

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

By the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Association, upon Sheep raising, Wool growing, and raising Flax, Corn, Pumpkins and Squashes.

SHEEP RAISING AND WOOL GROWING.

We would recommend that the rams and wethers be separated from the ewes from the first of March (or one month before lambing) and kept away until the first of November, the bucks particularly. Make use of black bucks in your flocks until one-fourth or one-third of your flocks are black sheep for the purpose of making sheep's grey, for men's wear.

Dock and alter lambs when young, say about one month old, reserving the largest and squarest and best proportioned lambs, which give indications of good fleeces, for bucks. These should be from three to five bucks to 100 ewes. Bucks should be changed as often as every two years.

We recommend open yards, with sheds all round, for yarding sheep in the winter; they should at least be sheltered by a wall or close boarded fence on the north and west, five or six feet high, and a few convenient pens for sheep requiring extra care; there should be troughs placed in the yard against the wall, about eighteen inches from the ground, which could be dug out of any soft pole, sufficiently large to form a trough two or three inches deep and three or four wide, in which sprinkle tar along in the bottom, then sulphur and salt on the top, which will prove beneficial to sheep and a preventive to disease. Also place within their reach green quacken asp poles or boughs so that they can eat the bark.

Inside the corral should be whitewashed with lime for cleanliness and health once in three months. The yard should be cleaned once a week, which can conveniently be done with a scraper two feet long or a shovel or hoe. When dry the yard should be swept with a bush broom; it is very essential that sheep should have dry places for sleep and rest.

Mountain, hill or upland grass is best for sheep grazing, and the sheep should not be allowed to feed on saleratus or low lands. They should always have access to pure water. Shepherds should be careful about allowing their sheep to run too long upon new wheat stubble; as nearly whole flocks have been known to perish from eating too much new wheat. For winter feeding we would recommend beets, carrots, turnips, potatoes, corn, oats, corn fodder and good hay.

As soon as scab appears in any flock, they should receive immediate attention. The following recipe is said to be a speedy cure:

Take 1 lb. tobacco, 4 lbs. salt, 1 lb. arsenic; boil in three gallons of water for three hours, boil down to 1 gallon; part the wool and with a swab dipped in the liquor touch the parts affected; if any of the sheep sicken or spasm, give such a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper in milk. When the above medicine is applied, mix one pound of sulphur in two quarts of flour porridge and give the sheep one spoonful internally. Some shepherds affirm that buttermilk and salt put on the fire and scalded together with a mixture of a strong decoction of tobacco, is also a safe and sure remedy for the scab, by parting the wool all along the back of the sheep and pouring the liquid along the parting. All places where sheep rub while having the scab should be whitewashed with lime or sheep will take it again, after having been cured.

Sheep should be yarded on their range to prevent driving to and from feed. Let the shepherd be provided with a tent or wagon bed to lodge in, that he may remain with the flock during the night.

All sheep should be thoroughly washed in clear running water, for the cleansing of the wool, and then kept upon clean ground eight or ten days before shearing, which allows the natural oil again to flow into the wool, which leaves it in a much better state than when washed after shearing.

If there is any person in this Territory who has any superior sheep, such as South-down, Leicestershire or Beckwell, we wish them to report them to the Board of Directors, that we may know where the best stock can be obtained for the improvement of our flocks.

Sprinkle chamber lye on all the sheep, then the wolves will not kill them.

FLAX.

Flax should be sown from the middle of April till 1st of May, upon very rich, clean, loamy and moist land, so as to need little or no irrigation; strong clay soils, or dry gravelly soils do not answer well for flax—potatoes or turnips are the best crop to prepare the land for flax—corn will do. Flax seed in this country is very fine; it is full of false flax or a yellow seed that produces a stalk much longer than the flax, yields more seed and very materially injures the crop—this foul seed may be separated from the flax seed by running it through a suitable sieve, or to spread down sheets where there is a good current of air and cast the seed by handfuls towards the wind and the pure seed will fall near your feet while the yellow seed will go beyond, or by placing a woolen blanket on boards in a slanting position and pour your seed on to the blanket thinly, the foul seed will catch, but the good seed will slide off. The blanket will have occasionally to be shaken or it will be overstocked with false seed.

If it is desired to get a fine quality suitable for good linen it is necessary to sow quite thick, say 3 bushels per acre; but if it is only required for coarse cloth, cordage or for saving the seed, about 2 bushels are sufficient. Should the flax need weeding this should be done when it is 2 or 3 inches high; kneeling down on the flax will do it no harm.

Flax should be pulled, to obtain the best produce, with the finest fibre; when the ripest seeds

on an average stalk have changed from the white milky substance, to a greenish color, then is the time to pull; if it stands longer it will diminish in quantity as well as quality. When seed is wanted let it remain till it begins to turn brown and then you will get tolerable good lint as well as seed.

When it is sufficiently ripe it should be pulled in this way: catch the flax below the boles and draw the longest first, with the next handful the short flax, and so keep the short and the long each by itself. Great care should be taken to keep the flax even at the root end; the bundles should be made small, straight and all the same size as near as possible, and taken to the pond the same day they are pulled or the day after at longest, except when you wish to save the seed; in that case, let your flax be turned yellow and the leaves drop off of the stock one third of the way, then pull it, bind it in small bunches and set it up 4 or 5 days, when it is ready for hauling and stacking, in two weeks for cleaning out the seed, which can be beat out with a stick 20 inches long, with a handle at one end, 2 inches through at the butt; take your flax in the handful and hold it across a bench and then beat out the seed.

Next comes the rotting or steeping; this is a process that needs great care, otherwise all the former labor is lost; if it should be steeped too long the strength of the fibre would be destroyed, and should it not be long enough, much labor will be afterwards incurred before the flax is properly dressed.

Flax is subject to injury from neglect in every process, but more especially in this; the water that forms the pond should be pure soft water, a natural pond formed by a spring in the bottom will not do; the moving water under the flax will prevent the fermentation; the water should not stagnate in the pond before the flax is put in. I put the flax in the pond a little sloping with the root end of each layer downward, the flax should be placed rather loose in the pond and laid straight and regular, then cover the flax with boards and weigh them down with rocks so as to exclude all air, then fill the pond with water and keep a small stream running over the pond so as to carry off the scum and all filth. Do not allow a flood or a large stream to run through the pond, it will carry away the lint as fast as it loosens from the stalk. In warm weather it generally will be watered enough in 7 or 10 days, after fermentation subsides try every day, in this way: take some stalks of average fineness and break them near the middle in two places about 2 or 3 inches apart, catch the wood part of the stalk at the lower end where it is broke and if it will pull out without breaking the bark or fibre, it is ready to take out—this trial should not be neglected for sometimes the change is rapid.

To take it out of the pond, first draw off the water and carefully lay the flax straight on the bank, spread it out to dry the same day on new meadow land or clean grass land, if it is allowed to heat in the pile it is worthless. It is not good to let it lay long in the sun; when it is dry take it up straight and keep it square at the root, bind it in large bundles and put it where it will keep dry. The months of October and November is the best time for breaking and scutching flax; stand as much in the sun to dry as you will break through the day; after it is broke, before scutching, draw the seed end through a coarse hackle.

[By W. Woodruff.]
CORN.

I have had a thorough trial of raising in Salt Lake county, the following kinds of corn, Spanish, King Philip, Jumbo, Illinois Yellow Dent and White Flint, and I prefer the White Flint to any other for the following reasons; the King Philip gets ripe in about 90 days from the time of planting, the ears are small and yield but a light crop to the acre, and it being the earliest which ripens, the blackbirds gather by thousands and destroy two-thirds of the crop; the Spanish corn is the next earliest to ripen, the cob is large, grains small and one half of this crop is also destroyed by blackbirds. The Jumbo corn produces a very good crop in this country, it is rather too late for early frosts. The Illinois Dent corn is not profitable for fodder. I much prefer the White Flint to any other corn raised in this country, it is several weeks earlier than the Jumbo, and more frequently produced two and three ears to the stalk, and produces much more grain and fodder to the acre than any other grain raised. To procure seed let the farmer go through his field before it is cut up and pick out the earliest ears and those most numerous on a stalk and choose the bottom ear where they are sound and good, and in two or three years he will double his crop upon the same quantity of land; farmers try it. Let the corn be cut when it is thoroughly glazed while the fodder is green, and as soon as it is wilted sufficient to lighten it, let it be drawn home and put into ricks and let it be shucked out as early as possible. As soon as it is shucked out let the fodder be shocked up until the shocks will measure ten feet in diameter, then surround the shock with another laying so that the butts will come outside of the top of the bottom stack, letting the tops bend in to the centre, and shingle it in this way to the top; set up a short ladder to top it out with. When finished set some poles or wood against it, to keep the wind from blowing it to pieces; and in this way it will keep well until it is fed out, which should be the first fed in the winter and the hay preserved until spring; where cutters can be obtained it will pay to cut stalks for cattle instead of feeding whole; it will also pay the farmer well to have the corn ground into meal, which he feeds to either horses, cattle or swine, and the finer the better, and is profitable to mix with chaff or cut straw.

PUMPKINS AND SQUASHES.

A small patch of ground cannot be better appropriated to any crop, than the raising of pumpkins and squashes for the early fattening of swine, the feeding of store pigs, cows or oxen. If the hills are 10 feet apart on rich ground and two

plants in a hill the ground will be covered and a great amount of food be produced. Pumpkins and squashes are best boiled for swine, but they fatten well upon them in the raw state.

FASHIONABLE ATTIRE OF THE AFRICAN LADIES.—A tourist says: 'I had an opportunity of admiring the pitch to which the passion of the sex for ornaments may be carried; it put all the agonies of a coronation toilette to shame. Two of the Sheikh's slaves, whose only dress was a piece of cotton round the middle, had their dark bodies entirely covered with a most elaborate pattern in relief, produced by slashes, into which some extraneous matter had been rubbed, to form a raised cicatrice. Pride suffers no pain, so that I suppose the operation was as agreeable as it certainly must have been protracted. The effect was pleasing—something like embossed black leather.'

BEAUTIES OF WAR.—During the Mexican war, a company of 105 effective men shipped from Detroit, and were sent to Vera Cruz. Of these seventy were out off in the forty days before Vera Cruz. Five more perished afterwards. The small remnant of thirty returned from the campaign, and went into quarters at Detroit. Of these, fifteen have since died, and of the fifteen living, not one is capable of doing hard labor.

THE DESERET NEWS.

WEEKLY:

PRINTED ON WEDNESDAY MORNING DELIVERED ON THURSDAY.

TERMS—\$6 PER ANNUM.

OFFICE—P. O. BUILDING.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements to insure insertion in the current number must be handed in on Monday.

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Archibald Gardner	do
Milo Andrus	Big Cottonwood Ward.
Andrew Cahoon	South Cottonwood "
Joseph Hammond	do
Isaac Ferguson	do
Silas Richards	Union.
J. Guernsey Brow	Draper.
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Millennial Star Office	Liverpool.

ADVERTISING.

(Ten Lines, or less, constitute One Square.)

REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS:

One Quarter Column, (three squares or less) for each insertion : : : : \$1.50
Half Column, (seven squares or less) each line : : : : 3.00
One Column, (fourteen squares or less) " : : : : 6.00

SUNDRY ADVERTISEMENTS:

One Square, each insertion : : : : \$1.00
Two Squares " : : : : 1.50
Three " : : : : 2.00
Thus upward, with a half dollar to the additional square for each insertion.

BOOK, JOB AND CARD PRINTING

Executed to order in this office; and having received some important additions to our stock of

Job and Ornamental Type,

We are prepared to do work at reasonable rates, and in the most approved style.

BOOK-BINDING

In all its branches carried on in connection with this Office. Send in your orders.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CASH PAID

FOR Buck, Elk, Sheep and Antelope SKINS; Tents, Wagon covers, Sacks, Sheets or any kind of cotton cloth, by J. H. Thomas, at C. Olive's, tailor, East Temple street. 50tf

DESERET COMB FACTORY.

WANTED at the Deseret Comb Factory a good supply of Cattle Horns. I will give a good price for the same in fine and coarse combs. Comb Factory opposite to Mulliner's tannery, East Temple street, one and a half block south of Telling office. (50-3) JAMES SADLER.

J. L. HEYWOOD,

HAT, Cap and Muff Manufacturer, 17th Ward. WANTED in exchange—all kinds of Furs, Sheep and Lamb's wool; also all kinds of produce, Country and Territorial orders. 21-tf

ROPE AND TWINE.

W. A. McMASTER, Rope, Twine, Lasso, Girth, Broom and Weavers' Twine Manufacturer, 11th Ward, informs the public that he will break and dress Hemp and Flax, or spin any of the above named to all who wish, on cheap terms, &c. 27tf

Cache! Cache!

I AM prepared to supply FLOUR BOXES, made of good seasoned lumber, at a reasonable price. Send on your orders; first come, first served. For those who supply their own material, I will make up boxes at a low figure for the accommodation of the people. W. H. NAISEITT, East of the President's.

W. BALLAN,

WATCH-MAKER, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity, that he intends carrying on his business in the house formerly occupied by A. L. Hale, North Temple st., 17th ward, and will warrant all work done by him to give satisfaction, as he understands his business in all its branches. Jewelry neatly repaired; charges very moderate. 43-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Woolen Factory at Jordan Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Gannt, has repaired and fitted it up in good order and has it in successful operation.

Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling and Dyeing done to order at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

With a new set of cards and good workmen, he flatters himself that he can do as good work as can be done in the Territory. Wool worked up on shares, if desired. 20-tf A. GARDNER.

HATS! HATS! HATS!!!

JOHN TATTON wishes to inform the inhabitants of Utah Territory that he has commenced the Hat Manufacture in the 14th Ward adjoining the New Court House east, where by strict attention to business and by the extensive knowledge he has acquired in the art, he hopes to give full satisfaction to those who will give him their patronage. N. B. WANTED—Beaver, Otter, Fox, Wolf, Hare Skins and Lamb's Wool, for which he will pay good prices 40-3m

Look Here Everybody!

I HAVE Removed my Goods to three doors west of Jennings and Winders' Meat Market, where I would be pleased to see all who wish to buy goods, and particularly those who have little tickets in the drawer which were to have been paid "to-morrow," and have now been due from six to twelve months. P.S. Those who have forgotten that they are owing me will probably find their names with the amount of their indebtedness in a list at the post office door and in the "Deseret News," if not attended to immediately, for I am tired of continually dunning. 42-12 JNO. B. KIMBALL.

DESERET DRUG STORE

HAS still on hand (in addition to the celebrated Græfenberg Remedies) an excellent assortment of botanical and other medicines; also a choice selection of Pomatones, Perfumeries and Fancy Articles for the Toilet, which will be disposed of for Butter, Eggs, Pork, or any kind of grain. W. S. Godbe would wish most respectfully to remind those parties who have been accommodated with medicines and other merchandise at the time they were so greatly needed—that something in the shape of "pay" would not only be fulfilling their sacred promises, but prove quite as acceptable to him as the goods did to them. All kinds of produce will be taken for payment. Your prompt attention to this matter is expected. 47-3m

Brand Sheets! Brand Sheets!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Brand Sheets, now neatly bound, can be had by calling at the President's Office, price \$1 each or wheat at cash price taken in payment. Persons having cattle estrayed, or those purchasing, will find it to their advantage to have the Brand Sheets by them for reference. H. B. CLAWSON, Recorder of Brands. 49t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of Thomas Tension deceased, by the Judge of the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake county, the undersigned hereby requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to come forward without delay and cancel the same, and those having demands against said estate will please file them with the Judge of the aforesaid Court, properly authenticated, as soon as circumstances will permit and within the time specified by law. DANIEL SPENCER, Administrator. 44tf

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE!!

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for Great Salt Lake county Administrators of the Estate of A. W. Babbitt, deceased, hereby notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to come forward without delay for settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will please file them with the Hon. Elias Smith, Probate Judge, on or before the first day of June, A.D., 1867. JULIA ANN HABBITT, W. H. HOOPER, BENJ. F. JOHNSON, Administrators. Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 20, 1866. 42-tf

NOTICE.

IT is absolutely necessary that I should settle up my business as speedily as possible; I therefore request all persons knowing themselves indebted to L. Stewart and Brother, L. Stewart and Co., or Levi Stewart, to call and settle up immediately and not put me to the painful necessity of taking such a course as will ensure collection. These holding claims or Due Bills will please present them as soon as possible for settlement. Brethren will you heed this call, or wait to be called upon at your residences? Punctuality is the best recommendation. 60-tf LEVI STEWART.