



GROWTH OF FOREST TREES.

Mr. R. S. Fay, of Lynmere, Lynn, Mass., a writer in the *Country Gentleman*, of Nov. 27, treating of the subject indicated in the heading of this article, philosophically protests against the winter pruning of trees of any kind, whether forest or fruit, because if a tree is pruned in the winter or spring, while the sap is dormant or ascending the wound remains cankered and festering for months. If pruned in the autumn, while the sap is descending, the wood forming process being then in vigor, the wound made by the pruning knife at once commences to heal, and, in the case of forest trees, there is no ugly, rotten hole left in the tree to mar its evenness of grain, when the time comes to cut it for lumber, planks or boards.

Another writer gives an account of the effect of early and annual pruning of forest trees in England—mentioning "an oak of three feet in height, planted in 1805, which in 1832, (a period of growth of 27 years) attained a circumference of 21 inches; a beech of 3-ft. 9-in. high, had a growth in the same period of 27 inches; an elm of 3-ft. 10-in. had a circumference of 32 inches, and an Italian poplar of 4 feet, reached a girth of 44 inches."

The first writer draws from the above an argument directly in favor of an opinion long entertained by himself—that the less pruning forest trees receive, even if be done at the right season, the better; except in case of single specimen trees planted and reared with care—of which he has nothing to say.

Mr. Fay sallied out among his own plantations, which he says are of considerable extent, and measured the growth of his own trees, "which were planted as nature usually plants, very thickly, but which have been thinned from time to time as the trees crowded each other, but never pruned. These plantations were commenced in the spring of 1847, most of the trees being less than 3 feet, and none of them more than 8 or 9 feet in height, those above 3 feet being generally white maples. The soil is rough, gravelly and hungry, and the only advantage the trees have had, the ground being too rough for plowing or trenching, arising from their being put into the ground so closely that they protected each other. The results were as follows:

	Circumference.	Measured 4 ft. from the ground.
White maples, 1847 -	-	40 to 45 inches.
Rock maples, 1848 -	-	24 to 26 "
Norway maples, 1848 -	-	26 to 32 "
English oaks, 1847 -	-	25 to 28 "
Pin oak, 1843 -	-	31 "
Overcup white oak, 1849 -	-	22 "
White oak, 1848 -	-	10 "
Chesnut oak, from seed, 1819, seedling -	-	17 "
American elm, from seed, 1847 -	-	32 "
Spanish chesnut, 1848 -	-	33 "
Canoe birch, 1848 -	-	29 "
Scotch larch, 1847 -	-	26 to 30 "
Norway spruce, 1847 -	-	26 to 31 "
Austrian pine, 1847 -	-	25 to 28 "
Scotch fir, 1847 -	-	24 to 29 "
English silver fir, 1847 -	-	28 "
White pine, 1848 -	-	27 to 31 "
Italian poplar -	-	45 "

I had only time to measure some fifty trees, and I selected the best specimens of each variety, but those planted in the years named run very evenly. The trees which had the most space, at the same time receiving sufficient protection from their neighbors, have done the best in point of circumference, but are of less height; they are all thrifty, however, and the gain in wood is probably equal. The English oaks yield an abundant crop of acorns, which the sheep seek for and eat greedily, forming quite an important item in their food at this season of the year. I could never do much in single tree planting; it is, in the exposed situation of my land with an ungenial soil, waste labor; but in masses I can make trees grow almost as fast as corn, and quite as profitably. Any farmer can make a forest, if he will plant his seed in a large bed and let them remain there a year or two, then take them up and set them out in the place they are intended to remain, keeping it enclosed and free from cattle, provided he will plant a tree for every step he takes."

The *Country Gentleman* adds, in further reference to what favorable changes have been

effected at "Lynmere" by the plantations of Mr. Fay:

"Over rocky hills, and around the lake from which the place derives its name, on land originally bare and in appearance almost barren, there have been produced within fifteen years past a beautiful succession of groves, in which the wide variety of foreign and native trees alluded to in the foregoing list, are now thriving with all the luxuriance of a forest 'to the manor born.' Mr. Fay's figures show this growth more exactly than any description would have done, and, although struck by the size and evident thriftiness of the trees themselves, we confess we scarcely supposed they could have reached their present measurements—varying, as will be seen above, from eight to fifteen inches diameter of trunk. Mr. Fay's place affords the most extensive example of the kind with which the writer is acquainted in this country."

HOW TO MANAGE FRUIT SEEDS.

If our readers have not already generally disposed of their apple, peach, apricot and other fruit seeds, the following will be found worthy of their attentive perusal; and if they have, it will not the less prove valuable for future guidance and should be preserved for reference. The article is from the pen of Professor J. C. Holmes, as published in the *Ohio Farmer*:

"The seeds of most kinds of fruit trees should be planted in the autumn.

The seeds of stone fruit—peaches, plum and cherry—should be cleansed from the pulp as soon as ripe, and either planted or put into sand immediately. If seeds are left in the pulp until after fermentation has commenced, their vitality will be injured, if not destroyed. So, too, if permitted to remain out of the ground all winter and become dry, they do not start so readily as if planted in the autumn.

Cherry pits are sometimes put into a box and mixed with sand, and placed where the frost of winter will act upon them, and then planted in the spring. I do not like this plan, because the seeds start very early, sometimes before it is convenient to plant them. The little plants are very tender, and so easily injured that many are destroyed by the removal from the sand to the seed bed.

The safest way is to prepare the seed bed early in the autumn, scatter the seeds in rows upon the surface, covering lightly with earth, and leaving spaces between the rows for the purpose of passing along to weed the bed. The rows may be six inches or a foot wide. Some people sow broadcast, leaving no spaces, but in that case, if the bed is a large one, the process of weeding will be somewhat tedious, and many plants will be trampled upon and destroyed.

At one year old, many of the seedlings will be of a suitable size to transplant to the nursery rows for budding.

Plum pits may be treated the same as the cherry.

Peach pits are sometimes left in barrels over winter, cracked in the spring and planted in the nursery rows. This is not a good plan.

Prepare a piece of ground in the autumn, scatter the pits upon the surface, cover slightly with earth, and the frost of winter will crack them.

By the middle of May the plants will be coming up; they must then be taken up carefully, with a transplanting trowel and set in the nursery rows. The rows four feet apart, and the plants about nine inches apart in the row.

By this method, the trouble and exposure of cracking by the hand is saved; the rows are full, and there are no gaps where the seeds refuse to vegetate, as is often the case where the stones are cracked by hand in the spring and the seeds planted in the nursery rows.

Peach stocks should be budded the first year.

ADVICE TO FARMER'S WIVES.

"Sarah," in the *New England Farmer*, furnishes the following, which, indeed, though especially designed for that favored class, the farmer's wives, may, peradventure, be beneficially appropriated by all house wives, kitchen maids, maids-of-all-work and females in general:

Farmers' wives, as well as all other wives, should always be in season about everything. If 'fall work' is to be done, do it in the fall, not linger till winter sends his cold, whistling winds to warn you of his near approach.

Be diligent and in season. Never cause your husband to wait a moment, if possible to prevent it, for, although he may have waited an hour when a lover, without complaining, as a husband he will not do it.

Be punctual as clock-work in all things. Have a regular hour for dinner and supper, and breakfast also, if need be, and have the meal always at the appointed hour, unless some very important event prevents.

Never neglect your work to gossip with a friend. If one calls when your duties are in the kitchen, invite her to take a seat there, or if it be a stranger, politely ask to be excused, but never give to your husband as a reason for a late, or a badly prepared dinner or tea, that you had callers, and could not attend to it. It will be no excuse to him. Better wait fifteen minutes yourself, than have him wait

five, by your tardiness. But your not being punctual, will not only be a disadvantage to your husband, but also to yourself—for by not having your meals all nicely prepared at the appointed time, you will feel nervous, heated and cross—will be more irritable than usual, and if one word of fault is found, it will be a spark falling upon powder, and you will contract a great cause of unhappiness from it, and imagine yourself after thinking and weeping a few hours, the most miserable of your sex. If your husband comes home from the field, tired, dull, out of spirits, and almost cross, and finds you ready to meet him with a pleasant smile and a kiss of welcome, backed by a nice dinner or tea already waiting, believe me, unless he is love-proof, he will come down from his lofty pinnacle of sternness, and meet you with an answering smile, and the meal will pass off pleasantly.

Learn, then, to have everything done in season, and the only way to do so is to commence what ever you have to do, early. Don't sit and read, or even sew, till you feel the time is passing wherein you know you ought to be getting dinner. No, no! get the dinner, and then improve the remaining time in reading, writing, playing or sewing, just as suits you best, and do so with an easy conscience.

If you attend to these little points, believe me, you will save many sighs and tears, many lamentings and repinings, and will live a far happier life, than in indulging in a dilatory process of living.

It is a woman's duty to make home as happy as possible, to remove all just cause of complaint, and to be the bearer, rather than the doer of wrong, and no one thing will tend more to promote domestic harmony than strict punctuality in everything appertaining to household affairs. Try it and see if my words are not true.

EIGHT REASONS FOR PLANTING AN ORCHARD.

1. Dr. Dwight used to remark to his pupils at Yale, that the raising of fruit was the cheapest and pleasantest way of entertaining one's friends. We are creatures of society, and it is a very important object to make the social board attractive to all who honor us with their friendship. A dish of well-grown apples is always wholesome and acceptable.

2. An orchard is an ornament to the farm, beautiful in its spring blossoms, its summer drapery of green, and its autumn burden of yellow and ruddy fruit. No farm is complete without its acres of orchard.

3. The cultivation of fruit is a very pleasant occupation, and has an important influence on the mind and heart of the cultivator. It requires higher intelligence than the growing of the annual crops. It fosters forecast and hopefulness, and tends to a cheerful temper.

4. It makes home attractive—children are universally fond of fruit, and the home where this luxury is always enjoyed, will be more enjoyed on that account. It will be pleasant in contrast with many homes around them.

5. It will tend to guard children against vice and crime. So strong is the desire for fruit, that they may steal it if it be not provided for them at home. And the boy that grows up plundering his neighbors' fruit yard and orchard, is very likely to steal more things when he becomes a man.

6. It is a very sure investment. An apple tree, if well planted, is about as hardy as an oak, and sure to bear fruit according to the labor bestowed upon it. When houses burn up, and banks fail and railroad stocks depreciate, the orchard will yield dividends.

7. It is not only a sure investment for yourself, but for your children. No real estate in their inheritance is likely to be so permanently valuable. An orchard in good soil will bear fruit for a hundred years.

8. It is a perpetual incitement to thanksgiving to the bountiful Creator. It yields its burden of precious fruit year after year, giving large returns for the labor of the husbandman, and calling him to behold the wisdom and goodness of Providence. Do not fail to plant that long deferred orchard, and while you are about it, select good marketable fruit. The best is the cheapest.—*Agriculturist*.

UNNATURAL FATTING.—A writer in the *American Stock Journal* thinks that entirely too much attention is devoted to the raising of prize cattle oppressed with fat. He says:

"When we bring this matter home to our bosoms—or stomachs—and our firesides, how is it? Do we prefer oily meat, strongly odored fat, to speckled trout, quails, and prairie chickens from the North and West, at a given cost, or pound for pound? The preference has so long been the other way that the question need not be asked to elicit an answer, but merely to remind us of a fact. Deer, and even selected cuts of the buffalo, will, in circumstances affording a chance, be preferred before fat and even prize beef, especially if stall-fed as most prize beef is. And not one, not even to the foremost advocates of unnatural fattening, but will be found practically repudiating his own theories, by personally and in his own family choosing, and even taking especial pains to select lean turkey, wild deer, prairie game, and other sorts of lean, naturally-fed and wholesome meat by preference. However celebrated the breeders or high priced the animals whose meat is too fat.

The question may then be fairly asked, why is fat meat so extensively produced, when the preference with all good judges is in favor of that which is lean, wholesome and nutritive? Why do feeders teach and preach fat, while they exhibit a personal preference for lean

meat? The standard of excellence is always awarded to lean, naturally fed meat, both by palate and conscience. Is it possible that interest is opposed to instinct, to taste, to experience, to science, to health, and to public economy? I say it is not possible. No subtlety of thought or sophistry of argument can make it out that the interest of the feeder is opposed to public health, the common economy and the lessons of nature as exhibited in the natural feeding of animals and the natural consuming of them by epicures and feeders. The feeder's interest in fat forming on a large scale is merely imaginary, not real."

UPLAND COTTON.—The experiment of raising tree cotton is about to be tried in California. The seed was procured from Peru.

TALKING TO BOYS.—Billy Ross is a green temperance lecturer, and at Rushville, Ill., was preaching to the young on his favorite theme. He said:

Now, boys, when I ask you a question, you mustn't be afraid to speak right out and answer me. When you look around and see all these fine houses, farms and cattle, do you ever think who own them all now? Your fathers own them, do they not?

Yes, sir! shouted a hundred voices.

Well, where will your fathers be twenty years from now?

Dead! shouted the boys.

That's right! And who will own all this property then?

Us boys!

Right. Now, tell me did you ever, in going along the streets, notice the drunkards lounging about the saloon doors, waiting for somebody to treat them?

Yes, sir; lots of 'em.

Well, where will they be twenty years from now?

Dead! shouted the urchins.

And who will be the drunkards then?

Us boys!

Billy was thunder-struck for a moment: but recovering himself, tried to tell the boys how to escape such a fate.

MODEL SERMON.—Text: Gen. iii. 9.—"And the Lord God called unto Adam, and said unto him, Where art thou?"

Division as follows:

I. It is evident that Adam was somewhere.

II. He was where he ought not to be.

III. If he did not get where he ought to be, the Lord would put him where he did not want to be.

The above are the precise divisions of a sermon upon the foregoing text, as delivered by a Western preacher. Ludicrous as they may seem, we venture to assert that the sermon was a better one than some to which we have listened, which had neither divisions nor arrangement of any kind, and were totally destitute of head, tail or point.—[Exchange.]

ARIZONA IN MINATURE.—Take a large dry goods box, fill it half full of sand, and put in a few rough stones, throw in an armful of "Cactus," and a thimbleful of water in one corner, put in a horned rattlesnake, a horned toad, a lizard, a tarantula, a centipede, a scorpion, and a wild thistle, then take a bird's eye view of it, and you have in miniature a fair description of the beautiful fertile Arizona, at least of the greater portion of it.—[San Jose Mercury.]

"I'M AFLOAT! I'M AFLOAT!"

CHEMICAL WORKS.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to announce to the citizens of Deseret that we have now commenced operations in the large and commodious

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

newly erected near the Paper Mill, where we intend manufacturing all of the most useful articles in Commercial Chemistry, such as the wants of the people demand; and if the public will give us but a share of their patronage, we are assured that our humble efforts will be successful.

We therefore call attention to the following articles, which are now on hand and for sale:

BRIMSTONE AND FLOUR OF SULPHUR,

ALSO

REFINED SALERATUS,

AND THE

Crystallized Carbonate of Soda,

which is now used to great advantage in the manufacture of Hard Soap, instead of crude Saleratus, and may be used in all cases like the

SAL-SODA,

by which name it will be known hereafter.

INK, INK, INK, INK, INK.

We are also manufacturing an article of Black and Blue Writing Ink, which is warranted durable on papers, and will answer the taste of the handy penman.

We would also call the attention of Dyers, Hatters and Tanners to our

SABLE DYE STUFF.

It forms a deep Black, and is superior to Logwood, if used rightly with copperas and mordants.

We are also prepared to furnish LEAD PIPING of any size and length without solder also, HATTER'S KETTLES, or any other vessel made of lead.

The above articles can be had

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the Residence of A. C. PYPER, 8th Ward;

We will exchange our manufactures for Cash, Store Pay, Butter, Eggs, Meat, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn and Potatoes; Old Cast and Wrought Iron; Old Copper, Brass and Lead; Crude Copperas, Alum and Saleratus; Pelts, Leather and Dry Hides; Wood, Hay and Carrots; Tobacco, Cotton and Wool.

G. S. L. City, Dec. 17, 1862.

PYPER & STUART.
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