



SCABBIES OR SCAB IN SHEEP.

We call the attention of our sheep raisers to the following communication of one of the correspondents of the *American Agriculturist*. The editor of that journal seems to have entire confidence in the accuracy of the statement made, both in reference to the "Acarus," and tobacco as a remedy. Now if it be true that tobacco is not reliable as a cure for this troublesome insect, the cheaper and more efficacious remedies should certainly be substituted:

A few days since, while in conversation with some gentlemen, I stated that the "Acarus scabiei," or "scab mite" of sheep, burrowed beneath the skin, and remained there about two weeks, depositing its eggs. The assertion in regard to the precise time the mite or its eggs remained under the skin, rather surprised those who heard it, and I was asked for my authority. Not being able to give it at the time, I promised to look it up and communicate it to the *Agriculturist*. The best treatise on the subject, that has come under my observation, is that of M. Walz, entitled "De la Gale de Mouton," published as far back as 1811. As I am not aware that this work has ever been published in full in English, and may consequently be difficult to find, I will cite an extract from it, in the *Edinburgh Veterinary Review*, for 1861 (Vol. III, page 236,) contained in a chapter on Veterinary jurisprudence, treating of the "annual let of grass lands."

"Acarus," says M. Walz, "are minute insects, which form, feed upon, and propagate scab in sheep, and mange in horses. Though no larger than the hole made by the point of a fine pin, they burrow under the skin, irritate the flesh below it, and travel from place to place on the body, extending their devastations. If one or more female 'Acarus' are placed on the wool of a sound sheep, they quickly travel to the root of it, and bury themselves in the skin, the place at which they penetrate being scarcely visible, or only distinguished by a minute red spot. On the tenth or twelfth day a little swelling may be detected with the finger, and the skin changes its color, and has a greenish blue tint. The pustule is now rapidly formed, and about the sixteenth day breaks, and the mothers again appear, with their little ones attached to their feet and covered by a portion of the shell of the egg, from which they have just escaped. These little ones immediately set to work, penetrate the neighboring skin, and burying themselves beneath it, find their proper nourishment, and grow and propagate, until the animal has myriads of them to prey upon, and torment him; and it is not wonderful that he should speedily sink."

In the appendix to "Wilson on Skin Diseases," will be found a chapter on the habits of these insects, with the experiments of Dr. Gales of the St. Louis hospital, on the human system, strikingly corroborative of this statement of Walz. Dr. G. found that the time thus required for the full development of scabies, by the inoculation of a living 'Acarus,' varied from four to fourteen days, according to the condition of the patient experimented on. I will refer any of your readers, who desire to pursue the subject more fully, to the works of Walz and Wilson, already quoted, as also to the "Memoire comparatif sur l'histoire de l'Insecte de la Gale," par Raspail; "Rayer on Diseases of the Skin," the works of Renucci, &c. In passing, I will claim for Walz the credit of having given a full history of these insects, with an accurate description of their appearance under the microscope, as early as 1810, while the existence of such an insect was denied by Galtotti, Biet, Chearugi, Rayer and other high authorities. And it was only in 1834 that their existence was proved before the Academy of Medicine of Paris by M. Renucci, a young Corsican. Not the first Corsican, who overthrew previously established French authorities. In connection with these facts the attention of the readers of the *Agriculturist* may well be directed to the unreliability of tobacco as a cure for scab. To effect a cure, it is evident from the foregoing, that some preparation must be used, the effect of which will undoubtedly remain for about sixteen days. The first shower of rain completely destroys the strength of any preparation of tobacco; and consequently, all its power for good, as well as its power for harm of necessity ceases.

Years ago I conceived the idea that astringent preparations like extracts of Tobacco, Ivy and the like, which have the effect of destroying parasitic life, also close the pores of the skin, and for a time retard and injure the growth and general health of the animal itself. This I subsequently proved by investigations accompanied by microscopic examination of the skin of sheep dipped in an extract of Tobacco, a report of which was published in the *Mark Lane Express*.

PICKLING CUCUMBERS.—Take of good strong cider vinegar two gallons, water one gallon, and one pint of salt, or in that proportion. Soak the pickles every day so long as you put in the cucumbers. Be sure to have sufficient

brine to cover the whole. When you have done putting in the cucumbers, take a piece of linen or cotton cloth, the size of the inside of the barrel, and lay on top of the brine. They will need but little soaking to be fit for use. Sliced thin, and put in vinegar over night, they will do to use in the morning.—[Cultivator.]

A NEW APPLE.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of June 2, has the following: "A New Apple—the Missourian. The above is the name of a new apple originated in Western Missouri, and distinguished for its long keeping, and also from the fact that it retains its delicious flavor as late as July. The tree is a rapid grower and regular bearer, some of the fruit having been taken down the Mississippi and preserved in good condition for over a year. The apple is considered by competent judges as being one of the most valuable known. In honor of the fine fruit growing region of Western Missouri, it has been named 'the Missourian.'"—[Cultivator.]

A CALIFORNIA HERDSMAN.—A late California paper says that Abel Sterns of Los Angeles, California, lost about 7,000 head of cattle, through want of food, during the last winter. That gentleman is believed to be the largest stock and land owner in the United States. He owns this year 48,000 cattle besides 9,000 calves.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological observations for the month of June, 1864, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.

Barometer not in repair.

Monthly Mean.	Thermometer Attached.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.
65	69

Monthly Mean.	Thermometer open air.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.
65	76

Monthly Mean.	Thermometer.	Dry Bulb.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
67	74	64

Monthly Mean.	Thermometer.	Wet Bulb.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
68	64	59

Highest and lowest range of the Thermometer in open air during the month was, Max. 87°. Min. 53°

The amount of rain water that fell in the course of the month measured .150, which is one and a half tenth of an inch. The season, however, seems prosperous for the products of the farmer, and a fair harvest is anticipated.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Rain at 7 a.m.: after that partially clear.
2. A. m. clear; p. m. cloudy.
3. Cloudy with a little rain.
4. Cloudy.
5. Mostly cloudy.
6. Cloudy.
7. Clear.
8. do
9. Mostly clear.
10. Partially clear.
11. Cloudy: rained a very little.
12. A. m. clear; p. m. cloudy.
13. Mostly clear.
14. Clear.
15. do
16. do
17. do
18. Mostly clear.
19. Partially clear.
20. do
21. do
22. Clear.
23. do
24. do
25. Partially clear.
26. do
27. Clear.
28. do
29. do (nearly.)
30. Clear.

On an average, the summer thus far, is moderate, cool, and growing—which bokens health, peace, and we hope plenty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHAKESPEARE'S WIT.—It was well known that Queen Elizabeth was a great admirer of Shakespeare, and used frequently, as was the custom of personages of higher rank at the period, to appear before the audience, or to sit at the back of the stage when the dramas of the bard were performed. One evening, when Shakespeare himself was personating the part of a king, the audience became aware of her Majesty's being in the theatre, and testified their appreciation of the presence of royalty in the usual manner. The queen thereupon crossed the stage which he was performing, and, on receiving the accustomed greeting from the audience, moved politely toward the poet, who, however, appeared so engrossed in the rendering of his part, as not to heed the honor paid him by his royal mistress. Presently the queen caught his eye, and moved again, but still the actor would not throw off his assumed character. This, it appears, made her Majesty persist in endeavoring to secure a public acknowledgment of her condescension. Accordingly, as he was about to

make his exit, she stepped before him, dropped her glove, and recrossed the stage. This was too strong an intimation of the queen's desire to be left unnoticed. So, upon finishing his speech, he picked up the glove, and so aptly delivered the following lines, that they seemed to belong to his part:

"And though now bent on this high embassy,
Yet stoop we to take up our cousin's glove."

He walked off the stage, and presented the glove to the queen, who was greatly pleased at his wit, and complimented him upon his appropriate behavior under such trying circumstances.

THE WAR ERA.—The present may truly be called the era of war. Never before in the history of the world, so far as we are permitted to know it, has there been such general strife and carnage as at present. Mars has his helmet on, and "war's grim visaged front" affrights the whole earth. It is a remarkable fact that every Christian nation on the face of the earth, except Portugal and Sweden, is engaged in war of more or less magnitude, and some have two or three wars on their hands. "You shall hear of wars and rumors of wars," "nation shall rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom," "but the end is not yet." Each of the five divisions of the human race is engaged in the conflict of arms, and the strife of battle is heard in every sub-division of the earth; but all other strifes, combats and wars, past and present, pale before the mighty contest now being waged on the American continent. The greatest strife the world ever witnessed, yet occasioned by the smallest cause for war the world ever knew. Hundreds of thousands of lives are being sacrificed at the behests of the passions of a few politicians who, because of the failure to obtain office, sought to overthrow the principles which alone make office honorable.—[Sacramento Bee.]

THE WORLD'S DROUTH OF 1864.—In connection with the wide spread drouth of 1864, and the extraordinary developments of the meteorological phenomena of the Northern Hemisphere, as observed throughout North America and Europe, which is the theme of comment in intelligent circles in both continents, we have seen but meager notices of its effects in the Southern Hemisphere. From casual remarks in our exchanges it appears that California and the North Pacific are in sympathy as to excessive drouth with countries and climates in her far south meridional and antipodes. The commercial advices from Buenos Ayres of February and March, (their summer), state that the provinces of La Plata were experiencing one of the severest drouths ever known in the history of those countries, attended with immense losses of animals from want of pasture, and hurricanes of dust and sand. Similar notices reach us also lately from Australia, where it is estimated from the general failure of the cereal crops, consequent on the want of rain and the effects of hot winds, that wide spread loss and suffering must ensue to the country. As the Canaries and Azores are also this year suffering from famine and hunger, resulting from their lack of ordinary rains and excess of warm winds, it must be that our planet at large is suffering from "low water in our boiler, and may burst." The exhibition of such phenomena, or of any storms or general climate changes of violence, has never been noted before in history or science.—[S. F. Bulletin.]

THE CLOD THAT CAME TO LIFE.—A gentleman who was arranging the grounds around his house, stumbled over a lump of earth which had rolled from a new unloaded heap of gravel. He kicked it aside, and bade the gardener's son to remove it with other rubbish. The boy carried the clod to a spout beneath the eaves of his father's cottage, where the rain fell upon it. Whether it contained seed, slip, or root, is not known; but ere long a beautiful vine sprang out of it, which shaded and adorned the cottage, and was yearly loaded with grapes of the choicest kind, which the gentleman was glad to buy at a high price of the farmer's son, who would by no means part with his vine. The hidden principles of a sublime growth are lying in many a clod, now quite valueless, and unsightly to those who regard themselves the rich and accomplished of the earth. But the clod would come to life, and bear fruit high above their heads, if there were only some one to give to it a few drops from the eaves.

VARIETIES.

—Madame Tussaud, of London, has just added a life-size wax statue of Jeff Davis to her gallery of notables.

—Gold has been discovered near Decatur, Michigan.

—A Cove's Eye may be said to be like a barrel when it's bunged up.

—Nothing renders the mind so narrow and so little as the want of social intercourse.

—Riches are but the baggage of fortune.

—Dr. Todd very sensibly speaks of dinner as an educator, and calls upon parents to be cheerful and communicative at meals, never bringing business or trouble there, and that the more good company one is or has at table the better it will be for the children.

—On the completion of the great Pacific Railway, now under construction, the transit for passengers and goods between New York and San Francisco will occupy only six days.

—Stern Old Hickory.—When Gen. Jackson threatened to hang John C. Calhoun, the Attorney General, Roger B. Taney, told him that there was no law to do that. The General replied: "If you can't find law for me, I will appoint an Attorney General who can."

—Witty.—Senator Nesmith is fast gaining the reputation of being one of the wittiest men in the Senate. Recently he was assailed by a score of Senators, in reply to whom he used with inimitable effect the following extract from Mother Goose's Melodies:

"The bull frog cocked his tail on high
And went bounding o'er the plain,
The bumble bee went thundering by,
And then came down the rain."

—Those in favor of a greenback currency for Washoe, are called "Resurrectionists."

—The Press of London.—The number of periodical publications of all sorts now established in London is 729. Of these no fewer than 359 are monthly publications, while 254 are dailies and weeklies, 81 are quarterlies, and 39 are Transactions of Societies.

—Happy Hit.—Charles II. playing at tennis with a dignified prebend, who had struck the ball well, exclaimed, "That's a good stroke for a dean." "I'll give it the stroke of a bishop, if your majesty pleases," was the rejoinder.

—An unexpected Quarter.—A young gentleman from the "rooral districts," who advertised for a wife through the newspapers, received answers from eighteen husbands, informing him that he could have theirs.

—Comfort.—It is a source of great comfort to a man with but a dollar in his pocket to know that if he cannot invest in five-twenties, he can in twenty-fives.

—A weak mind does not accumulate force enough to hurt itself; stupidity often saves a man from going mad.

—Eight millions of acres of land belonging to the insurgent New Zealanders have been confiscated by the British Government, which shows no mercy to rebels against itself, but is very tolerant of rebels in other countries than its own.

DESERET ALPHABET.

Long.	Short.	Y	h	L	eth
o	e	t	p	x	the
3	a	j	b	s	s
o	ah	j	t	6	
o	au	w	d	d	esh
o	o	r	c	che	s zhe
o	oo	q	g	4	ur
k	i	o	k	l	l
o	ow	o	ga	7	m
u	woo	p	f	4	n
y	ye	e	v	u	eng

62P444, 07. 3.

UO 99 YP4 8J1 +6 P+UL+ J4B
7UL+O72A, 99 8+ W7428+M 8+77.

D3 O83B 4W1 8+ 6W+8; D3 4+-
83B8 4W1 QW42ODP4; D3 94P872B
4W1 +4 8+ L04B: D3 D40 4W1
404 99 YP4 QW4.

YP4 74+48+6 U+8+4 YP4 04
404+M L246: 83 40 4W1 8+
8046 7+L 8+ 7W40.

YP4 74W4P+78 04 L27 J4B 942-
C4P48 7448P46: YP4 740878 Y4B
8+ 8W17+944+, 83 Y4B 044 04L-
448 99 8+ L0.

8+ 9P87 L04B +6 +4 8+ 71B87
834W6: Y4 U+L 4W1 00 +4+0W+-
77; 464+ 7044+M 04L Y4 844+M
Y46 9P9247 99 L27. Y4 P3L2L
4W1: 047 8+ 74P87 402L 40 D32.

A Y4B QW1 0P 8+ 43D46: Y34
9846 04 048P37: A 73B 834
874078 U387, 8J1 474 7J82L 8J1
834 8+7+6 04 04874W+8, 80 8J1
834 +6 474 +4Y4B+747.

A 82B, D04L+ 80 U+L7 P04
70, 80 U+L7 4+806 +4874P0D4;
80 834 04UL+M D4B 4W1 80 QW1
0P, Y480464 A 744+D7 827; 047
83 406 74L+, J4B QW4P722B 0L
834 04+M6.