The wool in some in the south of France, I limit the hight of the and the loss is not detected as soon as in the years there is no necessity for using a ladder. they enter winter quarters. This neglect is knife, gumming does not take place. I am very bad husbandry, for it uses up the gain no advoc te for disbudding, which sooner or feed of summer, and brings them to the yard with decreased stamina.

The old proverb that "a change of pasture to come on sheep should be provided with tree it is necessary to understand why such makes a fat sheep," needs to be received with shelter, sheds or hovels, to which they may and such branches should be cut; and the form some qualification, perhaps, yet if the pastures resort at pleasure. These shelters are a good are good, there can be no doubt of its advan- provision in a sheep pasture at all times, and stantly kept in view. tage. Sheep are even more fond of variety of should be put up as a permanent arrangement. food than the horse or the cow, and unless They become indispensable in the long cold they have a very wide range with a consider- storms of autumn, when the sheep are liable to have their fleeces saturated with rain and these branches, being most exposed to the air, ally changed from one pasture to another. to contract disease. This system of shelter Even if the new pasture has some weeds and in stormy weather is rigidly followed in Eu- form by the weight of fruit which they bear. brush, it will not be objected to. M ny plants rope, and is considered a necessity of good The weight being more easily borne on a perthat the cow will not touch, are greedily management. While every good shepherd is pendicular than on a horizontal support, it is cropped by the sheep. The daisy and white opposed to their confinement, he wishes to well to preserve for the principal branches weed which flourish upon hill pastures, are have shelter at hand where the sheep can those that are the most upright. highly relished and where these weeds abound, reach it when their instinct prompts them to they may be subdued by close feeding with seek it. Many of the diseases of sheep-as to give the tree a goblet form. On this form sheep. They should be turned in early in the rot, scab, dysentery, colds, etc., are mainly the wind acts generally, and consequently it convenient. As soon as the grass begins to ble to be shaken off. may be subdued by sheep. This incidental fail, and they cannot get a good bite, they benefit is not to be lost sight of. The natural should have a little clean, sweet hay fed to instincts of the sheep lead them to prefer ele- them daily, or what is retter, sliced turnips in vated land, and by this kind of stock rocky such quantity as they will eat up clean. The the principal branches, but rather to the ering, which is done early in the day by good root crops are matters of great importance in branches which produce succession shoots; for connection with sheep husbandry. A very the more these are increased, the greater is Care, however, should be taken to eradicate large part of the mutton of the British Islands the chance of an abundant crop, as the fruit is made of roots. With these the flock can is only borne on the one-year-old wood. I do using plenty of the best salt, and filling up pastures. Both the high and the low laurel be passed over from the short pasture of autumn to the dry hay of winter, without loss of appetite, and be kept constantly gaining. They give the farmer the means of changing of the year. No. This would be impossible firm, compact and almost as solid as marble, food at pleasure, and furnish a full supply of in cultivation on a large scale; and besides it which when well cooked will be tender, juicy, succulent fodder when it is most needed. would cripple and stunt the tree; for many of With suitable shelter and food at this period, the twigs or laterals so produced would perish the flocks will enter upon the winter in thriv- in spring following. This always happens pot. ing condition, and will show the advantage of where there is too much spray; and when the the care bestowed upon them in heavier fleeces and carcasses, if they are fed for market, and in larger and healthier lambs, if they are kept for breeding.

wealth, may be traced to agriculture as its ultimate source. Commerce and agriculture are only subordinate results of this mainspring.

We consider agriculture as every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals, and ultimately even to religion itself.' We shall always sing 'Speed the plow!' we shall always regard the American farmer, dressed for his employment, and tilling his grounds, as belonging to the order of real noblemen.

Why Pork shrinks in the Pot.

An "Old Farmer" gives in the Homestead, closes with his own views on the subject, which we condense for our readers:

Store hogs kept low in flesh in summer and autumn, and then fully fed when shut up for fattening, will gain fast, appear to be doing well, and look well when dressed, but will weigh light, and boiling will prove the flesh to be puffy; the little cells of which the meat seems to be composed, are filled with gelatinous matter, which has not had time to become hard and firm-it is partly soluble in boiling water; hence the pork shrinks in the pot. The same kind of pork results from feeding hogs on mostly animal food, as at or from killing sows when in heat.

To produce pork that will not shrink in the

SEPARATION OF THE FLOCK.

The rams should be separated from the rest of the flock at shearing, or at least by midsummer. It is safest to do this at the earlier period, for some sheep which have had no long wools do not usually come into season un-

pointing inwards for a leader. This, with me, pounds rape cake, two pounds bean meal, great tax upon the time and patience of the pruning even more necessary than in France. is an invariable rule; and I always choose the seven-eights pounds bran, seven-eights maltfarmer. They are like winter chickens, re-Our fervid summers often induce a growth of most vigorous double buds. quiring a great deal of nursing, and seldom wood which must suffer severely during the incombs-all of these being properly moistened If a tree runs up too high and at the same paying for the care bestowed upon them. The is naked at the bottom, I cut back all the new in hot water, the straw requiring more than clement months, unless checked and hardened hetter way is to regulate the yeaning of your flock by your own precaution. As a rule, the by cutting back: upper branches to five or six buds. This pro- the rest-thirty-five pounds mangel or Swedish ceeding checks the flow of sap to the top, and turnips. The essential points are warmth lambs should not begin to come until the Left to itself, the peach tree, whether bud- generally induces shoots to push from the spring has fairly opened, and the whole flock ded or not, pushes vigorously for the first two naked parts below. If the shoots so produced and moisture, the cattle being well sheltered should be through with yeaning in the course years. In the third, its lower branches near attain the length of one foot, I cut them back and duly cared for. The straw is a most nuof a month. This will bring the proper time the fork become weak, and decay, and vigor is for two seasons to four or five buds. When tritious food; one hundred pounds of it confor coupling in this latitude as late as Novem- only maintained in the extremities of the these young branches are in a condition to ber. It is true that early lambs, if they do main branches. The evil is not great at first, take the place of the old, the latter are cut tain seventy-two of muscle, fat, and heat-prowell, are more saleable, but it should be re- but it increases every year; the upper shoots back in the course of a year, but not all at ducing substances. The soluble fattening membered that a much larger per cent. of make less growth, and by the spring of the the same time: the wounds are covered with substances are equal to eighteen and a half them die. third year, one-third at least of the shoots grafting wax. pounds of oil to every one hundred pounds.

Training the Peach Tree.

these two productions. The following, translated from the Revue lambs, or lost them at yeaning time, may be 3d. In order to attain this object I pinch all it makes a very valuable food for cattle. Mr. in season even in June. This is particularly Horticole, for the American Agriculturist, conthe extremities of the branches to a variable Mechi's method of feeding is as follows :-- He necessary with the fine wooled sheep. The tains principles applicable to the care of peach length, according to their position and the feeds each of his own cows, daily, on twenty vigor of the tree, rarely however to less than trees in any climate. The great extremes of til cool weather. 8 or 10 inches; and I always cut to a bud pounds fine cut straw, eight pounds hay, five temperature in this country render proper Lambs dropped through the winter are a

I suppress all the exterior branches in order offers more resistance and less elasticity than The sheds, too, render feeding much more a single branch, so that the fruit is not so lia-

> 2d. The tree being formed, it is no longer necessary to encourage the vigor of the tree or the flow of sap chiefly to the extremities of not mean to say, however, that we ought, every month, or oftener, to shorten all the shoots which a tree may produce in the course tree becomes like a bush, it produces only small fruit. It should be recollected that if a tree grows too much to wood, it will produce celebrated agriculturist of England, calcubut little fruit, and vice versa. We should therefore endeavor to maintain, as above recommended, a proper equilibrium between

pot, the writer says he first has a good breed; they are never allowed to fall off in condition from the start they get with their mother's milk, and never know stint nor stunt while alive. Early in autumn he takes them up in high order, and begins to fat them, increasing their rations of grain till they are fat and ready to kill. Then he feeds them one week more, and makes due preparation for butchhands. When thoroughly cooled, cuts up and salts down, (not allowing his pork to freeze) the barrels with brine, and not with water, as some do. This method secures pork, white, melting and delicious, never shrinking in the

Wheat Straw-Its Value as Fodder -- In regard to feeding wheat straw, Mr. Mechi, the lates when fed to cattle it is worth more per acre than if plowed in for farm manure. If cut up and mixed with meal or bran of grain,

mannanna