

enthusiasm. The salutes were returned from the fortifications and from the Belgian men-of-war. The cheers were taken up and repeated by the crowds in the boats and on the shore. The King and Queen were highly gratified with the display. Admiral Farragut had every reason to be satisfied with the success of the review.

London, midnight.—In the Commons, this evening, Lord Stanley expressed his agreement, in general, with the recommendations made in their report by the neutrality commission, but he said it would not be possible to enter on any legislation on this subject during the present session of Parliament.

The Irish political reform bill was agreed to to-night, by the House in committee. The boundary bill was read the third time.

Correspondence.

CAMP AT DEVIL'S GATE,
Weber Cañon, June 18, 1868.

Editor *Deseret News*:—Thinking a few lines from this place would be acceptable to you, I venture to write so that you may know how we are getting along at this point of the railroad. There are at present about 120 men at work here, and Devil's Gate is having another gate cut through it. The cutting is 800 feet long, somewhere near 123 feet wide at the top, and 20 feet at the bottom. The deepest part is 60 feet on one side and 43 on the other.

The men work with a will and seem to enjoy themselves, and to the best of my knowledge are contented and happy. A better set of boys I don't believe will be easily found. Strange stories have reached us about rumors in the city concerning us out here, that amuse us when we hear them, about accidents, discontent, &c., &c. Let me say, if any one out here is dissatisfied he keeps it very close, for I have not heard about it, though there is a certain class of men who magnify mole hills into mountains. They bring to my mind the story of the three black crows. In fact we have heard that we get nothing to eat out here but bad bread, muddy water and prayers. The only complaint among the boys is that we have got the spirit of the times and swine's flesh is at a discount. We do not wish to see it, much less to eat it. Perhaps the prayers are disagreeable to some few who have been with us, for we remember that we are Latter-day Saints in this cañon as well as at home in the city, and we remember our prayers in the season; and during the two weeks which I have spent here, I have not heard one angry or profane word, and the third commandment is strictly kept.

Bishop John Sharp is out here with us, and has the confidence of all hands, as I believe he deserves to have; and I do not think there will be found a more orderly camp on the railroad. The Lord has blessed us so far. We have had no accidents, and the health of the camp is good.

We held meeting on Sunday the 7th, and enjoyed ourselves very well. On the 14th, it was very windy, but we expect to hold meetings every Sunday while we stay; and we would not be sorry to have a stranger in our midst now and then during the summer.

Your Brother in the Gospel,
VULCAN.

RICHMOND, Cache Co., }
June 16th, 1868. }

Editor *Deseret News*:—The subject of "Sheep Raising" is, or ought to be, one of great importance to us as a people; and in order to be successful in raising good sheep and having good wool we must keep our sheep clean and healthy. I am safe in saying that a scabby sheep is neither clean nor healthy, and the plan, generally adopted in some of our settlements, of having them run together in one large herd, and corralling them over night, thereby compelling them to lay in filth every night, is, to say the least of it, not the best one. It is natural to suppose that every one having sheep wishes them to do well, to increase as fast as good healthy sheep generally do, to have a heavy fleece of good clean wool at shearing time; and if he wants a mutton, that he can get one that is profitable to kill at any season of the year. It is rather discouraging to try to raise good clean sheep, where a majority of the owners of the herd are careless and indifferent about knowing whether their sheep are clean and healthy when turned into the herd, or nearly used up with the scab and other diseases. I have known men get their sheep from the herd in the

fall, and shut them up in a little, filthy, nutshell pen, in the same condition as it was when they were turned out of it in the spring, or worse, and give them a little feed thrown down in the filthy pen, one half of which they would tread into the manure, with no shed or covering whatever for them, and when it snowed it was lucky for them, for then they could eat it off each other's back and thereby quench their thirst. When spring returned and shearing time came, if there was any wool or tag-locks on them they would be pulled off, and in this condition they were hurried off to the herd, to feed and sleep by the side of the sheep that had had good winter quarters and had been well fed and cared for, and when their fleeces had been shorn have had their skins washed, if they needed it, and were clean and healthy. This may appear an extreme contrast, but it is too true; and while such proceedings are tolerated we may naturally expect our sheep to have the scab and other diseases, which if proper management and care were given to them, especially in the winter, they need not have, but they would be clean and healthy, and sheep raising would be profitable and encouraging. I speak from experience.

The question is often asked, what is the best cure for the scab. I have heard a great many prescribed, some of which are good, but in my opinion a little preventive is better than all the cure that can be applied. A friend of mine, in talking about the scab in sheep, and his cure for it, and the importance of our giving more attention to our sheep, relates his experience with his sheep in the following manner, which I think is worthy of consideration by those owning sheep. Said he, "My sheep had run in the big herd, and like the rest of the herd were scabby. I was discouraged in trying to keep my sheep clean, and resolved to try another plan, which I did by purchasing a farm about two miles north of Richmond, fenced it by itself, and moved on it, taking my sheep with me. Before I commenced shearing I prepared a tub full of water and soft soap, and after shearing, applied it freely with a brush until their skins were clean. I then let them run by themselves, and do their own herding, and to encourage them to come home at night, I fed them all the salt that they wanted, and supplied them with quaking asp logs and poles and let them bark them, which they do in a workmanlike manner, and it is surprising to know the amount that they will eat of it. By adopting this plan they come home themselves to their salt and bark, and lie near by where it is fed to them. They are not corraled. I have a good, large corral, with a small stream of good water running through it, to be used when required. In haying time I pick out the hay with the most weeds in for them, which they relish the best, which, with other good hay and different kinds of roots, are put in places handy to be fed in winter. When it comes, and feeding is necessary, they are corraled and their feed is put into racks and troughs fixed for convenience and economy in feeding. They are liberally supplied with clean, dry bedding and clean water. Sheds and stabling are fixed for their comfort; and to protect them from the rain and snow storms, a stable is fixed, specially for the ewes, which is large enough to comfortably hold the wethers also in times of severe storms or very cold weather. When lambing time comes, my ewes have plenty of milk, and have no trouble in taking to their lambs. When shearing time comes I have good, clean, healthy, fat sheep, with a good clip of clean wool on them, and as my family say, it is encouraging to work it up, and there is satisfaction in wearing it. This is what I practice, and the result is encouraging to preach. To me sheep raising is profitable and encouraging."

The practice of having sheep run in large herds without any restrictions as to whether they are turned into it in a healthy condition or not, and having them confined in a corral over night, is one of the poorest plans that can be adopted. Some argue that they can afford to pay but very little for herding, as their sheep do not increase enough in numbers nor in wool to justify them; and the more there is in the herd the smaller the herd bill will be. This in part is true, and until prompt measures are adopted and carried into effect, in regard to turning diseased sheep into the herd, we may naturally expect to have diseased sheep, and they will not increase much in numbers nor in wool; they will be no help nor benefit to us.

It is gratifying to know that a different mode of herding is being practiced in many parts of our Territory—that of

having the shepherd travel and camp with the sheep. Some even object to this, the best plan, because of going where there is more wolves than there is around a settlement; but I am safe in saying that there is more sheep killed by dogs when they are herded near a settlement, than there are by wolves when they are kept on the range with a good herdsman with them, besides their being healthier and in every way doing better. Much might be said on this interesting subject, but as I may have already been too lengthy I will close, hoping that those who own sheep will make the necessary preparations in the Summer time, by building good sheds and stables and securing plenty of good hay and roots to feed them in the Winter. Then if they are well cared for, they will be profitable to us, and return an ample reward for all our labor and expense. This blessing or reward, like all others, will come on a natural principle. "The Lord helps those who help themselves."

SCOTIE.

HAYMAKING.

Grass and clover, when ready to be cut down, contain a considerable quantity of sugar, gum, mucilage, albuminous, and other soluble compounds, which are all liable to be washed away by heavy showers of rain. As long as grass is still quite fresh, rain falling upon it has little or no injurious effect, for fortunately a coating of waxy or fatty matter covers the epidermis, and wraps, so to speak, the whole vegetable matter in a waterproof mantle. Rain, for this reason, may fall for days on newly cut grass without doing any injury to it; but the case is very different if, by repeated turnings, the crop has become more or less bruised, and rain then descends upon the half-made hay; not only are sugar, gum and other soluble matters liable to be washed out, but the bruised state of the plants, admitting at least a partial diffusion of the various constituents through the lacerated cell walls, induces fermentation, which, if not checked at once, causes further loss. During the fermentation soluble albumen and sugar are destroyed—two of the most valuable elements of nutrition. In showery weather, grass recently cut should, for this reason, not be turned over more than is absolutely necessary, and under all circumstances it is desirable to handle the crop as lightly as possible, in order that it may not get much bruised.

I have seen farmers spending labor in turning hay on overcast days, on which a dew-point hygrometer showed the air to be nearly saturated with moisture, proving that evaporation could not possibly take place at the time, and rain might be expected at any moment.

As long as grass and clover are still quite fresh the proportions of water to sugar in the green plant are too large to encourage fermentation; the nitrogenous constituents in newly-cut grass, moreover, only become ferments after the vitality of the plant has been destroyed, and the vegetable cells and vessels have become ruptured by partial drying, and their contents have been mingled together. With the evaporation of water, and the more or less complete destruction of the living organization of the plant, the conditions become more favorable for active fermentation. Should the weather unfortunately turn showery at the stage of the haymaking process, and the air becomes saturated for many days and weeks together, the half-made hay often begins to ferment already in the field. When this takes place, the hay loses in quality, and becomes much more liable to heat afterwards in the stack. If, on the contrary, fine and warm weather sets in, and evaporation proceeds with rapidity, the percentage of moisture soon sinks sufficiently low to prevent altogether, or greatly to retard, fermentation. The hay remains sweet, and shows far less tendency to heat in the stack, even if it actually contains more moisture than hay made in unfavorable weather. The more quickly the hay can be made in the field, and the less it gets bruised, or loses color there, the less likely it is to heat in the stack. Much hay is injured, however, when it is quickly made, and in a fine season it looks to be ready before it is so.

If dried ever so much and ever so carefully in the field, hay nevertheless heats to some extent in the stack. A slight fermentation, so far from being injurious, may be useful, for, as is well known peculiar aromatic principles are thus generated, which certainly render hay more palatable, and it may be more nutritious. As long as the green color is retained, there is no danger of the

hay losing in quality; but if the heat in the stack becomes so intense and continuous as to turn the hay decidedly brown, I have no hesitation in saying that considerable loss in feeding matter is incurred.—[Dr. Voelcker, in *Journal of Royal Agricultural Society of England*.]

THE POSTAL LAW.

THE act of Congress of March 25th, 1864, enacting that letter postage should be paid on all printed matter going westward from the western boundary of Kansas, and eastward from the eastern boundary of California, has worked very prejudicially to the interests of the people of the Territories within those limits. It was felt that Congress, in making such an invidious distinction, did great injustice to the people of those Territories, and the dissatisfaction it caused has been very intense. We have already taken occasion more than once in our columns to show the injustice and inconsistency of the act alluded to, and have raised our protest against its continuance. Our contemporaries in the surrounding Territories have done the same, and it is gratifying to know that this injustice will exist but a short time longer.

On the 10th instant a lively debate took place in the United States' Senate in relation to this matter, when the bill, which had passed the House for the repeal of the obnoxious clause in the postal law of 1864, was called up for consideration. Action upon this bill at that time was considered necessary from the fact that the Postmaster General was about making new contracts for the conveyance of the mail overland, and if passed at all by the Senate, it should be done before those contracts were made.

Several of the Senators expressed themselves against the repeal of the law of 1864, although the Post Office Department had expressed its concurrence in the propriety of so doing. It was thought that if the law were repealed, and printed matter were brought by mail to the Western Territories at the same rates as in those parts of the Union not within the limits prescribed by this law, it would entail several hundred thousand dollars of additional expense on the Department, in which, since the close of the war there had been a large deficiency which was yearly increasing; and on this account alone, the measure ought to be postponed at least until the completion of the railroad lines now in course of construction across the Continent.

Those who were in favor of the bill argued otherwise, and one Senator asserted that from the information he had been able to gather on the subject it would not cost the Government an additional cent. And when the Pacific railroad was built, which would be very soon, the cost for the transportation of the mails would be above twenty-five per cent. of what it had been. He had also been told that a newspaper which could be bought in the States for five cents, would cost fifty to the people of the Territories prescribed by this law. He could not see why these people who built up the country at a great sacrifice, should have this sacrifice imposed upon them through a discrimination against them in the laws.

After further discussion the President *pro tempore* said "the question is on the passage of the bill, and upon that question the yeas and nays have been ordered." The bill was then passed—yeas 26, nays 22.

The new law will take effect on the 30th of September, 1868.

MORMON MORAL PHILOSOPHY—Brigham Young is not so great an idiot (says a New York journal) as his peculiar creed would lead one to suppose, nor is he devoid of kindly instincts. It is his opinion that the man who abuses or tries to bring dishonor upon the female sex, is a fool, who does not know that his mother and sister were women. He thinks that women are more ready to do and love the right than men are; and if they could have a little guidance, and were encouraged to carry out the instincts of their nature they would effect a revolution for good in any community a great deal quicker than men can accomplish it. If Mormonism begets such sound opinions as these, we shall begin to regard it with diminished distrust and disgust.—*Ex.*

If the writer of the above be as ignorant of every other subject as he evidently is of "Mormonism" he is totally unfit for his position as a public journalist, and yet it is such as he who generally undertake to enlighten the public in relation to the "Mormons" and the principles of their faith.