



## DISEASE IN SHEEP.

We have long been of opinion that the sheep of these valleys were not suitably cared for. Of the truth of this, we may call for testimony from the serious losses which have been sustained in years past, almost solely the result of careless management and the comparatively inadequate number now owned in the Territory. We should have had at least ten head of sheep where we have now but one. That we have not, may and must be charged to faults in ourselves—not in others.

Very soon after our first endeavors to erect homes in this desert, far-removed wilderness region, sheep were introduced. The first herd, if we are rightly informed, was brought here in the fall of 1849, by Mr. Lorenzo D. Young, consisting of about one thousand head. Since then from time to time other droves have been brought here, and considerable numbers have been purchased from drovers, including some of reputed high bloods. With this as a starting point, had requisite care been taken of them, it does not seem to us a difficult task to demonstrate that we might have had at least ten times as many sheep as we now have.

Probably some have been suffered to become a prey for the wolves, though we have no means at hand for ascertaining any approximate estimate of the number which may thus have perished. We entertain the opinion, however, that, though wolves have been quite numerous in various localities, no great numbers have been lost by their depredations. So far as our observation has extended, the sheep of these valleys have not grievously lacked shepherd care during the summer months. Hence, we must look elsewhere to discover the true cause or causes of the decimation of sheep in Deseret.

The winters of the Great Basin, it is well known, are very variable—sometimes mild, sometimes severe—snow at times falling deep and totally investing the range with an almost impenetrable coating of packed or frozen snow, and again, in but slight and inconsiderable quantities, leaving the range surface free of access to all animals. There may have been some losses sustained through these extremes occurring, in cases where there was failure in making suitable provision for such emergencies. We are aware of serious losses having been sustained by some of our principal sheep-owners in years past, as the result mainly, if not solely, of winter neglect. We doubt not that many more have perished from this cause than from the incursions of wolves. Yet we cannot find in this—disparaging though it be to sheep-raising here—an adequate reason for the vexatious tardiness during consecutive years apparent in the multiplication of the number of our sheep.

In former years the butchers annually disposed of no inconsiderable number of sheep; and though the trade in mutton may have been a lucrative one for them, it has by no means promoted or in the remotest degree aided us as a people in our advancement to a position of commercial independence, without which, envied as we are, all other independence—be our dreams of it never so delirious—will assuredly come short of gratifying our hopes. Sheep-owners, in the vicinity of this city, however, do not now largely supply the market stalls with mutton. They find that wool-growing is more profitable. We cannot, therefore, trace to this channel any wilful distraint that should cause serious alarm for the fate of our flocks of sheep.

The pursuit of enumerating minor causes operating adversely to the sheep and wool-growing interest of the indefatigable settlers of this Great Interior Basin might be followed to greater length; but it will suffice for our present purpose to refer to a few of those causes which have gone by have somewhat militated against more extensive sheep-growing in Utah. Though we cannot attribute to any one of them the so-called reprehensibility in the matter, yet we have good grounds for charging them, or their agents, rather, respectively—each one on his own account—with having had a share of officiousness in abating the pulsations of a vital element in our body-

politic, social and financial, and of rendering grossly abortive the most expensive calculations for producing wool in quantity and kind, inclusive of its manufacture, to meet the rapidly-increasing and almost imperative demands of the people for home-made fabrics.

While these minor evils have been partially remedied, there remains yet to be grappled with that which, in all countries, has ever proved the worst enemy of sheep—namely, disease. This is now, at the very moment of our writing, the most formidable enemy we have to contend against in our efforts at sheep-raising.

That there is no effect without its legitimate, direct or indirect cause, no sane man will for a moment question. The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible that, if disease prevails among the sheep in this country, some cause, whether discoverable or not, exists to produce it.

The mode of treatment of sheep adopted by some of our farmers, with which we have been conversant for some length of time, we have always deemed highly productive of unhealthiness—which is but the milder type or incipient stage of a more virulent form of disease.

As to the scab disease, now and for some time past making fatal inroad to the already limited stock of sheep in the Territory, it may have been brought there in imported breeds; or, which is quite as likely, may have been engendered through the disease-promoting neglect notoriously observant in many localities where sheep do congregate.

The practice of cooping up a large flock of sheep as hogs are frequently kept in a distiller's yard, with but scarcely room to face about without coming into head or stern collision with others, has been so long in vogue with their fathers, that we presume some of our puerile shepherds consider the practice sacred as holy writ. Do not understand that we wish to shoulder the responsibility upon the youngsters who generally have care of the sheep—nothing of the kind. It is the influence exerted upon them by the baneful, if not shameful treatment adopted by their fathers from year to year that we advise against and which, if its deadly fallacies be not probed to the core and its hidden loathsomeness exposed to daylight it would in many instances be fastened upon a future generation of their children, to entail upon subsequent races of sheep increased and more malignant maladies.

Who cannot see the result of this penning up sheep to suffocation? But the keeping of them in a contracted pen for the night is not enough of aggravation; and to put on the climax of evils in their practice, the dumb creatures, at the mercy of thoughtless owners thus ill used, are in most cases incarcerated in those narrowed up, stinking pens till after sunrise. After sunrise, did we say? Why, with our own eyes we have seen the suffering animals impenned till seven, eight and even nine o'clock in the morning, with nothing to eat and well-nigh suffocating in the scorching sun, with the offensive effluvia from their droppings fully nauseating the atmosphere around them.

From the limited space in our agricultural columns this week, we are compelled to defer further consideration of this subject till our next issue.

**THE TALLOW TREE IN ALGERIA.**—This remarkable tree, a native of China, and called by the botanists, *Croton sebiferum* or *Stillingia sebifera*, has now been successfully acclimated in Algeria, through the exertions of the French Government. Its cultivation on a larger scale would be extremely advantageous to the poorer classes, since it would diminish the cost of candles. A tree ten years old yields from one to two kilogrammes of tallow; fifteen years later it will yield from three to four. It requires no care or watering. It may be planted on the roadside; its leaves are like those of the aspen; its bark is white and smooth; its seeds, of an almost hemispherical form, are covered with a waxy substance. In the island of Chusan large quantities of oil and tallow are extracted from its fruit, which is gathered in November or December, when the tree has lost all its leaves. The twigs bearing the fruit are cut down and carried to a farmhouse, where the seed is stripped off and put into a wooden cylindrical box, open at one end and pierced with holes at the opposite one. The box is then suspended in a cylindrical kettle, containing water, and the diameter of which differs but little from that of the box. The water is then made to boil, and the steam, penetrating into the box, softens the seeds and facilitates the separation of the tallow. After about a quarter of an hour's exposure to steam, the seeds are poured into a stone mortar, where they are stirred about

until all the tallow has been separated in a semi-liquid state. It is afterwards poured into a cylinder with a hole at the bottom, through which it is driven by the action of a press. It comes out perfectly white, free from all husks and impurities, and soon becomes solid. The vessel which receives it has been previously moistened and powdered with red earth, to prevent the cohesion of the tallow. In hot weather, the candles made with the latter are apt to become soft, and even liquid. To guard against this inconvenience they are dipped into wax. The seeds that have undergone the operation above described are pounded, and oil is extracted from them by pressure.

## MILK, TEA AND COFFEE.

In Prof. Loomis' article on "Food," in the last Patent Office Report, he thus speaks of milk, tea and coffee:

"Milk contains in solution not only a due proportion of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, but all the other elements necessary for the construction of bone, nerve, etc., and hence is always a proper food in all circumstances of health.

"Tea derives its beneficial qualities not from its direct supply of nutrition, but from its affording a peculiar substance called theine, the effect of which in the system is to diminish the waste, thus making less food necessary. Tea thus has a positive economic value, not as a supplying but as a saving nutriment.

"Coffee, though of a taste so little allied to tea, derives its value in precisely the same manner and from nearly the same substances. Its value and effect in the system are therefore the same as those above stated. It is hence evident that milk, tea and coffee, are valuable articles of food under all conditions of temperature."

**THE FIRST CARGO OF TEAS FROM JAPAN.**—The bark Benefactor, Captain Berry, which arrived on Monday from Yokohama (Bay of Yeddo) brings the first cargo of teas imported into New York from Japan since the opening of trade with that country. Hitherto the teas and silk of Japan have found their way to the Atlantic States, via China, where the teas have been re-fired and repacked. The Benefactor's cargo has been prepared in Yokohama, with especial reference to its sale in the American market, the firing and packing being superintended by Chinese, sent to Japan for the purpose. The tea of Japan resembles the finest green tea of China, known as Moyune, differing chiefly in this, that it is perfectly pure and free from all coloring matter. While the Japan tea is not deficient in strength, it has a delicacy and softness of flavor which has already made it very popular.

"Why, Mr. B.," said a tall youth to a little person who was in company with half a dozen huge men, "I protest you are so small I did not see you before." "Very well," replied the little gentleman, "I am like a sixpence among six copper cents, not readily perceived, but worth the whole of them."

## CABBAGE SEEDS!

PURE SEED of the WINNESTADT—the best cabbage for Sale. 41 1/2 L. S. HEMENWAY.

## FLOWERING PLANTS &amp; SEEDS!

A Choice Collection for Sale. 41 1/2 L. S. HEMENWAY.

## WOODMANSEE &amp; 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,

## TINWARE,

BRASS KETTLES, Bake Ovens, Fry Pans, Nails, GLASS,

Door Trimmings, Files, Augers, Chisels, Saws, Spirit Levels, Table Cutlery,

## COOKING STOVES,

Queensware, Gold Scales, Clocks, Tea and Tobacco, at wholesale and retail. 42-44

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

A BLACK one-year old Horse-COLT, white nose, two white feet, came to my enclosure from G. S. L. City, on the 4th of April. 42 1/2

DAVID W. SESSIONS, City Bountiful, Davis co.

## WEAVING LOOMS &amp; 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 KEELS, known to be the best made in the State. They are also prepared to furnish Bills of Lumber; or to Cabinet Makers, Timber Sawn to Order, in good style, and turned, if desired.

Stock and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

N. W. WHIPPLE,

J. G. HARDY,

Mountain Dell.

## REMOVAL



## FINDLAY'S

## MATCH AND FURNITURE DEPOT

HAS moved opposite his old stand in Main Street, three doors south of Jennings' store.

The following are a few of the Varieties on sale: Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, Putty, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Paints, Colors, Sand Paper, Files, Butts, Screws, Table Hinges, Bed Castors, Lath and Shingle Nails, Preserved Vegetables, Paper's Best Black Lead Pencils, Toilet-Soap, Oats' Spoil Cotton, Bonnet Wire, etc., etc.

THE FOREGOING AT A LOW FIGURE FOR CASH.

## FIRST PRIZE WATERPROOF

## MATCHES,

## FUZEES,

RED, YELLOW, BLUE, BLACK AND INDELIBLE INKS,

DEATH MIXTURES FOR RED BUGS

And all kinds of Vermin and Insects.

## BOOT AND STOVE BLACKING,

These Wholesale and Retail, with special inducements to Wholesale Buyers.

## COARSE AND FINE COMBS,

## BUTTONS AND STATIONERY.

ALL SIZES OF SUPERIOR SHOE PEGS.

## CRUDE AND REFINED SALERATUS,

## MOUNTAIN ALUM AND COPPERAS.

To meet the demands of an increasing business, the Bees have hived in the large premises over the City Pottery, nearly opposite the Theatre, for the manufacture of

## MATCHES AND HOUSEHOLD

## FURNITURE,

Where the public can be accommodated with Rip, Cross-cut and Circular Sawing, Venetians, Pickets, etc., etc. Plain and ornamental Wood-Turning of all sizes.

## WANTED,

A steady, elderly MAN for Choring. Two Good CABINET MAKERS. Twenty cords of clean, white Quaking Asp. Two thousand feet of White Pine LUMBER. Country Agents will please take notice. 40-41

## NEW GOODS!

## NEW GOODS!!

## JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA,

## A WELL-SELECTED

## STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

## DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &amp;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 CRONIN,

West side of Main Street, nearly opposite Walker Bros. 40-41