



DISEASE IN SHEEP. (Continued.)

If, as is quite apparent, there are more cattle and horses on the West Jordan range than it is capable of keeping in a thriving condition, the extensive herding of sheep on a range thus already grazed to its utmost capacity must eventuate in disaster to the owners. We may ask, has not the indifferent condition of the sheep dependent for sustenance on the scanty fare afforded on that range, had some agency in the alarming and fatal prevalence of the "scab" among the West-Jordan sheep, this spring? It is incongruous with the very nature of things, that live stock of any description can be retained for any considerable time in lean, weakly plight, without contracting or engendering disease. It is an axiom among wool-growers that the better sheep are fed, the more wool is sheared. That it pays as well to keep sheep in good heart as other domesticated animals, there can be no question. Indeed, we think that none of our useful quadrupeds feel more directly the effects of high or low feeding, or give so quick and profitable return as sheep. Iowa farmers for years have been accustomed to raising a plentiful supply of corn as winter provender for their sheep—the visible increase in quantity and improvement in fibre of the wool bringing returns highly satisfactory.

We do not wish to infer that in Utah corn might be fed to sheep with profit. The lately sterile slopes of snow-capped mountains, it is not to be expected, may successfully cope with the broad, rich prairies of Iowa in corn-cropping. These mountains do, however, afford most excellent summer feed for our flocks, upon which they may luxuriate, with their lambkins, and flourish exceedingly. For winter pasturage they may be returned to the homestead and sustained with hay or other fodder put up for the purpose; or, which may yet be found expedient as well as practicable, they may be driven southward to be herded during the winter months.

The necessity of devising some means of affording relaxation to that stock-wearied range has been a subject of consideration already with some of our oldest and most liberal sheep owners on the other side of Jordan. Yet the way to accomplish it with the greatest good results to all concerned, has been beset with some obstacles not by a single glance to be surmounted. Perhaps most of these apparent difficulties may in reality have been more of the character of hobgoblins than of any impediment at which there was just cause for alarm. Should the residents and older settlers of West Jordan precinct, however, conclude to take their flocks into the mountains eastward of Great Salt Lake Valley, or elsewhere, from pasturing on that exhausted range, it would be no relief whatever to the stock left roaming there, if other individuals should drive their flocks to the range just vacated by the large flocks owned by those who have long and permanently resided in that district, and whose preemptive claim would be unhesitatingly recognized in advance of residents of other localities, or of transient stock-traders, or horse-jockeys. Against any such innovation we enter an unexceptionable protest. It would be at once an act of gross insult and injustice, if such a reactionary state of affairs should be permitted to exist.

If sheep are herded at all on that or any other range, the preference assuredly belongs to those having farms and residing in the immediate vicinity; and if, for the better sustenance of the remainder, it is deemed by them advisable to remove a portion to some other pasturage, non-residents of such locality have no right to intrude; and the presumption is that, with a correct knowledge of the circumstances, no honorable, law and order-magnifying citizen would permit his stock to be placed there.

Having availed himself of every reasonable means of preventing disease in the first place and of speedily checking whatever disorder may appear in his flocks of sheep, the next care of the thrifty, progressive go-ahead farmer or wool-grower is to increase his flock

in the greatest possible ratio. To multiply a healthy stock is as highly gratifying to the master stock-breeder as it is remunerative; but he by no means approves of the rapid propagation of that which is impotent or diseased. Of this grade he would rather the generation would altogether cease.

We have merely glanced cursorily at a few of the most prominent points defective in our treatment of sheep with reference to their health. If we have culled thoughts by the way-side it has been with the intent of better illustrating and more forcibly impressing upon the attention of those immediately interested the vital, though primitive lessons in sheep husbandry which we have designed to impart. Underlying the vastly-augmenting cloth-supplying demand of the hardy settlers of this secluded mountain State, the wool-growing interest is a paramount one with us, as a community. As an individual enterprise, judiciously conducted, there is not a branch of stock-raising more profitable; and, we doubt not, if carried to its utmost tension of money-making, would well nigh rival the almost fabulous achievements of Utah merchandizing.

LET US RAISE A LITTLE FRUIT.

A lady contributor to the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph gives utterance to the following truthful thoughts, chastely and tersely expressed, which may afford to other young housewives suggestions worthy their attention:

"I am not the wife of a rich man, but I can say a prosperous one. But this prosperity is the result of careful, well-applied industry and judicious economy—not of luck or speculation. I have a family of children and the cares of a household upon me, yet I find time to read the papers—the Telegraph especially—some good books, as well as to attend with my own hands to the cultivation of flowers, and a variety of small fruits, such as grapes, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants. It is true I do not perform the rough labor attending their cultivation, but it is done under my direction and superintendence, and I have been very successful. It was I who suggested their cultivation; and my husband, who is both a sensible and considerate man, seconded it, and encouraged me in carrying it out. The ground occupied is scarcely missed; indeed, neglected borders along the fences, and a clearing away of rubbish on one or two beds worthless before, gives me all the room I need for the fruit. I take a great pleasure in its cultivation, and supply all the family wants, with some over for our neighbors, all of whom have not yet commenced raising for themselves, though they show symptoms of doing so at an early day.

When once understood it is a great pastime to raise flowers and fruits, and has a happy influence on the children, who are so fond of fruits, and look upon it as a great thing in obtaining them at home. Two of my oldest children—nine and eleven—already feel an interest in their cultivation, and each has a little bed of strawberries and a few raspberry canes, which produced some fruit last year, greatly to the happiness."

THE "FARMER'S ORACLE."—Among the many new things shortly to be presented for the consideration of the public, and to which the attention of agriculturists is particularly invited, the *Farmer's Oracle*, a semi-monthly newspaper, devoted to the interests of the tillers of the earth, growers of stock and manufacturers in Deseret will be prominent. It will be published by our old friend J. E. Johnson, Esq., at "Spring Lake Villa," Utah county, a town not as noted in the history of the country as will be the *Oracle*, we trust, at no distant day, after making its appearance, which will soon be announced. An agricultural paper ought to be extensively patronized by paying subscribers throughout all the valleys of Deseret, and without which no profit can accrue to the proprietor nor its publication be long continued in this inland region, where prices range so high and material cannot be readily obtained even for cash. Of that, our friend, from experience, is well aware, and will, no doubt, govern himself accordingly. We wish him success in the enterprise, and solicit for the *Oracle* a liberal and life-giving patronage.

Since writing the foregoing the first number has come to hand.

A TECHNICAL ANSWER.—A witness in court, had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question, and not talk about what he might think the question meant, was interrogated as follows: "You drive the Rockingham coach?"

No, sir, I do not."

"Why, man, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"Now, sir, I put it to you—I put it to you on your oath—do you not drive the Rockingham coach?"

"No, sir; I drive the horses."

KEMBLE AND THE DEBUTANTE.

At the time when the noted Kemble was manager of Covent Garden Theatre, a gentleman called to confer with him about an engagement for his daughter. It so happened that Kemble expected, at about that hour, the visit of a horse-dealer, from whom he wished to buy a mare, Kemble, imagining the stranger was the expected horse-dealer, asked at once:

"How old is she?"

"In May last she was sixteen."

"How, sixteen?—rather old—ahem! ahem! Don't like that much. But the main point—

is she quiet?"

"Perfectly, sir. I have never known a more gentle creature."

"How long has she been in the city?"

"It is now about eight days since I arrived here from Grimmstead."

"Is she thoroughly schooled?"

"Yes, sir, Mr. Treadwell has been giving her lessons."

"Well, if your conditions are not too hard, I think we shall agree."

"As to that, my dear sir, I leave it entirely with yourself. I think you will be perfectly satisfied if you once bring her before the public. She is down stairs, shall I bring her up to you?"

"Bring her up?" replied Kemble, with an ironical smile. "Thank you—no! Hand her over to my groom."

"To your groom?"

"Yes. By-and-by I shall go down and examine her. Tell him to take her to the stable for the present."

"What! to the stable?" cried the stranger, full of indignation.

"Certainly, where else? As you say that she's perfectly quiet, I will try her in a very short time. My friend Watson is just writing a melodrama, in which I have to play. As soon as we have agreed upon the terms, I shall make my debut upon her back."

"What! upon the back of my daughter! you will make your debut! Sir, do you wish to insult me?"

"A thousand pardons, sir. Do you not come from Cumberland?"

"No; I come from Grimmstead."

"With a mare?"

"No! with my daughter, with my child, whom you want me to hand over to the care of your groom."

"An error! Quite a mistake! I really am very sorry."

The reader may imagine that it took several minutes before both parties had sufficiently calmed down to speak about the engagement of the young actress.

TAKING THE OATH UNDER PROTEST.—A few weeks ago a laughable incident occurred in the neighborhood of Nashville, which is worthy of record. A saucy, dashing young girl, of the Southern persuasion, was, with a number of other ladies, brought into the presence of General Rosecrans, in order that their Southern ardor might be checked by the administration of the oath of loyalty. The bold, bright-eyed Juno in question objected to taking the oath, saying that her mother had taught her that it was wrong to swear; that her social education had instructed her that it was unlady-like to swear; her sense of morality forbid her to swear, and swear she could not and would not. The officer insisted that the lady must take an oath before she left his presence.

"Well, general," said bright eyes, "if I must swear, I will; but all the sin of the oath must rest on your shoulders, for I swear on your compulsion: *G d d—n every Yankee to h—!*"

And the defiant beauty tossed her dark curls, and swept out of his presence un molested.—*Low. Dem.*

—There are signs that Admiral Dupont will be disgraced, because he did not take Charleston with his 30 guns.

NOTICE.

WENT to my yard, one year ago February last, one Black Yearling HEIFER, branded on the left hip with an I and diamond, slit on the under side of left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Also last May, one Red Calf; no brand nor ear mark. ALBERT MILES.

Big Cottonwood Ward, May 18th, 1863.—47-2

CABBAGE PLANTS.

PURE WINNESTADT and EARLY YORK CABBAGE PLANTS, for Sale at 50 cents per hundred, by L. S. HEMENWAY.

WOOL CARDING.

WE respectfully announce to the Public that we have started a New DOUBLE CARDING MACHINE, adding the Grist Mill, at the mouth of American Fork canyon. Having employed an experienced carder, we flatter ourselves that we will be able to give entire satisfaction. Bring on your wool and grain and be accommodated with extra flour and rolls at short notice.

DANIEL R. ALLEN,

ROYAL J. CUTLER,

JOHN C. NAILE.

ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following Stray Cattle:

A one-year old HEIFER, pale red, white face; no marks or brands.

A one-year old grizzly HEIFER; no marks or brands.

One red brockle faced COW, 7 years old; no marks or brands.

ROBT. MCQUARRRE, Poundkeeper.

Ogden City, Weber co.—47-2

TO CATTLE HUNTERS.

STRAYED from John Flint's place, at Kaysville, a Black OX, with a little brown on his back, branded on the left hip, 4; white spot in forehead, about five or six years old. Any one returning said ox to John Flint, Kaysville, or Ohas. Cooper, 16th Ward, G. S. L. City, will receive ten dollars reward.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

5,000 lbs. BUTTER,

47-2 AT WALKER BROS.

CARDING! CARDING!

LORENZO SNOW'S CARDING MACHINE is now in operation, managed by two good experienced men. We shall endeavor to accommodate those who may bring their wool from a distance.

45-3m L. SNOW.

BULL WHACKING UP HILL.

ON the evening of the 24th of April, Two Yoke of OXEN, en route from the cotton country to this city, were turned into the south pasture at Provo. One a dark brown; and one a black ox, with some white on him of rather large size and in fine condition, and branded S. TAFT on the horn. A red ox with some white on him; the other a red ox, with a little "mutter" white on him. Branded M. J. SNEAKER on their horns. Whoever will drive them to me, or inform me of their whereabouts, either by way of letter, horseback, telegraph, or on foot, shall be duly rewarded. Just try me and see.

M. J. SNEAKER, of the 9th Ward.

G. S. L. City.—47-2

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, agree to TAN on the HALVES, the owners finding the grease for their portion of the upper leather.

JOHN ANDREWS,

J. W. BOSNELL.

Nephi, Juab county.—47-2

WANTED,

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS OF BUTTER.

5,000 bushels of BARLEY.

5,000 bushels of OATS.

1,000 bushels of BEANS.

300 Cords Red Pine Bark.

BEEF CATTLE.

FAT SHEEP.

BEEF HIDES.

For which I will pay the highest market price.

I have on hand and for Sale a full Assortment of Staple

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Travelers can be supplied with every necessary article, comprising

BACON,

HAMS,

DRIED BEEF,

FLOUR,

BARLEY,

OATS.

WM. JENNINGS.

In connection with the above, Jennings & Paul have

OPENED A STALL in the Meat Market, where every

pains will be taken to accommodate the Public, and

keep on hand every variety of meat this country affords.

Fresh Meats every morning. All orders attended to promptly.

JENNINGS & PAUL.

Stall, No. 1, South Side.

47-2

NEW GOODS!!

NEW GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA,

A WELL-SELECTED

STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.,

Consisting in part of

DOMESTIC,

HICKORIES,

DENIMS,

TICKINGS,

COTTONADES,

JEANS,

CASSIMERES,

PRINTS, &c.

COFFEE,

TEA,

SUGAR,

SPICES,

TOBACCO;

INDIGO,

BORAX,

BLUE STONE;

SCYTHES,

HOES,

AUGERS,

BRASS KETTLES,

WOOL & COTTON CARDS,

SHEEP SHEARS, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest figures.

GEORGE CRONYN,

West side of Main Street, nearly opposite

Walker Bros.

40-11