

bringing in capital here for everything is alibol on our ambition, our earnestness and our enterprise. Much, very much, can be done without money if we so elect, and freedom from foreign bondage is just as possible in a thousand things as it was in the founding of Z. C. M. J.

### HOW TO PRUNE THE TREES

MOAB, Grand County, Utah,  
Feb. 2, 1895.

I thought I would drop you a few lines in regard to pruning trees—I saw some trees around Salt Lake City and neighboring places where I thought the people did not prune at all or at least did not do it as I would; somewhere the parties had commenced at the bottom of the trees and cut off all the small limbs clear to a bush on the top, so what fruit there was would be on the top of the trees.

There is a difference in pruning a peach tree and an apple tree, as the small limbs on a peach are inclined to die; but if you cut off the top and thin out and not leave too many limbs, the small ones will not die so readily. I leave the small limbs from the bottom of the tree (that is, so they are not so low as to be in the way). Sometimes you will find, coming out from a large limb, one that is not larger than a lead pencil and yet has three or four dozen fruit buds. Now this limb is in easy reach and the fruit will grow as large on this little limb as anywhere else if you cut back the top and keep it thinned out. Some make a mistake, leaving too much fruit on their trees. You will have as many pounds if you will keep the fruit thinned out to three and four inches apart.

I have an apple before me that is 4½ inches through. You cannot grow such apples in clusters. Sometimes you will find two or three, but not often. I cut my trees back every year and thin them out and try and grow as much fruit as I can reach when I am on the ground. The picking is considerable of an expense, and if you grow the fruit where it is easy to get at, that saves the expense of picking. Keep your trees from forking, that is, not to grow up so as to form forks, so the tree will split and form a rotten place, which it will if you allow them to form forks, for the water will get in between the forks and eventually the tree is ruined.

I am often asked, what is the best to sow an orchard down to. My answer is, in the first place, to a good coat of manure, and then turn it under by shallow plowing; then a cultivator and a man and horse, and keep them going whenever the ground gets hard or weeds or grass make their appearance. This is the best thing I know of to sow an orchard down to. I know it pays best.

When I was in your city a short time ago there were several horticultural meetings at Mill Creek. The people are awake and I am sure your market will be benefited by it in the near future. The trouble is to get people awakened up to the need of raising fruit. If the editors would send a reporter to the meetings of the fruitgrowers whenever they meet they could get at more people. I believe it might be a good plan to advertise a dog-fight or a pugilistic contest and when we would be sure to have a

reporter. Now, Mr. Editor, your paper reaches more farmers than any other paper in the Territory. Would it not pay you if you would devote a page to farming and horticulture? I am satisfied it would be a great benefit to the country. What we want is to export more and import less. To do this it will take work to wake the people up. Of course we cannot all be fruitgrowers, but let us do what we have to do and do it the best. There is no use of a man farming forty acres of land to grow a certain amount of truck when he can grow the same on twenty acres (which can be done if properly attended to) I know of a piece of land that this last year yielded more than it had for three years because the man has a good land and he properly cultivated it. That is the way my father did; but we are living in a progressive age and I we do not bestir ourselves we will let others have the sugared end of the stick. If a man can grow ten bushels of apples of a six-year-old tree, that is better than not getting any until a tree is six or eight years old. I know trees give good returns after four years setting, and at twelve, thirty bushels at a gathering. I know of land that yields fifty and sixty bushels of grain where other land of the same character gives ten to fifteen bushels per acre. All the difference is the manner of conducting the farms. Probably the one who reasons the best works as hard as the other; so it shows the need of being organized into societies where we can meet together and tell of our methods and of our success and failures, so all can be profited thereby.

O. W. WARNER.

### A WEEK IN COLBERT COUNTY, ALABAMA.

TUSCUMBIA, January 28, 1895.

We read with pleasure the correspondence from the Elders in different missions as we receive the NEWS from week to week. The North Alabama conference has not said anything through the paper lately, but we believe the Elders in this conference are working as hard as in any other, and are at least sowing much seed. We thought a few items from Colbert county might be interesting, so we give some of our experience during the past week.

Monday, January 21, we left Mr. P. J. Karg, who had kindly entertained us over night, about 8 a. m., and walked from Sheffield to Tuscumbia, two miles, where we made inquiry for the postoffice first thing, received 200 tracts, then called on the mayor (Mr. Wiley), made our business known to him, and were informed by him that he knew nothing in the city ordinances that would prevent us from visiting from house to house and distributing tracts. Next thing we secured a small room with a bed in it for one week at a cost of \$1.50. We left our "grips," etc., in the room, each filled a coat-tail pocket with tracts and began to "canvass" the northeast quarter of town, beginning with the business houses of that quarter. We called at fifty-seven places that day and distributed forty-five tracts. Between 5 and 6 p. m. we returned to our "Hotel de Lowell," partook of an aristocratic (as to time of day and manner of serv-

log) dinner in our room, consisting of baker's bread and a can of salmon. The weather was fine during the day and most of the people we had met were civil and polite toward us and a few wanted to know if we were not going to preach or lecture. When we bowed in prayer before retiring we were more thankful to our Father and more contented doubtless than the millionaire or the M. C.

Tuesday, 22nd, we ordered 600 tracts, took breakfast in our room (stuffed chicken and bread this time) which lasted us till night as we were not "invited out (or in) to dinner."

Wednesday, 23rd. We received letters from home and were treated to dinner by Mr. Payne, yard master for M. & C. R. R.—two good things in one day. We finished visiting in Tuscumbia, and after supper called on Sheriff Graham and got permission to preach in the court house.

Thursday, 24th. We called on the manager of the *North Alabamian* and he promised to publish notice of our meeting in the court house to be held Sunday, Jan 27th, at 3 p. m. (I forgot to say that we subscribed for the *North Alabamian* three months when we came into town on Wednesday); then we went to Sheffield and visited the business part of town first. We called on the mayor, who referred us to the city attorney, with whom we had a pleasant conversation and we found nothing to hinder us visiting people and leaving tracts where they would accept them. The editors of the *Standard* and *Reaper* each promised to give notice of our meeting at Tuscumbia. We visited nearly all of the eastern part of the town and returned to the Tuscumbia just before dark, only having two tracts left and being quite tired and decidedly hungry. Our pleasant weather changed Wednesday night and Thursday it was cold, windy and cloudy all day.

Friday, 25th. Our tracts ought to have been here but were not and the weather had changed again and rain fell most of the day. Having no tracts we could do very little. We revisited Gen. J. D. Rafter and Mr. Payne who had invited us to come again, also called at Dr. Rand's again but he was not at home. As twilight was deepening into darkness (the heavy clouds had all disappeared) several light streaks of cloud were observed extending from the southwest to northeast from one horizon to the other in parallel lines, and after dark one dark heavy streak took the place of the lighter ones.

Saturday, 26th, was cold with a cutting northeast breeze. We spent the day studying, reading and writing. Our tracts did not arrive till 1 p. m.

Sunday, 27th. We went to the Catholic church at 8 o'clock a. m., then took breakfast, then attended preaching in the Baptist church. At 3:30 p. m. we held meeting at the court house which had been advertised in three papers, and faced an audience of about sixty or seventy persons (males only) who were as chilly to the sight as the atmosphere was to the feeling; but two fires soon changed the temperature and a few facts about "Utah and the Mormons" told by one who was born and raised there, and followed by the first principles of the Gospel plainly set forth with abundant