

that said sheep are free from contagious disease; said certificate shall contain a description of the ear-marks, wool-brands and number of sheep so inspected and it shall be the duty of the inspector at the request of any person, corporation or association owning or controlling sheep in the county or within ten miles of the boundary line thereof, upon being tendered the amount of his fees, to with all convenient speed examine all the sheep he may be required to examine and if found free from all infectious and contagious disease, to give a certificate over his official signature setting forth the soundness and freedom from disease of such sheep and issue a permit as provided in section 4 of this act; provided, that sheep which have been previously examined by any inspector of this territory, but have been grazing without the territory, may return at any time within the year without additional examination; provided such sheep are free from disease.

Sec. 6. Any person, company or corporation desiring to move his or their sheep, which are affected with scab or any infectious disease, shall first obtain from the inspector a traveling permit giving the number of sheep, together with the earmarks, woolbrands and name of owner or person in charge; provided, such permit shall only be granted for the purpose of moving said sheep to the nearest convenient place, where they may be treated for such disease, and by such route as the inspector may designate.

Sec. 7. Whenever, upon examination of any herds or bands of sheep kept or herded in any county in this territory, the inspector shall find such sheep or any portion thereof affected with the scab or any infectious or contagious disease, he shall forthwith notify the owner or person in charge of said sheep, in writing, to treat said sheep for such disease within a period of fifteen days from such notice, and also during such period to keep said sheep from contact with all other sheep by such means as he may specify, and at the end of twenty days from such notice the inspector shall examine said sheep and if upon examination he shall find said sheep have not been treated for such disease or have not been kept from contact with all other sheep that are sound, then the owner or lessee of said sheep shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in case said sheep have not been treated as directed, the inspector shall immediately take possession of said sheep and treat them for said disease and all expense incurred in so doing, including the compensation of \$3 per day or part of a day he may be necessarily engaged in treating said sheep, together with 10 cents per mile necessarily traveled, shall become a lien upon said sheep and the inspector may hold said sheep until the same is paid; or if not paid within ten days after such treatment has been completed he may collect the same, together with costs, in the manner prescribed by law for collecting other obligations. If, however, upon examination at the end of thirty days from such notice, as above mentioned, the inspector shall find that said sheep have been treated for said disease but are still infected with the same, then he shall instruct the owner or lessee of said sheep to treat one or more times as their condition demands, as soon as possible, but with an interval between the

treatments of not less than ten nor more than twenty days. And if upon examination at the end of thirty days the inspector finds that said sheep have been treated but are still affected, then he shall at once take possession of said sheep and treat them as above specified. If, however, he finds on examination they have not been treated he shall seize said sheep and treat them as provided in this section, and the owner or lessee shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; provided that no band or bands of ewes or any part of such bands in which there are ewes with lambs shall be required to be dipped at any time between the 1st day of April and the 15th day of June of each year; but they must be held in quarantine and kept separate from sheep that are free from disease, and the owner or lessee shall be responsible for all damage done by reason of such disease.

Sec. 8. The sheep inspectors in the several counties of the territory shall receive \$3 per day for every day or part of day necessarily spent and 10 cents per mile necessarily traveled in the performance of their duties, to be paid for by the owner of the sheep so examined as provided for in this act.

Sec. 9. Any inspector who shall at any time grant a permit allowing sheep to travel without having first examined said sheep shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 10. Any person or persons owning or leasing any sheep which have become affected with scab or any other contagious disease for a period of thirty days without treating such sheep for said disease shall report the same in writing to the inspector.

Sec. 11. In any civil action arising under the provisions of this act all persons having any interest in the sheep or controlling the same, against which such action or proceedings is brought, shall be deemed the owner of said sheep and shall be liable severally and jointly for violation of any of the provisions of this act provided the leasor of any herd of sheep shall not be liable under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the inspector to keep a book in which he shall record as nearly as practicable the date of inspection, a description of the marks and brands, number of sheep inspected, together with the name of each owner and his postoffice address. Said book shall be provided by the county court of each county for the use of the inspector, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to said office.

Sec. 13. If any person or company herding or driving sheep in any county in this territory shall get into their herd any stray sheep they shall immediately notify the owner thereof if known, or, if the owner be unknown, he shall forthwith notify the inspector of the county, giving the number of sheep together with the marks and brands, and it shall be the duty of the inspector upon receipt of such notice to immediately examine the records of marks and brands of sheep inspected, and if the marks and brands mentioned in said notice appear on said records he shall immediately forward to the person owning such marks and brands a copy of such notice; he shall also record the description of such marks and brands and the number of sheep mentioned, together with the

name and address of the person having such sheep, in the above named record.

Sec. 14. Any person, persons or corporation owning or having in their possession or under their control any sheep that is affected with scab or any other contagious disease shall be held responsible for all damages sustained by any other sheep by reason of such scab or contagious disease; and the same may be collected as other claims for damages are collected; provided, that no damage shall be claimed after twelve months have elapsed from the time the cause of action has accrued.

Sec. 15. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 16. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of the foregoing sections are hereby repealed.

SALT LAKE COPPER WORKS.

A number of City Councilors went out to the copper plant on Monday, at the invitation of Mr. Simon Bamberger, and inspected the buildings in process of erection there. All of the councilors were not present on this occasion, some of them having paid a visit previously for the same purpose. Arriving at the place, the party was met by Mr. Otto Stahlmann, who is personally superintending the work of construction.

Mr. Stahlmann first conducted the visitors to the ore bins, where several train loads of ore have been dumped already, preparatory to the copper plant starting up five weeks hence. A large proportion of this ore is from the Copperopolis mine at Tintic, from which shipments are being steadily made. The ore has samples showing as high as 50 per cent copper, but the average is seven per cent copper, and one and a half ounces of gold and seven ounces of silver to the ton. Much of this ore has been practically valueless under the process for working now in vogue, and vast quantities of it can be obtained and will be of great value. At the copper plant ore carrying eight per cent copper, without the precious metals, can be made to pay for working.

From the ore bins an electric railway is to be constructed to the crusher, where an elevator will raise the train of cars up to the level on which the crushing, converter and delivery floors are placed, and from there conducted to the proper departments. In the crusher the machinery is being put in position. Next is a furnace room where there are two blast and two reverberating furnaces, with a combined capacity of 400 tons of ore per day. One set of these furnaces is being placed in position, and on the first of June will begin operations. In three months the entire plant will be running. There are other buildings in course of erection for furnaces, etc., which will be prepared by that time.

In the next building are placed reverberatory and other furnaces, where the metal is brought from 50 per cent pure to 98 per cent pure, and is run out in plates, with the gold, silver and copper in combination, preparatory to the operations under the electrolytic process. The sulphur, arsenic, iron and other metals all have been burned