

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

Hens and Hen Coops.

MR. FREAS:—No domestic fowls are more profitable than the hen. All that is requisite to render them a source of great income, is attention, and careful study of those propensities and habitudes with which nature has endowed them.

For the last twenty years, I have kept constantly a large, though varying number of these fowls, and my note book contains some singular and not a few amusing incidents illustrative of the character and capacities which they exhibit when thoroughly domesticated, and permitted to follow the direction of their own propensities and impulses uncontrolled.

As a general thing, I have found the native breed as profitable as any, when properly managed. The fowls are hardy, rarely attacked by endemic diseases of any kind, and may be fattened and put in marketable condition at a less cost than fowls of a larger size—the Cochon Chinas, for instance, or the Shanghai.

When kept principally for laying, they should be confined—not in a close house or "henery," as it is commonly termed—but in a yard, opening into apartments prepared with the requisite fixtures, in which they should be fed and allowed to pass the night, as well as to incubate their eggs.

Nourishing food is more important to the hen than to any other domestic fowl. The best article that can be supplied, is a mixture of oat meal, Indian meal and boiled potatoes, one-third of each, by weight, thoroughly mashed, and fed warm.

This is highly salutary in its effects upon the animal system and is a powerful promoter of fecundity. Fresh meat is also a most important article, and a full supply of it should be allowed at all times.

In my hen house, or in the yards, protected by shed roofs, I have boxes in which not only chopped meat is constantly kept, but a liberal supply of bone-dust, gravel, sand, wood-ashes, pounded brick, lime, buckwheat, oats and chopped roots is constantly kept, and to which, or any of which, the fowls can have free access whenever they feel an inclination for either.

Water is supplied by a pipe from a neighboring spring, and the location of the yard being rather elevated, with no lofty structures in the vicinity, the inmates are at all times blessed with pure air which is no less essential to their health, than it is to man.

In White's History of Selkirk, there are numerous anecdotes of the hen, but remarkable as are some of these, a chapter from my "Note Book," would present matter equally surprising, if not more so, and for the authenticity and strict accuracy of which I can most freely vouch. It is surprising how mere instinct can so nearly resemble reason!

As I have studied the habits, and watched the actions of the hen, I have sometimes been inclined to regard the two principles as identical in essence, though modified in degree. That mysterious emanation of the mundane soul which philosophers dignify by the name of instinct, often produces results which might be attributed to reason. But I have not time, at present, to discuss this interesting subject, though opportunity may hereafter enable me to do so at length, and to present instances strongly corroborative of the theory inculcated by certain theorists who hold tenets not generally regarded as correct.

A GOOD HEN COOP.—When hens have chickens, and especially when several broods are entrusted to one female, it is often necessary to separate them from the other occupants of the henery or yard in which they have been confined.

When this is the case, a most convenient coop or moveable house may be supplied by forming a box of rough boards, three feet long by two and a half wide and eighteen inches high.

The bottom should be left open, as should also one of the sides across which, at the top, there should be a piece of plank; as well as a similar one at the bottom.

To these, which may be regarded as the sill and plate of the front, laths, or narrow strips of boards should be attached, the distance between each being just sufficient to admit the free ingress and egress of the chickens, without allowing the escape of the hen.

A high roof with a ridge pole, and low projecting eaves, should be added, and made water tight by shingling, in order to protect the inmates from the wet, and secure a dry place on which they may feed and be hovered by the hen.

Before being used, a liberal coat of white-wash should be applied to the inside, and also to the exterior. This will act as a purifier, and tend powerfully to protect the inmates from the attacks of disease and vermin.

Coops of this kind admit of being moved as circumstances may require, and without the trouble of securing, or taking out the inmates. A brood of chickens confined in a garden, will afford efficient protection to the plants, by devouring the worms and insectivorous depredators, of an aligerous character, which prey upon them at certain seasons, and with such fatal voracity.

A scuttle, or small opening should be left in the roof to admit of the introduction of food, water, &c., and provided with secure fastenings to protect the inmates from molestation during the night.

These coops will be found very handy, and may be constructed by any one who can command the use of the requisite tools. The cost is but a few shillings, and when properly made, a coop will last for many years.

NOTE A HEN FANCIER.

Grow More Wool.

Our own experience and observation have satisfied us that there is no kind of farming that is so generally profitable as raising sheep and wool. It matters not whether you are upon the bleak hills of Vermont or in the fertile plains of Texas; upon the prairies of the West, or the now solitary mountains of the South.

Everywhere and anywhere the sheep would live and thrive, and with proper care pay more for the capital invested than any other animal, or any other system of farming.

It is one of the most useful and economical machineries which has been given us to convert the vegetation of the farm to money. Were it for the first time presented to us, we should consider the sheep one of the most wonderful animals nature has produced for the use of men.

Its annual growth of wool, so admirably adapted for human clothing, and used in every portion of the globe—its skin and flesh, and in many localities its milk, all serve for the necessities or luxuries of man. There is no animal in which there is so little waste or so little loss.

Of all other animals the cow comes nearest to the sheep in the profit it returns to the farmer, for if well cared for, it will pay for itself each year by the milk it yields, and defray also a portion of the cost of keeping.

But the sheep, for at least seven years of its life, will give an annual fleece each year equal to the value of the carcass; and the yearly increase will be nearly or quite equal to the cost of keeping, giving as a general thing a profit of cent per cent.

Is there any branch of farming or any legitimate business that will yield for a series of years a profit of ten per cent? We assume that there is none. The very idea that profits of fifty per cent would be realized in any branch of business, would set the whole capital of the country in motion.

Farms would be sold, merchants would sell off their stock, bankers close their banks, and indeed every body who had money to invest would rush into this gold mine.

We aver, without fear of contradiction, in truth, that where any kind of farm animals can find subsistence, that sheep, if properly attended to, will give a net profit on the investment of 50 per cent., and that with the ordinary management of farms, it will give some 20 to 40 per cent.

That there is no danger of overdoing the business we have shown repeatedly in previous numbers. The annual increase of population in the Union, requires the wool from three millions of sheep, so that to clothe the increased population would require an annual increase of sheep equal to four millions.

But when we come to consider that there is now an annual deficiency of over seventy millions of pounds, there can be no doubt that the wool-growing is the most stable pursuit that can be engaged in.

We cannot glut the market, nor will there be any long time that the market will be depressed beyond the profitable point of production. On the contrary, we are certain that no farm product goes less often below this point than wool.

It has long been a source of constant wonder to us, that so many farmers in Ohio and the Western States neglected the sheep, for the very precarious business of grain growing. Every year will give them a crop of wool if they but take care of their sheep.

But there is no certainty for wheat, prepare the good ground ever so well. If we have been rightly informed, the wheat raised in the West, has cost the farmer more than he has obtained for it in market.

Too much dependence has been placed upon this most uncertain and expensive crop. We have tried wheat growing, upon probably as good a wheat farm as can be found in Western New York, and we have also tried sheep upon the same farm, and are free to confess that although we have a good market at our own door, yet we can raise a given amount of money quicker, and much easier with a flock of sheep than with wheat.

But we find it well to raise both sheep and wheat, as by that means we find we can get a better profit than to be confined to either alone, while indeed most land, that can be plowed, is the better to come at regular, and not long periods under the plow.

With us, and in this region, four years is as long as it proves profitable to leave land to grass. Very few resort to naked fallows.

Some mow their clover early and let it grow till August, when it is turned under, cultivated, and sown to wheat; others mow the first year and pasture with sheep the second, and then plow. Every good farmer keeps a few sheep at least.

Very many who have been in the habit of putting up a large quantity of pork for summer use, now select out a few wethers, and give them extra keep and make their summer meat of mutton—decidedly the most healthful that can be used fresh, and thus realize the money for their pork fresh.

The inducements to grow more wool are, a sure market, less fluctuation from the point of profitable production than any farm product, a larger interest or profit on the capital invested than any other business, and therefore the best business as a general thing the farmer can follow.—[T. C. Peters, in Wool Grower.

VARIETIES OF SHEEP.—Cotswold sheep will weigh, killed and dressed, 230 pounds, and will shear of washed wool 12 to 15 pounds; Leicester sheep killed and dressed 120 pounds, and shear 11 to 12 pounds; pure South Down sheep killed and dressed 112 pounds, and 6 to 9 pounds; Hampshire sheep killed and dressed 120 pounds, and shear 6 to 10 pounds.—[Ex.

Minutes of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

G. S. L. CITY, June 11, 1856.

Present, Edward Hunter, W. C. Staines, J. C. Little, G. D. Watt, and R. L. Campbell.

Minutes of former meeting read and accepted.

The design for our silver medals, executed by Mr. D. McKenzie, was presented and unanimously approved of.

Voted that Mr. Staines wait upon the Governor, and ascertain on what part of his land he will permit the plowing match to come off.

Voted that the Secretaries be a committee to get up drafts or designs for three classes of Diplomas.

Secretary Watt reported that he had written to the awarding committees to meet with the board on the 18th inst.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1856.

GENERAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

At sunrise, ringing of bells, display of flags. Music by the several military bands, mounted and in carriages, parading the streets, firing of cannon from the arsenal, &c., &c.

At 8 o'clock a.m., the Legion will form on the Public Square.

At 9 o'clock, the escort will proceed with the committee to the Governor's residence, where his Excellency and suite will be received, and immediately repair to the general parade ground, at which place the Declaration of Independence will be read, orations given, &c., &c. from the grand stand erected for the occasion, to be followed by a review of the forces, and various other military evolutions.

At 12 o'clock the entire procession will leave the ground, taking up their line of march, and proceed through the principal streets and thoroughfares of the city.

On the arrival of the procession at the residence of the Governor, the line will halt, take open order. Governor and suite pass through under a salute of artillery, volleys of musketry, music, and 9 cheers for the Constitution of the United States.

The Legion will return to the parade ground for dismissal.

The celebration of the day to conclude with balls, entertainments, and other amusements, in which the citizens are expected to take an active part.

- Col. JESSE C. LITTLE, Col. LEONARD W. HARDY, Major ROBT. T. BURTON, SAMUEL W. RICHARDS, Esq., Gen. H. S. ELDRIDGE, Adj. W. EDDINGTON, Capt. W. H. HOOPER, WILLIAM BELLS, Esq., ALONZO H. RALEIGH, Esq.,

Committee of Arrangements.

Riddle.

It is the beginning of eternity, And the end of time and space; It is the beginning of every end, And the end of every place.

DIED:

In this city May 30, 1856, of Canker and Inflammation, MARTHA ELIZABETH, daughter of Benjamin C. and Fanny Dallow, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 12 days.

Her form was fair, her mind was bright—

Too pure to live beneath the skies;

Now she has gone to realms of light,

Where life celestial never dies.

At Adamsville, near Perth, U. C., on the 1st of March, 1856, ELIZABETH CHIPMAN, in the 71st year of her age, wife of Joshua Adams, Esq., Justice of the Peace. —[The Mormon of March 22, 1856.

In N. Y. City, on Sunday morning, April 6, HENRIETTA OHELIA CARA, aged 2 years, 11 months and 6 days; and on Monday morning, April 7, her sister, SARAH L. UISA M. CARA, aged 4 years, 10 months and 19 days, youngest daughters of Benedict and Sarah M. Cara. Their remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.—[N. Y. Dispatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jennings & Winder's Quarter.

MEAT! MEAT!!

FRESH EVERY MORNING AT

JENNINGS & WINDER'S

DESERET MEAT AND PROVISION STORE, One door south of Hooper & Williams'. Pickled tongues and Corned beef.

JENNINGS & WINDER

Pay \$20 per cord for bark delivered at their Tannery. A large stock of Boots, Shoes and Leather of the best quality on hand.

Stoga Boots, - - - \$6 00

Shoes, - - - 3 00

Women's Booties, - - - 2 75

All other kinds in proportion, and all warranted.

DESERET ALPHABET.

THE last revision, printed on cards, for sale at the Deseret News Office. Price—10 cents each—3 for 25 cents. W. M. COWLEY.

SINGING SCHOOL.

MRS. COOKE will commence a new quarter, on Saturday next, June 21, at 4 o'clock p.m., in the 14th ward school house. Terms—\$1 per quarter. 15-1

Goods for sale and exchange.

I HAVE some merchandize I will exchange for wood, lumber, butter, cheese, and other produce. Also be stends, lounges and chairs. A good carriage, omnibus and wagon for sale. Carriage work done at short notice. 15-3m J. C. LITTLE.

Pay your City tax and save cost.

ALL persons interested are respectfully notified, that I am ready to receive City taxes at my office. Prompt payment will save cost. City, County, Territorial orders, flour, and grain will be taken for taxes. J. C. LITTLE, City Collector. Office at residence, 13th ward. 15-3m

JORDAN MILL

WILL stop on the 25th of this month, and will commence operations on the first day of July. The proprietors feel thankful for past favors and patronage, and solicit a continuation by giving good accommodations, good flour, and big turn outs. A good pasture near the mill for the accommodation of their customers free of charge. A. GARDNER, G. A. SMITH, D. R. Allen, Miller.

SALE BY AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, June 21st, at 11 o'Clock,

A LARGE Lot of choice English

made

FILES,

consisting of flat, half round, square, smooth cut, Rasp, Frame Saw, fine cut and saw Files, varying in size from 5 to 13 inches; 6 Cupboard Locks, of extra quality, 2 large door or safe Locks, Chubb's Patent, Box Locks, Drawer Locks, 1 large Padlock, a lot of Keys, Wards and Springs for Lock Mounting; Bed Castors, Buck Saw, 24 sheets Emery, large Millwright Wrench, Life Preservers, &c. &c.

The above were selected from the best English makers; and those mechanics who take a pride in using good tools, will do well to attend the Auction; besides which, there will be a lot of Crockery, Cooper Ware, Cabinet Ware, &c. &c., sold also to the highest bidder, By LEONARD W. HARDY & GEO. GODDARD, Auctioneers, &c.

Persons having Horses, Cattle, Harness, Waggon, Furniture, &c., to dispose of, for Cash, please forward them to Goddard's Auction Mart, on or before Saturday, and we'll sell them for you on commission. 15-1

WEAVING.

FLANNELS, Jeans, Satinets, Linsey Cloth, Carpeting, &c., on short notice and reasonable terms, at the Public Machine Shop, 15-3m NATHAN DAVIS.

LOST,

A BRINDLE OX, brockled face, with a white rings round each eye, branded F G on left shoulder, but not visible, and F G on one horn, about 6 years old. Please give information that will lead to his recovery to Mrs. Godbury, 19th ward. 15-1

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, about the 1st of June, 1856, on Big Cottonwood, a black Indian mare, both hind feet white and white spot in forehead, branded D H on left hip. The owner is to prove property, pay charges and take her away. 14-3 DAVID BRINTON.

STRAYED

FROM this city about 10 days ago, 1 brindle OX, 3 yrs old last spring, branded N. DAVIS on the off horn. Any person that will bring said ox to me at the Public Works, or give information where he can be had shall be liberally rewarded by 15-1 NATHAN DAVIS.

STRAYED

FROM Kay's creek range, two three year old horse COLTS, one a dark, the other a light bay, both have white spots in their forehead, and are branded with the letter S on right hip. Whoever will deliver said colts to my family in G. S. L. City shall be liberally rewarded. 15-2 DANIEL SPENCER.

NOTICE.

MY white flat-head HORSE, branded M S on the left fore shoulder, has strayed off again. To pay satisfactorily any person who will return him to me. 15 S. M. BLAIR.

LEFT

THE subscriber on Kanyon creek, on the 22d of May, a young man about 20 years of age, small of his age; his name is Stephen Hunt; he was last seen leaving Farmington. Whoever will give information or deliver the said person will confer a favor on ISAAC HUNT, Kanyon creek. 15-2

Notice of an Estray.

THERE has been running with my horses in my pasture on Big Cottonwood for the last 2 or three weeks, a dark brown mare, 4 or 5 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the right shoulder, though the brand is so dim it cannot be read; she is quite gentle.—The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law. 15-1 S. M. BLAIR.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession, at the Indian Farm, twelve miles south of Salt Lake, three horses taken from Thacker's band, which the owners can have by proving property and paying charges. Also one bay mare, five or six years old, Spanish brand on left hip and shoulder, left hind foot white. One white or gray mare, between seven and ten years old, about 17 hands high. One spotted horse four or five years old Spanish brand on left hip. 15-2 WARREN S. SNOW.

\$20 Reward.

LOST about three weeks since, two HORSES, from the West Jordan range, one a large brown, some white on his forehead and on his nose some white feet, was shod all round; do not recollect of any brands on him; was formerly owned by Wm. Wall, of Provo city. The other a silv bay, American horse branded on the left thigh M, also the right hip a little the lowest. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said horses, or if stolen, and the taker thereof pointed out, twice the amount will be paid by WM. A. HICKMAN. 15-1

Great Salt Lake City Cemetery.

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City are respectfully notified, that I am appointed by the City Council, City Sexton, and that I am now ready to dispose of lots in the burying grounds. There are choice lots in the new survey that are not taken up, and as the Corporation design to put up a substantial fence around the grounds, citizens would do well to make early selections, and thereby assist in beautifying "THE CITY OF THE DEAD." A map of the grounds may be seen at my office.

Persons wishing to bury upon their own lots in the cemetery, are required by law to report the same to me previous to burial, stating the cause of death, place and time of birth, and medical attendant, (if any).

Price of lots, including recording, deed, &c., will be from \$5 to \$12 Price of opening graves 2 to 4 Showing lots 1 Coffins furnished at reasonable prices. 15-3m J. C. LITTLE, City Sexton.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS W. I. APPLEBY Clerk of the Supreme and 1st District Court of the U. S. for Utah Territory, has gone to the eastern states, leaving me as his deputy, I hereby notify all persons interested, that all business connected with his office will be promptly and legally attended to, by me; and all business apart from judicial matters, requiring the seal of said courts will be executed in a correct, neat and legal form, such as claims against the U. S. Government, for losses by Indians, powers of attorney, naturalization papers, declaration for land warrants, deeds, bonds, &c., &c. For drawing up declarations for land warrants, including clerk's certificate and seal, my price is \$3 cash. Other papers in proportion. Office.—In Reeve's Building, East Temple street, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.; and at Hon. Secretary Babbitt's house from 2 to 5 p.m. CURTIS E. BOLTON, Deputy Clerk &c 7-3m