

Sometime after his arrival in America he returned to Devonport, the home of his wife's parents. He purchased a farm of 188 acres adjoining the city of Devonport. At every available opportunity he joined with the Saints during their sufferings and persecutions in the trying times of Nauvoo, and rendered every assistance possible by way of means to the leaders of the church. In the face of much opposition from his wife's relatives—who, at that time, had apostatized from the church—he remained steadfast with the people of God, disposing of his farm at Devonport, and making general preparations to move to the unknown West with the Latter-day Saints. Brother and Sister Greenwood received their endowments in the Temple at Nauvoo, January, 1846; on February 6th received the sealing of the new and everlasting covenant; were adopted into the family of President Brigham Young October 9, 1845, and was ordained a Seventy in the 31st quorum of Seventies.

In reference to the memorable exodus of the Mormons from the States the following is copied from Brother Greenwood's journal: "As soon as the spring of 1847 dawned preparations were commenced for the journey to the West. A majority of the quorum of the Twelve with many others were in readiness to start by the 1st of April, 1847. Their course was westward. Their object was to find a place that the Saints might have peace from their enemies and be far from a wicked world. As ever since the first introduction of the Gospel Joseph and his brethren were like the deer on the mountains and our foes were continually on the alert, their hopes were now that we would go into the wilderness and there perish with hunger. Away went the noble band of pioneers trusting in God to lead them, few in number, seeking for a country they knew not where. In May, 1847, I started down the river with some two or three to obtain an outfit preparatory to following the pioneers. I exchanged considerable property such as clothing, watch, etc. I was blessed in obtaining bread stuffs, etc. In the middle of June, 1847, I left my little home that I had wintered in and felt full of the faith of the most high God. I joined the main camp on the Horn River, there being about 560 wagons, teams, cows, etc. We traveled up the Platt River in companies of 50 and 100 wagons, having captains over tens, fifties and hundreds. Sometimes all the wagons would be in sight at one time. It truly was a wonder to all, and could our foes have seen us, they certainly would have acknowledged we deserved salvation, temporal and eternal, to see hundreds of men, women and children rejoicing to leave houses and lands which they had bought and paid for, trusting in God to bring us safe through to our journey's end."

The record goes on: "We continued our journey over the deserts, high mountains, following the track of the Pioneers. That path was almost, in places, impassable. Going through narrow passes of the mountains, at last we burst forth in an open space—a beautiful valley, the place where God's servants have led the way by inspiration, a place apart

from our foes. On October 28, 1847, we arrived at the Old Fort, Salt Lake City—a day ever to be remembered by me and my wife Alice, who had to carry, in many places, because of the dangerous road in the mountains, her two little children; a burden endured without utterance of complaint, but rejoicing in tribulation."

Brother Greenwood remained in Salt Lake City until 1851. He was conspicuously identified with the growth and development of this city up to his departure therefrom. Leaving this place he moved to American Fork. He built one of the first houses on the stream, and by his physical, moral and intellectual energies assisted in the settlement and development of American Fork, financially, socially, morally and intellectually.

July 1st, 1860, he was chosen counselor to Bishop L. E. Harrington and remained in that position until the death of Bishop Harrington.

In company with Elders John Hindley and Washburn Chipman, he in 1871 performed a mission to the United States, returning September 25th, 1872. On September 8th, 1874, he started on a mission to England, returning home in March, 1875. On March 5th, 1874, he was ordained a High Priest by President A. O. Smoot, and on the reorganization of the Bishopric he was again chosen as counselor to Bishop W. M. Bromley.

Some two years prior to his death, a dreaded disease prevalent in this region of country, caused by the mineral in the water, fastened upon him and continued until it wore him away, inch by inch. On Monday, January 26, 1891, at 7 p.m., he succumbed to the fell destroyer (with a portion of his numerous family around him) to close his eyes in death.

During his many days and long weary nights of constant and continual pain and suffering a murmur never pressed his lips. He bore his burden with the patience of Job, the courage of Paul, the love of John the beloved, and the faith of Abraham.

He was the father of nineteen children, fifteen of whom survive him. He was also the grandfather of sixty-four grand-children, fifty-one of whom are still alive.—*American Fork Independent.*

COLD WEATHER HEALTH HINTS.

A "Constant Reader" asks if one can do aught in the way of preventing pneumonia?

Among the diseases prevalent in cold weather there are but few which are less preventable; that is, in so far as is known. There are a number of theories as to the causation of this disease, but none of them have been firmly established. Whether or not it is induced by exposure, it is very evident that after such experience the lungs are in the most favorable condition for pneumonia. And it has been pretty clearly shown that exposure to intense cold, dry air, is most to be dreaded, and especially after the weather has been very damp. As, for instance, if it has been warm during the day and rains the night following, and clears off cold, with very dry air, then pneumonia is very likely to be prevalent for a week

or two afterward. Hence it follows that when such changes occur unusual precautions should be taken against catching cold.

Without doubt the heating arrangements of houses, offices, workshops, etc., influences not a little the liability of pneumonia. And dry heat acts unfavorably upon the air passages, and predisposes to the disease. Persons who are many hours each day in rooms heated by steam pipes, would doubtless be found, upon investigation, to be amongst the most frequent victims of pneumonia. Probably gas stoves furnish as dry heat as any apparatus, and for this reason they ought not to be used when any other system is possible.

Very likely by the use of alcoholic drinks one may increase his susceptibility to pneumonia; most certainly they are capable of rendering him much more liable to take cold. Alcohol is almost wholly carbon. It is therefore a good heat producer, but after its effects have passed off the nervous system is left more or less depressed by it, and the body is less resistant to cold.

Considering these few facts, the means of prevention which suggest themselves are due precautions when under exposure and especial care after radical changes in the weather. The air breathed should be as pure as possible at all times. When exposed habitually to a very dry heat the need of ventilation is most urgent, and some means should be found to render the hot air sufficiently moist. This can generally be done by keeping a pan of water on the registers of stoves.

Temperance in eating or drinking also suggests itself when considering the question of the prevention of pneumonia. Were those who suffer most from exposure and are the most frequent victims of "colds" carefully studied, undoubtedly it would be found that they were either inordinate eaters and took but little exercise, or that they subsisted largely upon foods which were too great a tax upon digestion. Let these organs be kept strong and healthy and "cold" will be a rare experience; whereas if they are overburdened and weak, it will be a frequently recurring one.

A word as to the symptoms of pneumonia. In some cases they are very marked, while in others they are vague and ill defined. Laymen who have not had experience in the disease are extremely unlikely even to suspect its presence except in typical cases.

Pneumonia may attack only a small portion of the lung, and remain limited to that spot, in which event the patient is not very ill. Probably the disease is seldom extensive at once. But it is its nature to spread, and it is easily induced to do so by a variety of influences.

Were every person attacked with this disease to take to his room and guard himself carefully from exposure for a week at least afterward, the chances are that in the infinite majority of cases the disease would run a mild course and remain limited to a small portion of the lung.

But, as a rule, when persons are attacked, they assume that the trouble is "nothing but a cold," so they keep up and about for a day or two; in consequence the disease spreads, and a