



## THE CARE OF ORCHARDS.

We find the following excellent article on this subject in the March number of the *Working Farmer*, and commend it, on account of its good practical sense, to such of our readers as raise fruit:

The difference between the successful fruit raiser, and one whose orchards are a constant failure, is measured precisely by the relative amount of care bestowed in the respective cases. We have never known a painstaking cultivator to fail in producing yearly an average quantity of magnificent fruit, while the careless husbandman, who lets his orchard take care of itself, will seldom find it a paying investment. A few years of neglect will destroy the best trees, and render the orchard a worthless collection of dead and dying "cumberers of the ground."

The season is at hand when the most industrious care must be given to apple, pear and quince trees, in order to insure a fair product of fruit. Trust not trimming of your trees to ignorant and shiftless "hands," but remember that you might almost as safely confine the surgery of the human body to an unskilful quack. Assume to yourself the all important labors of the orchard, and allow no unpracticed hand to touch the sensitive trees except under your immediate supervision. Let all dead branches; all unsightly "suckers," all superfluous branches which keep out the sun and air, be carefully pruned away; then give the trunks a thorough cleansing with whale-oil soap or common soft soap, if the former is not convenient; or better still, use the following soda wash, first recommended by the *Working Farmer*. Its value has been repeatedly tested by many of our readers.

Heat sal soda red hot, and then dissolve it in water in the proportion of one pound of sal soda, thus made caustic, to one gallon of water. This is, as we have frequently asserted, the best tree wash known. If it be applied to the surface of the bodies of apple trees a few times, we shall have no borers, moths or fungi of any kind. It destroys the cocoons of insects, and so decomposes all dead portions of the bark, as to cause it to be removed or thrown off by the expanding of the tree. Trees, so treated, look as if they were scrubbed with great regularity. Unlike potash, it will not injure living portions of the tree, but having decomposed all the fungi, cocoons, ova of insects, etc., the early spring will find trees so treated, ready to avail of nature's laws in the production of fruit, health, growth of wood, etc. This season of the year, while the tree is in its normal condition, the saturated soda wash may be used without the slightest injury, and any portion of the wash that may be carried to the ground will act as a fertilizer.

After the application of this wash a few times, the loose bark and moss may be readily scraped off, and will not appear in any quantity thereafter. Avoid the too common error of white-washing the trunks of trees. Besides giving the tree an unsightly appearance, the whitewash rapidly changes to carbonate of lime, leaving the surface coated with it, and all the pores filled and rendered comparatively inert by its presence. It is best to apply soda wash and cleanse the trunks of the trees before the commencement of spring growth.

Another measure of transcendent importance in the preservation of fruit trees, is to keep a sharp lookout, both in the fall and spring, for the borer. In doing this, the greatest patience and perseverance are necessary. The earth should be removed to the junction of the roots, and the surface of the trees rubbed by the hand.

In this manner, the presence of the worms may be usually detected. It requires keen eyes to discover them, but it may be done in young trees by observing a little roughness where the maggot enters, and a slight discoloration of the bark at that particular spot. If not removed in the month of November, when the insect is only about three-sixteenths of an inch in length, and can be easily extracted from the bark and sap-wood by a sharp-pointed knife, it becomes very destructive in the spring, working mainly below the surface of the ground. Then it can be detected only by the closest observation, and the surest instrument for their destruction is a sharp-pointed knife. After they have struck into the wood and are working upward, a sharp wire, or a bit of sponge fastened to the end of a small wire, and dipped in spirits of turpentine, may be introduced into the hole, and the turpentine is pretty sure to destroy them. But great patience and practice alone can insure the orchard against the ravages of this destroyer.

In regard to manuring fruit trees, we again caution our readers against the use of raw, uncomposted materials from the barnyard. They cause an unnatural growth, soft and imperfect in texture, and incapable of standing our changes of climate. But woods earth and chip manure are admirable fertilizers for the orchard, for they contain proximates in precisely the condition to be reappropriated by fruits. Wood ashes also form an excellent manure for fruit trees, particularly the pear,

as they contain a variety of alkaline and other products demanded by the tree. Of artificial manures, superphosphate of lime is required by both the apple and pear tree. Small doses of lime, also, should be applied yearly to apple trees.

**LIMA BEANS.**—Did you ever know any one to get Lima Beans earlier by trying any precocious plan whatever? I never did. I have sown them under glass, and dibbled them out—sown them on pieces of sod and set them out—grown them awhile in pots, till they almost flowered, and then put them out; but the ones sown at the right time, beat them all. The great thing with the Lima Beans, is the right time, for the least cold or dampness, while they are germinating, will rot them. But the "right time may be much accelerated by a large bill of sand on which to sow your Lima Beans—rich sand—a soil that will not only keep your bean warm and dry, but give it something to eat, worth eating, besides. There is no use trying for early beans, without large hills of light soil; with them you are all right.

Of course the holes should be filled with the poles before the hills are made; but about these poles, they are often much too long. A bean will bear earlier on a short pole than a long one. The reason why, I cannot tell, but it is the logic of events. Again, the sooner you can train a shoot from one plant away across to the pole of the other, the sooner it will bear. I know this to be a fact also, because I have done it, and doing a thing as well as the old phrase has it, is believing.—[Gardener's Monthly.]

**GRAFTING WAX.**—Take five parts rosin, one part tallow, and one part beeswax; melt these in a skillet or other metal vessel, and mix well together. If the tallow be uncommonly hard, a trifle less rosin should be used; and if the wax is to be applied with the hand, being previously worked into balls, four parts rosin to one part of tallow and beeswax will be better.

**HOW TO RELIEVE A COUGH, COLDS, ASTHMA, ETC.**—We are often troubled with severe coughs, the results of a cold of long standing, which may turn to consumption and premature death.

Hard coughs cause sleepless nights, by a constant irritation in the throat, and a strong effort to throw off offending matter from the lungs.

The remedy I propose has been tried by myself, and often recommended to others with good results, which is simply to take into the stomach before retiring at night, a piece of raw onion, after chewing. This esculent, in an uncooked state, is very heating, and tends to collect the waters from the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief to the patient. Sliced onion, in the raw state, will collect poison from the air, and also from the human system when taken internally, or externally applied to the arm pits.

**ANOTHER GOOD REMEDY.**—To an ounce of loaf sugar placed in a cup, and just water enough for the sugar to absorb without dissolving it. Add the same quantity of sweet or olive oil in its pure state, as of sugar in bulk. Then to this add three large teaspoonfuls of paregoric—mix well. As the cough continues, take half of a small teaspoonful every five hours, day and night. Before using, stir well the compound each time. This, strictly followed, will cure a virulent cold of long standing, and taken nights is a great relief to those who are afflicted with the asthma.

SOLO. W. JEWETT.

Rio Bravo Ranch, California.

**THE CLAN GRANT.**—The *Scottish American Journal*, an able and interesting weekly, in the number for this week gives a genealogical sketch of the clans of the Grants in Scotland, and says that the name of Grant is lustrous in the military annals of Great Britain. According to the Scottish traditions the origin of the Grant clan dates back to the early part of the twelfth century, and its leaders have always been noted for their bravery and dexterity in feats of arms. Our new Lieutenant-General comes of this fighting stock, inheriting its military capacity as well as its steady purpose and unwavering fidelity. The following is an interesting passage from the article of the *Journal*.—

"The badge of the Clan Grant was the pine or cranberry beath, and their slogan or gathering cry, 'Stand fast, Creigellachie!' the bold projecting rock of that name (the rock of alarm) in the parishes of Duthil and Rothe-merchus, being their hill of rendezvous. The Grants had a long standing feud with the Gordons, and even among the different branches of themselves there were factions fights, as between the Ballindalloch and Carron Grants.

"The clan, with few exceptions, was noted for its loyalty, being generally, and the family of the chief invariably, found on the side of Government. In Strathspey the name prevailed almost to the exclusion of every other, and to this day Grant is the prominent surname in the district, as alluded to by Sir Alexander Boswell, baronet, in his lively years:—

"Came the Grants of Tullochgorum,  
Wp their pipers gaun before 'em;  
Proud the mothers are that bore them.  
"Next the Grants of Rothiemerchus;  
Every man his sword and dirk has,  
Every man as proud's a Turk is."

## BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

We take pleasure in announcing to the public that we have the

### BEST, SAFEST and CHEAPEST FERRY

on Snake River, and are prepared to transport any amount of Stock, Wagons, Freight, &c., on the shortest notice.

### EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS to BOISE MINES, EAST BANNACK, and VIRGINIA CITIES

will find the main traveled, nearest and best roads by way of this Ferry. Other ferrymen and their runners say to the contrary notwithstanding.

We return our thanks to the public for their patronage during last summer, and have no doubt but we will merit a continuance of the same, as we are running at PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

MEEKS & GIBSON,

31-3m\* Proprietors of Lower Ferry.

## ARMY PROPOSALS.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR

## SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, }  
G.S.L. City, Mar. 1st, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Stores—Viz:

### 1st. FRESH BEEF.

Three hundred and twenty-six thousand (326,000) pounds, more or less, of fresh beef, killed and dressed in the usual manner, (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow excluded,) for the troops stationed at Camp Douglas, to be delivered at that place, at such time and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.

The delivery to commence on the first day of July, 1864, and end on the 30th day of June, 1865.

### 2nd. FLOUR.

Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds, more or less, of A No. 1 flour, in good and substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months; from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

### 3rd. POTATOES.

Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 30th day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

### 4th. SALT.

Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 fine boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, two hundred and fifty (250) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed Proposals for "Beef," "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,  
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.  
31-4

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR

## FUEL and FORAGE.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }  
Great Salt Lake City U. T. }

March 24, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post Office) until 12 M., the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following supplies of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required; provided that two-thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1865.

WOOD—Four Thousand [4,000] Cords.

HAY—Two Thousand [2,000] Tons.

OATS—One Hundred Thousand [100,000] Bushels.

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids, also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. And bids also will be received for not less than 10,000 bushels of Oats, or 300 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 M., the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed [through the Post Office or otherwise,] to Capt. D. B. Stover, Asst. Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed, Proposals for "Wood," "Hay" or "Oats," as the case may be.

D. B. STOVER,  
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, District of Utah.  
31-4

## WEAVING IN THE 20th WARD

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE Removed my business operations to that New House, one block East and two North of the Lime-Kiln, where I am prepared to Weave all kinds of Cloth that can be made in the Territory. I will work Wool and Flax on Shares, into

JEANS, LINSEYS, KERSEYS, SHEETS,  
BLANKETS, FLUSHED STRIPES,  
BALMORAL SKIRTS,  
RAISED SPOTS, DIAPERS, ETC., ETC.,

guaranteeing to produce a superior article of Cloth. Holders of large quantities of Wool and Flax would do well to apply early.

The people who would be independent must be self-sustaining. If we would be self-sustaining we must encourage the development of Home-Manufactures.

24-1f JAMES MCGHIE.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by the Probate Court of Tooele County, Administrator of the Estate of James Gillespie, deceased, late of Tooele City. I hereby give notice to all parties having claims against said estate to present them for settlement, properly proven, forthwith; also all parties knowing themselves indebted to the estate, will please make immediate payment.

R. L. B. KELSEY, Administrator.  
Tooele City, April 14, 1864. 30-3

## UNITED STATES MAILS.

### OVERLAND CALIFORNIA ROUTE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }  
Washington City, March 22, 1864. }

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. June 14, 1864, (to be decided next day,) for conveying the mails of the United States in the State of KANSAS and Territories of COLORADO, UTAH and NEVADA, from the 1st October, 1864, to the 30th September, 1865, inclusive, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, constituting the overland route to California.

### KANSAS.

Route No. 14,260—From Atchison, Kansas, or Saint Joseph, Missouri, to Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, 1220 miles and back, daily, supplying such offices as may be on the route.

Schedule from 1st of April to 1st of December, (8 months.)

Leave Atchison or Saint Joseph daily, at 8 A. M.;  
Arrive at Salt Lake City eleventh day, by 11 A. M., (243 hours);  
Leave Salt Lake City daily, at 10 A. M.;  
Arrive at Atchison or Saint Joseph eleventh day, by 1 P. M., (243 hours)

Schedule from 1st of December to 1st of April, (4 months.)

Leave Atchison or Saint Joseph daily, at 8 A. M.;  
Arrive at Salt Lake City fourteenth day, by 2 A. M., (306 hours);  
Leave Salt Lake City daily, at 7 P. M.;  
Arrive at Atchison or Saint Joseph fourteenth day, by 1 P. M., (306 hours);

Bids to extend the daily service from Salt Lake City, by Virginia City, to Folsom, 698 miles further, supplying such offices as are on the route, and supplying Denver, Colorado Territory, daily, by the most direct route, forming due connexion with the main line, will be considered.

If service on this route, as extended, be let, that on routes Nos. 14,626 and 15,761 will not be.

The accepted bidder will have the privilege to commence service on the 1st July, 1864.

N. B.—The paper and document mail for the Pacific coast to be sent by sea.

### UTAH TERRITORY.

Route No. 14,626—From Salt Lake City to Virginia City, Nevada Territory, 558 miles and back, daily, supplying such offices as may be on the route.

Schedule from 1st of April to 1st of December, (8 months)

Leave Salt Lake City daily, at 1 P. M.;  
Arrive at Virginia City sixth day, by 11 A. M., (118 hours);  
Leave Virginia City daily, at 10 A. M.;  
Arrive at Salt Lake City sixth day, by 8 A. M., (118 hours)

Schedule from 1st of December to 1st of April, (4 months.)

Leave Salt Lake City daily, at 6 A. M.;  
Arrive at Virginia City seventh day, by 1 A. M., (129 hours);  
Leave Virginia City daily, at 10 P. M.;  
Arrive at Salt Lake City seventh day, 5 P. M., (139 hours);

If the extended service invited on route 14,260 be let to contract, service on this route will not be.

### NEVADA TERRITORY.

Route No. 15,761—From Virginia City to Folsom City, California, 140 miles and back, daily, supplying such offices as may be on the route.

Schedule from 1st of April to 1st of December, (8 months.)

Leave Virginia City daily, at 12 M.;  
Arrive at Folsom City next day, by 11 A. M., (23 hours);  
Leave Folsom City daily, at 10 A. M.;  
Arrive at Virginia City next day, by 9 A. M., (23 hours)

Schedule from 1st of December to 1st of April, (4 months.)

Leave Virginia City daily, at 2 A. M.;  
Arrive at Folsom City next day, by 1 P. M., (35 hours);  
Leave Folsom City daily, at 10 A. M.;  
Arrive at Virginia City next day, at 9 P. M., (35 hours);

### NOTES:

Each route must be bid for separately, with separate guarantee and certificate, and must provide for the conveyance of the mail "with celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law.

It will be perceived that the schedules for the running time are arranged so as to form one continuous line from Atchison, Kansas, or Saint Joseph, Missouri, to Folsom City and back, conveying the MAIL, each way, in 16 days, eight months in the year; and in 20 days four months in the year.

For form of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, and for instructions, requirements, &c., bidders are referred to the pamphlet advertisement of October 15, 1863, at the principal post offices. Bidders should be careful to post-pay bids.

30-12 M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.