



AN INVOCATION TO SPRING.

Come quickly, O, thou Spring!
Write love's fair alphabet upon the sod
In many colored flowers—to preach of God,
Our everlasting King!

Come from the rosy South,
In chariot of incense and of light,
Dissolve the lingering snows that glisten white
Beneath thy fragrant mouth.

Walk softly o'er the earth,
Thou blessed spirit of the Eden-time;
Thy breath is like an incense-laden climate,
Clasping rich bowers of mirth.

Thy virgin herald's here—
The snow-drop bares her bosom to the gale,
While down her cheek, so delicately pale,
Trickles a crystal tear.

The lark now soars above,
As if he felt his freedom on his wings,
While from his heaven-attuned throat there rings
A charming peal of love.

The yet unbarbed wheat
Now timidly puts forth its tender leaf
To drink sweet dews, for Winter, ancient chief,
Crawls off with tottering feet.

Your sorrows now inter,
Ye dwellers of dark cities; Spring is nigh;
She bathes her garments in a sunset sky,
And treads the halls of Myrrh.

To God an anthem sing,
When forth ye hurry to the fields of bloom;
He lights the flowers, and lifts us from the tomb
To everlasting Spring!

[Chambers's Journal.]

DISEASE IN SHEEP.

(Continued.)

The loathsome disease called "scab," a few years since, caused woful havoc among the sheep of Ohio and other northern States—threatening for a time the very existence of whole flocks, if not of the sheep race, in many localities where it was most virulent.

None of the many panaceas recommended effected a radical cure until the following method was adopted which, as we have been informed by Mr. Christopher Dixon, an Ohio wool-grower, completely eradicated the disease:

TO CURE THE SCAB ON SHEEP.—Previous to shearing, with their salt add a little sulphur and copperas. After shearing submerge them in a tepid solution of weak tobacco and turpentine water. Before dipping, to prevent them from being sickened, put a little of the solution in their mouths. About 4 lbs. of tobacco and a quart of turpentine will be sufficient for from 200 to 500 sheep—as there must be enough to cover the sheep. For this purpose the stems of home-grown tobacco will be found strong and good; but if the better home-grown cannot be procured, the imported may answer the purpose, if it is not too greedily adulterated.

The influence of pasture, as well as climate, upon sheep is a theory not rejected by practical, well-informed and wide-awake sheep-owners. That it has either been overlooked or altogether discountenanced and disregarded might be inferred from the practice pursued here in herding sheep in large numbers on the same range, year after year, without any change of pasture. Some have been disposed to treat with open ridicule the idea that climate and pasture have the influences claimed; but, says a writer in the *New England Farmer*, such persons must be sadly ignorant of the sheep literature of the past, as well as of the practical manufacturing of the present day, or they would not treat lightly an idea of such importance.

We quote from the *Farmer*: "The first requisite of wool is fineness, which is produced under and governed by all the laws of stock raising, such as good blood, or breed, to start with, and feed, pasturage, climate and careful keeping. The second is softness, which is almost entirely governed by the character of feed, pasturage and care, which will fix the character of the 'yolk' or oily matter which surrounds and penetrates the tube of the fibre. This substance coagulates and crystallizes around and within the fibre in cleaning, and renders it harsh and brittle, or soft and silky, according to the influences which have governed it in its growth. The third is the length of fibre, which is not of so much consequence when its real length can be estimated by the manufacturer; but for

ages it has been well known that the change of climate and condition of the sheep has affected and almost governed the length of wool. German wool is the finest, usually used for broadcloths, in connection with the Australian and Cape wool. The great magnitude of the worsted trade is of comparatively late interest, though very ancient in its introduction, and uses long wool. Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden and Prussia, and in fact all Europe, have changed the whole character of their wool, by changes of breed, climate and keeping."

Can it for one moment be questioned—that the disease infecting sheep is transmitted to the wool? Is it possible to shear from a diseased sheep a first quality of wool? If this inquiry could be responded to affirmatively, the absurdity would beget its own impress—that vigorous and healthy, well-cared-for sheep would yield infected, languid wool—an idea that would be met only by sneers even from novices in sheep-raising. We take it, then, for granted, even by the most sceptical, unwashed sheep-owner in the mountains, that, to produce a first quality of wool we must have sheep in a sound, healthy condition.

The ravages entailed upon offspring by maternal infirmities and disease are so palpable that it will not require much argument to convince every rational man that he cannot propagate a healthy increase of lambs from diseased yews. Neither will it be questioned, we opine, that hereditary disease, or that imparted to the lamb from its mother, is more difficult of treatment and extinction than when first infected, whether contracted by contagion or gross neglect.

An incident related by a cotemporary will serve to illustrate this point. A gentleman was walking over his farm with a friend, exhibiting his crops, herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep, with all of which he was highly pleased, but with nothing so much as his splendid sheep. He had seen the same breed frequently before, but had never seen such noble specimens; and with great earnestness he asked how he had succeeded in rearing such flocks. His simple answer was, "I take care of my lambs, sir." Here was all the secret—he took care of his lambs!

As to the item of climate, we believe that of Utah favorable in a high degree to the production of the very best fibre in wool. We have also pasture almost without limit of the kind proverbially conducive to the thrift of sheep—that of the hills and mountain sides, where the grass is usually short and sweet and exactly suited for them, but inadequate and not adapted nor designed for the support of heavier stock.

The sheep owned in Great Salt Lake valley have been herded on the range appropriated by other stock; and instead of being well-fed, have frequently fared very poorly, as well as the cattle and horses ranging with them. To thrive and be profitable, sheep must be kept in good flesh. When lean and raw-boned they are almost sure to become the victims of some debilitating if not fatal disorder. Besides, from poor sheep we do not expect to receive the quantum of wool that we do from those fat and well-favored.

Now, it need not be longer disguised, if there has been any such intention heretofore, that the range in this valley south of the lake—chiefly comprised in what is known as the West Jordan range—is greatly overstocked. There are now, we have the best of reasons for believing, more cattle and horses running on that slope than can possibly be sustained as they should be—depending upon it, as most of them do, for summer and winter feed—independent of the numerous flocks of sheep owned and ranging there.

We have no means of definitely estimating the number of stock lost on this range during the past winter; but, if reports were to be credited, the number was not small. This loss, in our judgment, was not wholly resulting from heavy snows, for the snow-falls, it is well-known, were comparatively light. From the fact that the feed was quite scanty, the stock in general did not look in first-rate, or even passable market order in the fall. This was clearly evidenced by the high prices and uncommon deficiency of supplies of beef in our butcher's stalls during the fall and winter. Some may be disposed to partly attribute that deficiency to the provident decimation and temporary rustication or shadiness of the rascally gang of brigands who, up to last year, were a terror to the bovines of these mountains—not to say in what estimation they were held by their victimized owners. We think, however, that the stock was too poor for the immediate rapacity of these predatory gentry, had the outlaws been never so numerous.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FLOWERING PLANTS & SEEDS!

A Choice Collection for Sale. L. S. HEMENWAY.

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.

L. SNOW.

OCULIST, OCULIST.



DR. H. J. COOKSLEY will treat all DISEASES of the EYE that may be placed under his care, at his Eye Infirmary, at the residence of Dr. Whitmore, 14th Ward, G. S. L. City. Patients from the country will have to remain in the city while under my care and treatment.

G. S. L. City, April 23, 1863.—44tf

LITERARY OFFICE AND GENERAL ADVERTISING DEPOT.

Late Perris & Hopkin's Ambrotype Gallery, over Felt's Liquor Store, Main Street.

MESSRS. TULLIDGE & HARRISON announce the opening of the above office, in connection with which they will undertake the execution of the following description of work:

FAMILY HISTORIES.

Family Histories made up from private journals or memorandums of the Elders and others. The most interesting and valuable items of experience arranged into the narrative style, and copied into family records for preservation.

GENERAL LITERARY BUSINESS.

Manuscripts of authors prepared for the press. Addresses, petitions, etc., etc., revised and corrected.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of every kind arranged for the papers.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Merchant's and Tradesmen's Account Books started, or posted from to time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters on business matters, or domestic subjects, written and prepared for mailing to any part of America or Great Britain.

COPYING.

Law Deeds copied. Plays copied out into parts for Dramatic Societies, etc., etc.

ADVERTISING AND INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

The Advertisers also wish to call attention to the establishment of an Advertising Agency, on the principle of the register and intelligence offices, long since successfully established in other places. It is well known that persons in this city wishing to hire houses or buy property, have had to run through from 12 to 20 wards of this city and make a hundred inquiries to find out houses to let, or property to sell. Parties requiring labor done have gone with work unattended to, when scores of persons who could have done it were in the city unemployed, simply because they could not find them. Persons wishing to sell have had property left on their hands, and workmen have gone unoccupied, or have been obliged to work at business out of their line, for want of a direct medium of communication between the seller and the buyer—the workman and the employer.

The Advertising Office will meet this want. Books will be opened for entering a full description of Houses and Land to Rent or Sell; also Hay, Grain, Stock, or any other kind of property to be disposed of. In these books, Artists, Workmen, or Domestic Servants can register the kind of labor they need; and Employers can advertise the number of hands they require.

Fifty cents will be charged for each insertion to last one calendar month. The books will be opened free for inspection to the public; but, in case of a trade being made, or employment, etc., being obtained through a reference from this office, twenty-five cents will be due. All Advertisements entered without charge till the 20th of May.

46-3 E. W. T. & E. L. T. H.

WOODMANSEE & BROS.

NOW offer for SALE their well-selected STOCK

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

PRINTS,
SHEETINGS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
HICKORY,
BLUE DRILLS,
SATINETTS and
CLOTHING.
HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
SPADES,
SHOVELS,
HOES,
AXES,
HAY FORKS,
SCYTHES and SNATHS,
SHEET IRON, SHEET TIN,
TIN WARE,
BRASS KETTLES,
Bake Ovens, Fry Pans, Nails,
GLASS,
Door Trimmings, Files, Augers, Chisels, Saws, Spirit Levels, Table Cutlery,

COOKING STOVES,

Quensware, Gold Scales, Clocks, Tea and Tobacco, at wholesale and retail.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

C. TRAVELLER, Cabinet and Chair Manufacturer, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has removed to more convenient premises, one block south from his old stand, west side of Main-street, opposite J. Wells, cutter.

All kinds of Lumber and Chair Timber wanted in exchange for Furniture, Shingles and Laths for Sale. 46-2

SILK WORMS.

I AM prepared to supply SILK WORMS to all who may want them. I will deliver them in G. S. L. City, at \$1 per hundred. Send in your orders, and they shall be promptly filled. Don't forget to send your address.

THOS. WHITTAKER, Centerville, Davis co.

46-2

STRAYED.

FROM Point of Mountain west, One YOKK of OXEN: one a brindle, with a D one left hip; the other a red; each branded "J. Cottam," on the right horn. Also, one dark red STEER, four years old; J. C. on right shoulder.

I will pay Five Dollars for each one brought to my residence, 16th Ward, G. S. L. City.

46-2

J. COTTAM.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Undersigned proposes to publish, Semi-Monthly, at this place, a NEWSPAPER, to be called

THE FARMER'S ORACLE.

It will be a quarto, and devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Mechanic, Stock and Fruit Growers, and serve as a Practical Handbook in every branch of domestic industry, labor and economy.

The great necessity for more rapid advancement in these fundamental elements of prosperity—the solid "Arts and Sciences," and a desire to assist in the development of our native resources induces us to this task. It will be the strenuous endeavor of the Editor to make the FARMER'S ORACLE useful and instructive as well as interesting to all, and a welcome guest at every fireside in this Territory.

TERMS—\$2 PER VOLUME; strictly in advance, or on receipt of the First Number. The First Number to be issued about the 20th of the present month.

Grain and other products of the country will be taken in payment at their market values.

J. E. JOHNSON, Editor.

46-2

Spring Lake Villa, Utah.

WEAVING LOOMS & SPINNING WHEELS.

THE Undersigned wish to inform the Public that they are prepared to manufacture the following articles on the most substantial principle and improved style: WEAVING LOOMS and every article connected with them; also, Whipple's Celebrated SPINNING WHEELS and REELS, known to be the best made in the State. They are also prepared to furnish Bills of Lumber, or to Cabinet Makers, Timber Sawed to Order, in good style, and turned, if desired.

Stock and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

N. W. WHIPPLE, J. G. HARDY.

42-tt

Mountain Dell.

CABBAGE PLANTS.

NOW READY, the following description of Cabbage Plants:

EARLY YORK, DRUMHEAD, WINSTADDT.

For Sale, at 50 cents per hundred, by Mrs. Alfred Lee, one block and a half north of the Union Square. Flour and Molasses taken in pay.

46-1

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-tt