



AUTUMN.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall,
Drop by drop the springs run dry;
One by one, beyond recall
Summer beauties fade and die;
But the roses bloom again,
And the spring will gush anew,
In the pleasant April rain
And the summer sun and dew.

So in hours of deepest gloom,
When the springs of gladness fall;
And the roses in the bloom
Drop like maidens wan and pale,
We shall find some hope that lies
Like a silent gem apart,
Hidden far from careless eyes
In the garden of the heart.

Some sweet hope to gladness wed,
That will spring afresh and new,
When grief's winter shall have fled,
Giving place to rain and dew—
Some sweet hope that breathes of spring,
Through the weary, weary time,
Bidding for its blossoming,
In the spirit's glorious clime.

THE ANNUAL FAIR.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society was held in this city, at the "Deseret Store" and grounds adjoining, pursuant to previous arrangements, commencing on Wednesday last and continuing till Friday noon, when it closed, but not because it had ceased to attract the attention of the many thousands of people who were present to examine and admire the various specimens of agricultural products and manufactured articles on exhibition, attesting the skill of the producers.

The weather was somewhat unpropitious, as the wind was blowing a hurricane during most of the time on Wednesday, raising clouds of dust, and considerable rain fell on Thursday; nevertheless, there was a good turn-out and much interest manifested by contributors, contestants and visitors on the occasion, and, unquestionably, the benefits resulting from the exhibition will be equal to the anticipations of those most anxious to see improvement in all things connected with the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the Territory.

Not having been favored with the privilege of attending the Fair excepting for a few minutes on the first day, and then not to examine the articles exhibited, we cannot from our own knowledge, say much about the amount, quality or variety of either stock, grain, vegetables, fruits, flowers, agricultural implements and machines, machinery, leather and manufactures thereof, manufactures of wool, cotton, flax and hemp, dye stuffs, furniture, coopers' ware; hardware, cutlery and other manufactures of iron and steel with divers other commodities there displayed; but all with whom we have conversed say they were generally of excellent quality, and creditable to the manufacturers and producers and not deficient in variety nor amount. The ladies' department in particular is spoken of in terms of high commendation.

It would have given us much pleasure, if circumstances had been such that we could have been present and made a thorough examination of all the articles in each class, and thereby been enabled to particularize the number and kind, but presume that a report will be furnished for publication, if not in this number, perhaps next week, that will be satisfactory to the public, we hope so at least, and if the clerks, committees and managers had not by some inexplicable order of things got matters so mixed up, that they could not make a reliable report of the premiums awarded in time for this issue, we should have had no occasion for giving them the lecture intended and considered due for not being more systematic and punctual in matters of so much interest, and not keeping up with the spirit of the times.

A Golden Rule for Farmers.—Do not go on dividing up or using up your capital by cropping without manure. Make it a cardinal principal of action, never to be swerved and that you will not, in any instance, in relation to any field, or crop, or rotation, plant or sow without a supply of manure—sufficient at least to preserve the existing fertility of the soil. Farming is unprofitable only with those who don't know how to farm. Who will say this is not so?—[Germantown Telegraph.]

DOMESTIC GARDENERS' CLUB TRANSACTIONS.

THE PROPER TIME TO TAKE UP AND PLANT OUT FRUIT TREES IN UTAH.

Much depends on the fine healthy condition of the trees, and the time when transplanted, to insure success. It is equally necessary to have the ground properly prepared, and the trees planted the same depth that they stood in the nursery. The after culture to correspond to the natural wants of the trees.

Resolved, that in consideration of the importance of early planting in the spring in this climate, which should be done as soon as the frost will permit, we recommend that the trees to be transplanted be taken up in the fall, laid in a trench and properly protected during winter; they will thereby escape any injury by frost. The fall is generally the most favorable time for the removal of trees from the nursery to the final place of planting; they are not so much exposed to frost as in the spring; indeed, much time would be gained by having the trees on the ground where they are to be replanted.

METHOD OF LAYING TREES IN TRENCHES FOR PLANTING IN SPRING.

Open a trench running from east to west of suitable depth and width to receive their roots. Place the trees in the trench in a sloping manner towards the south on an angle to correspond to the height of the sun at noon in winter. In this position the sun has not the influence to injure the stocks in winter that it has in an upright position. Wet the roots with water, and then fill in with fine earth, the same as would be required in transplanting. After the roots are well covered, turn on a sufficiency of water to wet the soil, and then put on a dressing of dry earth to keep the soil from cracking, and thus letting the air down to the roots. The apple may be safely transplanted in the fall, if properly managed; but the above method is preferable.

The currant should be planted out in the fall. Trees may be taken up and planted out or trenched by the middle of October, as soon as the leaves become inactive by frost.

It is also recommended, when convenience will permit, to dig the holes in the fall for planting in spring; the frost leaves the hard subsoil at the bottom much improved and pulverized several inches in depth.

L. S. HEMENWAY, Clerk.

The Farmer's Wife.

"Good husband without it is needful there be;
Good housewife within it is as needful as he."

TUSSER.

However judiciously and economically the plans for the operations of the farm may be laid, if a man and his wife do not harmonize, most completely, in prosecuting their labors, he had better at once dispose of his farm, and lay by the avails of it for decrepitude and old age, and work out by day's work. The housewife and her operations are the great regulator of the operations of the farm. There is too much truth in the old maxim, for fiction, that "if a man would succeed well in his livelihood, he must ask his wife."

A very great fault among many farmers is, they do not consult their wives in relation to matters with reference to which it is highly proper they should have a word or two to say. We commiserate the man who bears the reproach of a hen-pecked husband; and, when we see a wife ruling, and engineering in-doors and out of doors, we think that if she had a husband far superior to herself, she would be a woman of sterling worth.

It cannot be denied that wives have often made, to their husbands, some most capital suggestions, in reference to the operations of the farm; and it must be acknowledged, that many women are far more capable of planning judiciously, and carrying on more economically the operations of the farm, than their husbands. But if a wife superintends and executes, in the best manner, the in-door operations, nothing more should be required of her.

I know that very many men consider it a little beneath them to consult their wives with reference to any of their plans; and they will never suffer wives to know, if they can prevent it, anything about their income or expenditures, or their debit or credit. But it is a matter of doubt whether there ever was an instance in which a man habitually consulted his wife, when, as a consequence, it proved detrimental, or a disparagement to him in any respect.

There can be no impropriety in the practice of some men, of allowing the housewife to know exactly all about the income and expenditures, the debit and credit of the farm; and if these wise ones, who congratulate themselves that they have a most perfect knowledge of the best manner of performing the operations of the farm, would confer a little more with their wives, their wisdom would be greatly increased.—[Introduction to Todd's Young Farmer's Manual.]

Milking by Machinery.

There is more or less irregular periodical occurrences of a mania for milking machines, or contrivances for extracting milk from cows. While there can be no doubt that the calf is the best milking machine, and the hand of man or maid the next best, it is surprising that two such dissimilar machines applied to the same purpose should never have been better studied. They agree in only two important particulars, one of which is, they agitate—the calf by pulling and butting, the hand by

alternate pullings; the other is a cut-off. This is effected by the fore finger of the hand closing first, and by the calf bending the teat over the toothless upper gum in such a way that it nearly or quite closes and cuts off the reflow of the milk. The calf sucks out the portion of milk thus enclosed in the teat; and the hand squeezes it out. The milking machines cut off the reflow, and then milk by exhaustion or by pressure, which, it is quite immaterial, as the operations of both the hand and the calf show.

The difficulty is, they do not perform the agitation of the bag systematically and violently as is most certainly needed. The teat must have some time to fill, and it takes some time also for it to be emptied, so that if a cow had but two teats, we might safely say that no machine could be contrived to milk her safely, quicker than a good, strong, quick milker. So then, for aught that we can see, all that can be expected of a machine is to milk about twice as fast as a good milker, and to milk neater as regards falling specks from the sides and udder. That the natural motions which seem necessary to thorough success can be imitated by any machine, and that a machine-milked cow will hold out with her flow as long as if milked by hand, we do not believe; and we risk little in saying it will never pay.—[The Homestead.]

How to keep Sheep in Good Condition.

Mr. Jonathan Talcott, of Rome, N. Y., in a communication to the *Country Gentleman*, in relation to sheep husbandry, says:

I see there continue to be inquiries as to the method of riddance of ticks from sheep, and very frequently Mr. Johnston's theory of good care and feeding is doubted, and by others the credit of his success is given to linseed meal, which he feeds liberally. I have long since thought, when I saw him wielding his pen in defence of good care and keeping to rid sheep of that pest, and all others making inquiries as to how they should get rid of ticks on their sheep, that I would take my pen and lend him a helping hand in his theory, or practice if you prefer that word. Some twelve years since I began a new flock that were in rather poor condition. I fitted a loose stable with boards and floor, in which they were kept nights and stormy days, having boards hung on hinges at the sides, that could be opened and shut at pleasure for the purpose of ventilation. The result was, my sheep gained all winter without grain or any kind of roots, and in the spring not a tick was seen on any of them. Such has been my practice from that time to the present, and some years have wintered eighty—commonly about forty of fifty—have never fed any oil meal, and have never seen a tick on either sheep or lamb during the whole of that time. I think the doctrine of protection from cold wet storms in late fall, winter and spring, with good care and keep, will eradicate all the ticks in America. An experience of twelve years is satisfactory to me at least. Now is the time for those that raise ticks and wish to get rid of them, to prepare a shelter for their sheep, and see that they are taken care of in our cold wet storms, and all will be safe. Such at least is my experience.

The Wheat Crop.

The *Philadelphian Ledger*, in speaking of the wheat crop in the United States the present year, says:

Various journals are engaged in the difficult task of estimating the amount and value of the wheat crop of the country, which is now all harvested. However different the estimates may be, it is generally conceded that the wheat crop of this country has been a large one, and that there will be a considerable overplus for exportation to meet the demand now made for it in Europe. Taking 1858-59 as the basis of a calculation, and the wheat crop is assumed to be equal to 228,000,000 bushels against 201,000,000 in 1859, and 159,000,000 in 1858.

The production by States is given as follows:—Pennsylvania, 25,000,000 bushels; New York, 25,000,000; Virginia and North Carolina, 18,000,000; Kentucky, 9,000,000; Ohio, 28,000,000; Indiana, 19,000,000; Illinois, 25,000,000; other States, 80,000,000. The surplus is estimated at 61,000,000.

In addition to this, it is supposed that from one-sixth to one-fifth of the surplus crop of last year is yet in the hands of producers, giving a total surplus for export of 67,000,000 bushels.

The crop in Wisconsin, which, in the foregoing figures, is put down at 16,000,000 bushels, is reported to be fully 30,000,000. This, doubtless, is somewhat exaggerated, but the abundance of the crop may be inferred from the fact that men, women and children, doctors, lawyers and ministers were in the fields harvesting, and that the work was even performed by moonlight.

Taking all the crops of the country, it is thought to be within bounds to put the value of our staples this year at two thousand millions of dollars, or about sixty-s x dollars for each person.

Mange in Cattle.—The disorder termed the mange, arises from the excitement of the skin probably brought on by disarrangement of the organs of digestion in consequence of poverty, engendered by hunger and want of shelter. After these are supplied, a wash made of gunpowder and water—charcoal, nitre and sulphur—will be found a valuable application. Mange is an infectious disorder; remove, therefore, the sick beast from the rest of the herd.—[Boston Cultivator.]

The Fair at Provo.

We have been favored with a lengthy report of the second annual exhibition of the Utah county Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, held at Provo, on the 28th and 29th ultimo; but the names of the successful competitors were not included, for reasons not stated.

The following extracts from the report may not be uninteresting:

The number of articles exhibited was nearly twice as many as were shown last year, except fruit and vegetables, which although creditable did not excel in choice varieties our first exhibition. Among the live stock exhibited there were many animals of improved breeds, both imported and also some raised in our county; and it was truly gratifying to notice that our farmers had begun to realize the importance of improving their breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

One interesting item deserves especial notice. The gentleman who obtained the prize for the best acre of wheat, produced it on what is generally considered our poorest bench land, so poor that the owners of several adjacent pieces have allowed theirs to remain untitled, because they say "the cultivation of that land will not pay;" but by rotation of crops, deep and thorough plowing with a very little manuring, the acre produced forty seven bushels—an ample profit on the extra outlay.

The pomologists of Provo and Lake City are deserving the gratitude of the directors in exhibiting so many choice specimens of fruit, which is not plentiful this season.

The thrashing machines, grain cradles, horse rakes, &c., exhibited, indicated that the agriculturists of Utah may soon compare favorably with those of other and older countries in the application of labor saving machinery in drawing from mother earth her choicest blessings.

Leather, boots, shoes, &c., were displayed in profusion, and of good quality, and of beautiful as well as strong and durable workmanship. There has been a decided improvement made in those articles of late; in fact, imported leather, boots and shoes are at a discount in this county, and we trust our tanners and shoemakers will continue improving so as to supply the market with their best productions.

Cotton, linen, and woollen goods in great variety of styles were exhibited and mostly of excellent quality.

Our merchants, who deal in imported dry goods, favored us with specimens which forcibly impressed upon many minds, the superiority of our own productions.

The furniture on exhibition was splendid, and not often excelled. Much of the cooper ware was of first-class workmanship; a few articles from the shop of Mr. Charles Barnes of Lehi, were really excellent. Mr. D. Cluff's specimens of carpentry would do honor to any builder: One of our committees visited his new shop, and reported it a first class building in design, and also in strength. The erection of such shops indicate that the people of Provo begin to realize their natural advantages, and we trust before long she will become a first class manufacturing city.

The fine arts were not forgotten, and some fine paintings and specimens of penmanship were exhibited. A fine piece by our secretary, in the Deseret Alphabet was admired by all who examined it.

Our mechanics exhibited a great variety of miscellaneous articles, such as forks, sickles, augers, baskets, ropes, and a variety of other manufactures of wood and iron. Mr. Sabin, of the firm of Sabin, Bebee & Co., of Payson, exhibited some splendid brass castings of home production, and Mr. Bebee, of the same firm, produced a case of tools that excel many of those imported. The models of machines, mechanical drawings, &c., presented, prove the inventive genius of Utah to be of no mean order.

The ladies by their tasteful embroidery, and the harmonious blending of the useful with the beautiful in the articles they offered, greatly enhanced the interest of our fair, and by their works surprised many.

Butter, cheese, preserves, pickles, tea, wines, spirits, molasses, starch, soap, &c., were exhibited in abundance, and of good quality; and our chemists favored us with specimens of oils and other Articles extracted from native materials.

The Fair was well attended; the building, although large, was crowded the whole time. The races advertised, were curtailed.

The brass and string bands of Provo were in attendance, and contributed to the pleasure of those who visited the exhibition of the industry of Utah county.

JOHN B. MILNER, Reporter.

Lime in Poultry-Houses.—Lime will keep hens clear of vermin, and in a fine healthy condition. It should be used as a dry powder, and scattered occasionally all about the poultry-house and yard. On the droppings, however, sulphate of lime (common plaster,) or charcoal dust, or dried muck should be thrown instead of lime. Ashes may be used as a substitute for lime, though the latter is best. The powdered lime is better than whitewash, though that also may be advantageously used upon the sides and ceiling of the room.

Scratches in Horses.—A correspondent of the *N. E. Farmer*, says that what is called "bright varnish," sold at paint shops is a cure for scratches, and that he has used it for cuts on human flesh with remarkable success.