

two; also, section twenty-four of the act entitled "An act regulating the mode of procedure in criminal cases," approved January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; also, section three of the act entitled "An act to regulate surveys and surveying," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; also, section five of the act entitled "An act regulating elections," approved January third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; also, section three of the act entitled "An act concerning the property rights of married persons," approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, are hereby repealed. And all acts or parts of acts so far as the same are inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and no acts shall hereafter be passed by the legislature of the said Territory inconsistent or in conflict with the principles of the repealing provisions of this act.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

HEAVY GRAIN.—"W." tells the Germantown Telegraph that he raises winter wheat, "Toucey" variety, at the rate of nearly 28 bushels per acre by measure, or 30½ by weight, each measured bushel weighing 65½ pounds, which he thinks pretty good. The weight per bushel is certainly good.

PROLIFIC SOWS.—The *Home-stead* says:—"William B. King of Suffield, Connecticut, has a breeding sow six years old, which he is now fattening, that has had 115 pigs, which sold for over five hundred dollars. He has now three sows which have one litter, three weeks old, one two weeks old, and one one week old; in all thirty-one. These four sows have raised since this year came in, seventy-eight pigs.

ENGLISH RAM SALES.—The *London Field* calls attention to the great change that has taken place in the English sheep sales. Formerly Leicester and South Downs were the leading breeds. Now the Leicesters are in much less demand, while the Shropshire, Hampshire, Lincoln and Cotswolds are in good demand. Some very high prices have been paid at recent sales. A breeder from New Zealand paid 200 guineas (\$1,000 gold) for a Lincoln ram, 100 for another. A Shropshire ram was rented for the season for 200 guineas, and a Hampshire ram for £162 16s.

SEASONED WOOD MOST PROFITABLE.—Economy may be practiced in a thousand ways, and one way is in our fuel. Wood that has been sunned a few days after cutting and splitting it, and then housed four months or more, is worth for the family purposes of warming, cooking, and washing, almost twice as much as when green. But few farmers realize the value of dry wood, especially during the winter season, and hence but little wood is stored during the summer. Be sure to furnish plenty of oven-wood. This should be piled in a part of the wood house by itself. It will promote kindly feeling in the family—will save much time otherwise lost in kindling fires with green wood. Then let us prepare a good supply of dry wood for winter, full six months before wanted for use.—*Ex.*

EARLY-CUT GRASS BEST.—The German papers publish details of a series of experiments carried on at the agricultural schools of Fatherland, for the purpose of testing the nutritive properties of grass and hay at various stages. The experiments were initiated by the excessive demand for forage in Germany, but are not the less valuable on that account. By an elaborate series of analyses, it is shown why young grass is more nutritious than mature grass. The physiological experiments show that it is more easily digested. Thus, grass 2½ inches high contains nearly 50 per cent, more of albumenoids than grass which is six inches high, and about 10 per cent. more of "crude fat" (5.24 per cent against 4.82). The mature grass contains more woody fibre and less flesh-forming matter than the young grass, and besides this it is found that the nutritious albumenoids exist in a less soluble form in hay than in young grass. Hence the difference of nutritive value and digestibility. Autumnal hay was found to be more nutritious than summer hay.

PENNSYLVANIA BARNS AND THEIR OWNERS.—In Chester and Lancaster counties is, I think, the

most finished farming in the Union. The farms, composed of a brick-dust sort of soil, are cultivated from fence to fence, every rood, as the farms of Flanders and Brittany are cultivated from hedge to hedge; Cattle stand with their four feet in two feet of clover. Every field is a park; every barn is a cow palace; every pig-pen is a porcine paradise.

Pennsylvania is pre-eminently the State of barns. Think of a three-story stone barn, with a swell front and dormer windows in the roof, and a luxurious portico where the Sybaritic calves chew the cud of sweet contentment on summer evenings! And then behold the little cabin in the rear, where the agricultural Dutchman lives, with his "frow," and where the children lie on the floor and envy the happy calves in the lattice portico.

The barn is three times as large as the house, which serves as a sort of appendage, and, as it were, plays second fiddle to it. The barn is headquarters, and the house a sort of sentry-box, where the man resides who takes care of it. The barn is slated, painted, corniced, cisterned, lightning-rodged, and the pig-sty is glazed, the chicken-coops are painted, and the worm fences are whitewashed as far as you can see. I have no doubt the original dwellers here whitewashed the ground for acres around the domicile, twice or thrice a year, till they learned its fatality.—*Ex.*

PENS FOR PIGS.—Farmers, in a great majority of cases, have less pride in what they do for swine than any other labor upon the premises. First-class barns for horses and cattle, convenient sheds, etc., for sheep are numerous, but it is something of a rarity to see a nice, airy and really convenient pig-sty. The reason of this is doubtless attributable to the generally conceived idea that the hog is a filthy animal, and not fit to occupy a decent place; but the fact is, swine are made more filthy than it is their nature to be by being confined in unwholesome and uncleaned pens.

A den can be easily constructed so that the floors of the different departments may be kept dry and wholesome. The floor should be tight, on a little decline, and kept littered with good absorbents. In the construction of pens there is a general fault in the way of having them too low between joists, most of them being not over five feet, when there should be not less than seven, so that a man can stand erect in them. We have seen many expensive pens having this fault, and the swine therein absolutely neglected on account of the back-aching work of cleaning the different sections out.

Every sty should have a good yard at one side, so that the swine may get at the earth, but they should not be allowed to run therein at will, nor should the cleanings of the pen be thrown into the yard to be mixed with the soil by the trampling and rooting of the hogs, for it is one of the most valuable manures that can be produced upon a stock farm.

The farmer who makes most money from pork raising is the man who not only is careful in the selection of breeds, but particularly careful to have good commodious pens and give the swine all the attention required to make them grow and lay on the fat rapidly. When we see fattening hogs in rail pens with the earth for a floor and the sky for a roof, our opinion is at once formed as to the chances of that farmer to prosper, and they are decidedly unfavorable.—*Ex.*

A few days ago a fascinating young lady wishing to visit Lynchburg at the time of the meeting of stockholders in that city, forgetting she was addressing an eligible widower in the person of an old acquaintance, asked him if he could loan her a certificate of stock entitling her to a free ride over the railroad. "Certainly," he replied, "provided you are willing to travel under my name." With the blush which mantled her cheek came the posing retort:—"Thank you, sir; I will consider your proposal."

The San Jose *Mercury* thinks the offering of a large reward is the only means of capturing the notorious Vasquez, as his spies inform him of every movement of the officers, and the Mexicans who harbor him are generally of that class "who would sell their best friend for money."

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For completeness and variety of stock, have never been equalled west of New York, and merchants in the neighboring settlements in the Territories cannot do better than replenish their stock from this source. Their

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Is now opening its magnificent fall and winter purchases, among which is the most varied assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods ever brought to Utah. Since merchant tailoring has been added to and made a specialty in this department, that branch of the Institution's trade has attained a perfection never arrived at by any similar house in the Territory. Foreign and domestic fabrics of every style and price are made to order or sold in piece. Their

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Keeps thirty hands constantly employed on all classes of work, and has never failed to secure the Prize Medals at our Territorial Fairs. Their facilities for turning out first-class work have never been equalled by any similar establishment in the Territories, and Gentlemen and Ladies visiting the city would do well to leave their measures with that Department, thus enabling them to order by mail at any time they desire a perfect fit.

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