



## PRESERVING FLOWERS IN SAND.

The Chicago *Prairie Farmer* thus speaks of a beautiful art of preserving flowers:

Those of our readers who attended the late Horticultural Fair in this city, did not fail to notice those two framed wreaths of natural flowers that hung upon the wall near the horticultural tools. They were the admiration of all, and many times did we hear visitors wondering by what process they were thus preserved in their natural form and colors. In a few words as possible we will give it. Get the finest and whitest of river or lake sand, wash it so clean that the water in flowing from it will be pure as if from the well. Heat it very hot and while hot mix it thoroughly with stearic acid in the proportion of one pound of the latter to one hundred pounds of sand. Let it cool. Take a small common sieve and nail boards under the bottom to prevent the sand from running through; place enough sand in the sieve to hold the flowers in position—not covering them; then with a sheet of paper twisted in the form of a cone or funnel, carefully let the sand pass through it, between, around and over the flowers—cover about half an inch. Set by the stove or in some warm place where the sand will be kept at a temperature of seventy degrees Fahrenheit. When they have remained sufficiently long, remove the boards carefully from the bottom and let the sand run out, leaving your flowers preserved in perfection. The only difficulty is to know when the process is complete, different plants differing in the time required, those with thick leaves and petals needing more than light ones. No exact rule can be given on this point. Seven hours are sufficient for some, while others require twelve and even more. Experience alone can determine this. It is best always for a beginner to experiment with a single plant at a time at first. When he has succeeded with a certain variety and noted the time required, he can proceed to others, and in a short time become versed in this art. It should be mentioned that the flowers for this purpose should be picked dry—say m'day, after the dew is all evaporated.

## SMALL POX IN SHEEP.

The North British *Agriculturist* says:

"It appears from the most recent accounts from Wiltshire that the disease known as small pox is spreading in the district. A flock, kept on a farm which is separated from the one in which the sheep were first affected by several fields and a canal, has also become diseased. This renders the case a subject of considerable apprehension to owners of sheep. The sheep (weddies) were being fattened for market, and consequently in high condition—thus showing that high condition does not prevent the animals becoming affected with small pox. There is as yet no evidence that the disease in the second flock affected is the result of contagion, but it is highly probable that there has been some agency at work, which is at present unknown to the owner of the flock. Since the first appearance of the malady in England, in 1847, there has not existed the same anxiety among flock-masters in the south of England. The disease was exterminated in 1848; the cause of its re-appearance after a lapse of fourteen years is present unknown, but we believe it will be ultimately traced to the importation of sheep, which brought the germs of the disease with them, and, by contact or otherwise with sheep which were taken into the county of Wiltshire, communicated the malady to Parry's flock. The time of holding the Autumnal Fairs of these southern counties is at hand. At Wilton, Weyhill and Appleshaw several thousands of sheep are annually sold, those sold going into other counties. In all probability, the sheep exposed for sale this year will be the means of spreading small pox over a wide area. At the present time the disease is confined to the district where it originally appeared.

## CURE FOR A JIBING HORSE.

J. R. S., writing to *Wilkes's Spirit* from Pittsburg, Pa., thus describes an occurrence to which he was witness:

I noticed a novel cure for a fit of "balks" applied to a horse yesterday. A fine iron gray horse, about 16 or 17 hands high, and weighing probably 1,200 or 1,300 pounds, with a fine, large, open forehead, and bright, clear eyes, showing no signs of vice or stubbornness, was coming up the street, harnessed to a light, open, express wagon, and at a corner suddenly balked, and could not be persuaded to move; his driver then tried the usual remedy of careless, brutal drivers, viz., a tremendous flogging with a barrel stave. The poor animal evidently could not understand the operation, and showed no sign of vice, but stood still, with his head turned back, and his ears put forward, starting at each blow, but not rearing or kicking. The brute who was driving him kept up his cruelty for at least ten minutes, until a by-stander stepped forward and offered to start him, and the driver rather surlily consented. The

gentleman went up to the horse and quieted him by patting and soothing, and then stooped down, and gathering a handful of dust from the roadway thrust it into the horse's mouth, and then taking him by the head, the animal, whom coaxing, pounding and flogging failed to move, stepped off as quietly and docile as a lamb. The cure was entirely new to me, and I thought it quite a valuable one. The almost universal mode would have been to flog and hammer until either the two-legged or four-legged brute got tired.

## APPLES RECOMMENDED FOR CULTIVATION.

Apples recommended by the Domestic Gardeners' Club, which have fruited in Deseret, and their properties have been satisfactorily proven to be worthy of cultivation. Other varieties will be added when they have been properly tested.

## SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early Harvest,	properties, 6 counts*	July.
Red June,	" 8 "	July & Aug.
Red Astrachan,	" 7 "	August.
Sweet Bough,	" 7 "	August.
Golden Sweet,	" 5 "	July & Aug.
Keewick Codling,	" 6 "	Aug. & Sept.
Summer Pearmain,	" 6 "	Aug. & Sept.

## FALL VARIETIES.

Porter,	" 8 "	Sept. & Oct.
Malden's Blush,	" 8 "	Sept. & Oct.
Rambo,	" 7 "	Nov. & Jan.
American Golden Russet,	" 6 "	Nov. & Dec.
Neap's Russet,	" 6 "	Nov. to Jan.
Twenty Ounce,	" 5 "	Nov. & Dec.
Belmont,	" 7 "	Nov. & Dec.
Deseret Pippin,	" 8 "	

## WINTER VARIETIES.

Esopus Spitzenburg	" 8 "	
Rhode Island Greening	" 8 "	
Wagner	" 8 "	
Herefordshire Pearmain	" 7 "	
Baldwin	" 6 "	

\* See Deseret News, No. 15 of the present volume.

A PRODUCTIVE LOCATION.—Mr. W. Geddes, of Plain city, has called at our office and exhibited a potatoe weighing upwards of four pounds, from whom we learn that in that settlement excellent crops have been raised by the settlers this season; their wheat and barley averaging 35 bushels, and their oats 40 bushels to the acre; their sugar-cane received the first premium at the county fair, also their squashes, one of which weighed 114 lbs.

Plain city is west from Ogden 10 miles; about one mile north of the Weber river, and is situated on what in this county is called table land, and contains only about fifty families, who have raised this season somewhere about 8,000 bushels of grain, with a fair proportion of roots. The heaviest burden which the settlers have had to encounter, has been the construction of eight miles of water ditch, at a cost of \$10,000 dollars. The fertility and productiveness of this location has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine.

## WAR WITH THE WOLVES.

The following premiums will be paid on the 25th day of December, 1862:

For the largest number of Wolf Pelts to be killed in San Pete co., after this date	\$10 00
For second largest number	9 00
" third "	8 00
" fourth "	7 00
" fifth "	6 00
" sixth "	5 00
" seventh "	4 00
" eighth "	3 00
" ninth "	2 00

No premium will be paid unless the applicant produce a certificate signed by the Director in his precinct, showing the number of wolves killed, and that they were killed in this county after this date.

Premiums to be paid in wheat at two dollars per bushel.

By order of the Board of Directors of the San Pete Branch D. A. M. Society.

A. L. SILER, Sec.

Fountain Green, Oct. 21, 1862.

EDITOR NEWS: I have long wanted to write an article upon the subject of destroying the worst enemy of the stock-raiser and poultryer, but have hardly known when to commence. I feel that the attention of every settlement should be awakened to this matter for the next five months.

We obtain means to pay the premiums in this County by Donations which are made in wheat by any person wishing to do so, and the prize list is open for any one who wishes to enter the arena. The business is transacted by the Agricultural Society of this county, without charge; thus you see that all the means subscribed is devoted exclusively to the work of destruction.

I believe that by publishing the foregoing premium list that it may be the means of awakening an interest in these matters that will tell upon wolf and fox-dom.

Last winter there were nearly two hundred wolves killed in this county, and about \$100 paid in premiums.

A. L. S.

BENEFITS OF AUTUMN PLOWING.—The London *Agricultural Gazette* says:

The tillage and drainage of the soil are very closely related to each other. So, indeed, are the tillage and manuring the soil. And these, not merely as cause and effect, are related—though drainage does enable tillage, and tillage does alter composition—but as being operations of the same class and kind. And thus Bailey Denton, though engaged in a lecture upon land drainage, could not help referring to the steam plow as the great tillage implement of the future. And we had from him, too, the striking fact, bearing on the composition of a fertile soil, that in a state of perfect tith one-quarter of its bulk is air. Smith of Lois-Weedom says that in all clay soils containing the mineral elements of grain, perfect tith dispenses with the need of manure; and there cannot be a doubt that a deep and thorough tillage enables soil to draw immensely on the stores of vegetable food contained in air and rain. The Hardys again say that perfect tith dispenses with the need of drainage, and there can be but little doubt that deep and thorough tillage facilitates the operation of whatever drainage may exist, whether it be natural or artificial. In both these cases the useful lesson is well taught, that it is true economy rather to put the cheap and copious storehouse of nature's agencies to its fullest use, than by laborious and costly artificial means to imitate expensively their operation.

CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF HORSES' FEET.—The day will, I believe, soon come when people will not allow cutting instruments to touch the soles of their horses' feet. I have said in former papers that the wall, sole and frog are so constructed that they mutually co-operate, and that the intermediate horn, which I have shown, is secreted between the wall and sole at their union, is also required to be left entire; but, by the prevailing custom of cutting the hoof, these substances, which in their nature are rebounding springs, are destroyed or greatly impaired. The custom of thinning the sole, and likewise of keeping that part always in cow dung, or other wet soddening material, under the name of "stoppings," was brought much into vogue after the establishment of our first veterinary schools.—[Mr. Gamgee, Sen., in the *Edinburgh Veterinary Review* for August.

CALIFORNIA BROOMS.—Mr. Thomas Ward is the largest manufacturer of corn brooms in the State. He says that last year about 480,000 brooms were manufactured in California, valued at \$150,000, driving the imported article entirely out of the market. The best customer is Oregon, yet large quantities are sold and shipped to Australia, China, the Sandwich Islands, Amoor River, British Columbia, Washington Territory, Mexico and Lower California. The business is increasing yearly, and broom-corn is now extensively raised in almost every county from Siskiyou to San Diego.—[Stockton Republican.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY OF DREAMS.—To dream of a mill stone around your neck is a sign of what you may expect when you get an extravagant wife.

To dream that you are lame is a token that you will get into a hobble.

When a young lady dreams of a coffin, it betokens that she should instantly discontinue the use of tight stays and always go warmly and thickly shod in bad weather.

To dream of fire is a sign that—if you are wise—you will see that the lights are out in your house before you go to bed.

To dream that your nose is red at the top is an intimation that you had better leave off brandy and water.

To dream of eggs is a sign that you will discover a mare's nest.

If you dream of clothing, it is a warning not to go to law, for, by the rule of contraries, you will be sure of a non-suit.

It is very lucky to dream you pay for a thing twice over, since afterwards you will probably take care to have all your little bills paid up and receipted.

CELEBRATED AUTHORS.—Steele wrote excellently on temperance—when sober. Sallust, who declaimed so eloquently against the licentiousness of the age, was himself an habitual debauchee. Johnson's essays on politeness is admirable, but he wash himself a perfect bore. The gloomy verses of Young gives one the blues, but he was a brisk lively man. "The Comforts of Human Life," by B. Herron, was written in prison, under the most distressing circumstances. "The Miseries of Human Life," by Beresford, were, on the contrary, composed in a drawing-room, where the author was surrounded by every luxury. All the friends of Sterne knew him to be a selfish man, yet as a writer, he excelled in his pathos and charity, at one time beating his wife, at another wasting his sympathies over a dead monkey. So Seneca wrote in praise of poverty, on a table formed of solid gold, with millions let out at usury.

—The ceremony of blessing the river Neva took place at St. Petersburg, on the 18th of August, by permission of the Emperor, and at the request of the Church and inhabitants of the district of St. Isaac. Of late years this once grand ceremony had fallen into disuse, but it is henceforth to be repeated annually. The blessing was given by the Metropolitan of the Greek Church.

## A THINKING SOCIETY.

A historical fact was related to us a day or two since which is not lacking of a significance at the present time, and might be repeated with some advantage. During the reign of the elder Adams, and when the Alien and Sedition laws were in full force, a society of gentlemen in Pennsylvania who were, in a measure, debarred by one of these laws from a free expression of opinion, determined to meet together at stated times and sit together in perfect silence for a given period of time at the close of which they would adjourn without uttering a word. These meetings were denominated "Thinking Societies," and, strange to say, they were largely attended, the number of members increased daily, and were remarkable not only for their unanimity but for the influence they wielded against the party in power.

Their practice was to meet simultaneously at a certain hour, take their seats without a word, and at the striking of the clock they would rise and disperse. We can well imagine the influence of such a proceeding upon the public mind, then burning with indignation at the tyranny of the government which had made it a penal offence to criticize the acts of the Executive, and, to that extent deprived the people of the natural and inalienable right of the freedom of speech. They were determined, however, to exercise the freedom of thought, which is beyond the reach of human tyranny, and who can measure the power of that electric sympathy passing around the circle of those silent men as from eye to eye they flashed the story of their wrongs and their determination to redress them? It was more eloquent than the eloquence of a Demosthenes or a Cicero.—[True American.

## WEAVING.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to weave all kinds of Cloth on shares, or he will take produce, store pay or cash in payment.

A good Fly Shuttle Loom, and many years' experience, warrant me in promising satisfaction to all who may give me a job.

Workshop at Mr. Donelson's, next door to 13th Ward School House. 19-3 JAMES CHISLET.

## NOTICE

TO the Person who took a SHOT GUN from the bush below Hensworth's Mill, in Mill Creek Canyon, on Thursday afternoon of the 26th of September last, will please to leave it at this Office as early as possible, to save further trouble. 19-2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY A. EER-TELSEN.

A GOOD CARRIAGE-MAKER or WHEELWRIGHT, and a good Cabinet Maker, at his establishment, where he carries on Carriage-making and Blacksmithing, and also Cabinet Making, on South Temple Street, one block and a half west of Tabernacle. 19-1

## A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

THE above Farm is three miles west of Ogden City, on the north side of the Weber, and contains 40 acres of the very best cultivated Land, 25 acres of Pasture, two log Houses, corals, sheds, and other improvements, with good water privileges. To be sold cheap. Apply to DANIEL DANIELS, at his other farm across the river. 20-2\*

## STRAYED OR TAKEN,

ONE red COW, with line back, white under the belly, half of her tail white, one horn droop, a little branded N B on the left hip; supposed to have a calf with her; last seen on the West Jordan Range in May. Whoever will deliver said cow, or give information of her whereabouts to A. R. Anderson, in the 6th Ward, will be liberally rewarded. 19-3 G. J. BULLEN.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

6000 lbs. CHOICE BUTTER,

17-1f By WALKER BROTHERS.

**WANTED,**

**5,000**

**BUSHELS**

OF

**OATS,**

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST

**CASH PRICE**

WILL BE PAID AT THE OLD STAND

OF

**LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.**

NEXT DOOR TO THE

POST OFFICE,

20-1f