

tensive, so far as worked, have proved equally rich; and, although, probably, soon to be annexed to the State of Nevada, will yet, by their contiguity to our settlements and avenues of travel, be, to a great extent, equally dependant upon us for supplies as those within our borders. The value of these mines to our people, both from their rich products and from the home market furnished for our surplus agricultural products cannot be over-estimated. Although their highest degree of success in their working cannot be looked for, until the completion of the Pacific Railroad shall inaugurate the era of cheap transportation and supplies, yet much will, meanwhile, be accomplished by the enterprising capitalists of our own and foreign countries. The great importance of creating a home market for our products is evident to all, and for that reason, as well as others, the development of our mineral wealth should be encouraged and protected, in every manner possible, by prudent and fostering legislation.

I would, respectfully, again call your attention to the desirableness of taking immediate steps towards forming an ample collection of mineral specimens from all portions of the Territory. The proprietors of mineral lodes would gladly donate such specimens, and a collection could thus be formed, almost without cost, which would be of great value, as exhibiting truthfully, to our own people and to strangers visiting the Territory, our great resources in the department of the precious metals.

CODE OF PRACTICE.

The present statute regulations, relative to the forms of civil actions and methods of procedure therein, are entirely inadequate to the needs of the people. Additional legislation is demanded, in this regard, by the increasing business before the Courts, incident to the growing magnitude of our commercial transactions. Within the past few years many of the States have abolished the antiquated common law forms of pleading and rules of practice, and substituted therefor methods of greater simplicity and directness. The code of practice in civil actions, first adopted in the State of New York, and afterward substantially copied by Wisconsin, California, Iowa and other States, might be adopted here with much advantage to the suitors in our Courts. Should nothing be done relative to this matter, at your present session, a committee, either of your own Members, or of the Members of the Bar of the Territory, should be named, with instructions to report a proper code of practice in time to be acted upon at the next session of your Body.

CHARLES DURKEE,
Governor.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

It is important that we know the effect of pruning upon our fruit trees. But it seems this is not fully understood. Where so many modes prevail no standard is established—the secret of nature is not yet revealed.

What, then, are we to do in such a case? We can but adopt the most intelligent views, and leave to future experiment the solution of the subject. Let us look a little into the matter, and see what has been done.

It is well known that summer pruning is injurious to the constitution of the tree, but favorable to fruit: the life of the tree must be measurably sacrificed to produce fruit—for it is not disputed, we believe, that a tree is shortlived in proportion to the hurt it receives, whether that hurt is from the frost, insects or the pruning knife, or from some other cause.

Trees vary in longevity in different sections. Climate, no doubt, has a principal influence here. But the different influences are additionally brought to bear upon the tree, and these undoubtedly shorten its duration.

A healthy tree, in a healthy situation, and under favorable circumstances, will live its full term in an indigenous state. We have not the data to determine what that term is with regard to fruit trees in a wild state; but taking analogy, it must be longer than the term of cultivated trees. There is quicker development and greater growth under pressure, but always—if we reason from analogy—at the expense of constitutional power.

Now, whether it is best to hasten the growth and increase by it the amount and quality of the fruit, realizing in a less time what would accrue in a longer

period, is the question. It will depend upon the comparative time and amount. This is not yet determined. Yet, we think sufficient is known to satisfy the inquiring mind that a good growth, a good form, healthy and vigorous, fine, improved (and therefore increased in amount and quality), is preferable even at the expense of time—for the loss of time can well be supplied in a new growth of trees. This course will give good trees and good fruit. Let there be three lives instead of two. It takes but a few years to fill the interval of infancy. The gain in amount and quality of fruit, and in attraction to the eye, will more than counterbalance the small loss in the interval (of infancy.)

But, all things considered, what is the most profitable mode of treatment, particularly in pruning, to realize the greatest amount of benefit? It is not easy satisfactorily to answer this question. There is sufficient, however, we think, to decide us in the course we are to pursue. Summer pruning has its advantages. It hurts the tree, and it benefits it. It hurts it by the shock the tree receives, especially when the pruning is severe; it sometimes kills a tree. On the other hand, not only are the wounds healed over the better, but there is an increase of the fruit-growing tendency, or a diversion of the sap into the channel of maternity. The fruit is there at least, improved and augmented. The tree has, no doubt, a few years cut off from its lease of life; but it has more bushels of apples to show than could possibly have been crowded into those few years.

Are we not, then, the gainers by summer pruning, which of all others makes the neatest and best bearing trees? We think so. We advise it. Only avoid too great severity. Begin early, when the tree is young. Much may be done by thumb and finger—much to favor the growth and health of the tree. Still, lopping off branches is advisable—advisable to get up a check and divert the wood-growing current into fruit-bearing. Thumb-and-finger pruning will not do this, or in a less degree, varying in the various fruits, the pear being most susceptible.

Pruning in the fall gives a tree a chance to adjust itself to the new condition by the gradual progress of the flow of the sap in the spring, and its slight action during the winter. In a half-torpid state, the shock is not so severely felt as when the tree is in full vigor. Severe pruning, therefore, may be indulged in in the fall or winter or early spring, though the fall is probably the best. Indeed, we would recommend large limbs to be taken off in the fall—the wound to be saved over. But this is not necessary, save in neglected trees. All small-limbed pruning we would do in summer, when the trees are in foliage—any time after the blossoming period, for several weeks ensuing. June is the best month above 40° north latitude; but May will do south of that. The advantages of thus early pruning will secure the full season's growth without the intervention of winter to rot the wound. It will give it a chance to heal over with little injury to the wood. Summer pruning thus gives us shorter lived trees, but more fruit and better—better, as the full force of the tree is engaged in the work, developing what flavor there is, and the quality and nutritive principle. This is exactly what is wanted—as it is for this that the tree is grown. There is not that dark sweep of branches, as in the case of full pruning; but there are neat limbs, and a gentle, delicate tree—tender with maternity—bending under its weight, the weight of the good it does, and all for you as a reward. Such a tree will be liked; it is easy to form an attachment. We have such, with their crimson fruit, as bright and clean as if just out of the mould; slender branches, drooping, oppressed—for whom is all this? For him who has reared it, and nurtured it.

This is a young tree blushing. It is perfectly healthy—not rugged; with slender waxen limbs, and with fruit large, flat (wheeled), and a red (strawberry) that is not surpassed by the most brilliant of flowers. Here the aesthetic comes in for a large share. A rough, dark-colored, overgrown tree, even if well dotted with fruit, would not have the interest that the little tender female at its side has. We have grown this rugged tree for variety. We have others—Spitzenbergs, with high heads, their branches reaching down to the ground, red with fruit, all of a size, and at your hand to be picked. A few fall pippins are higher up, large and green, as if too

rare to be easily reached. So of the shy Northern Spy, tender-limbed, but high up, hanging its fruit.

The general caste of the trees is chaste, subdued. They are willing agents to performed what is required of them—and most excellently do they perform it. This should be the object of an orchard—to benefit the mind (gratify the heart) as well as the pocket. And summer pruning will do this more effectually than fall treatment.—[Colman's Rural Visitor.

SEXTON'S REPORT.

G. S. L. City Sexton's Report for the month ending Nov. 30th, 1866.

Adults, - - - - -	18
Children, - - - - -	24 42
Males, - - - - -	20
Females, - - - - -	22 42

DIED OF THE FOLLOWING CAUSES AS REPORTED:

Teething, - - - - -	5
Old age, - - - - -	5
Lung fever, - - - - -	4
Diphtheria, - - - - -	4
Consumption, - - - - -	3
General debility, - - - - -	3
Canker, - - - - -	2
Inflammation lungs, - - - - -	2
Diarrhoea, - - - - -	2
Dropsy, - - - - -	2
Typhoid fever, - - - - -	1
Erysipelas, - - - - -	1
Still born, - - - - -	1
Died at birth, - - - - -	1
Neuralgia, - - - - -	1
Inflammation kidneys, - - - - -	1
Inflammation bowels, - - - - -	1
Croup, - - - - -	1
Paralytic stroke, - - - - -	1
Accidental, - - - - -	1 42

Brought from country places for interment, - - - - -	9
Newly arrived emigrants, - - - - -	4
Resident citizens, - - - - -	29

Total interments, - - - - - 42

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological Observations for the month of November, at G. S. L. City.

THERMOMETER, SHADE:

Highest 72° | Lowest 23° | Mean 44°

There was a little less than 2½ inches of rain and snow water that fell during the month. On the morning of the 11th, the snow was six inches deep; and the mountains presented their snowy "caps" as a sign that winter was near.

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MONTHLY JOURNAL.

- 1 Mostly clear
- 2 Clear
- 3 do and warm
- 4 A.M. clear; p.m. cloudy and windy
- 5 Cloudy and windy; snowed at night
- 6 Cloudy and rainy; snowing on the mountains
- 7 Cloudy
- 8 Rainy day
- 9 Clear
- 10 Cloudy and windy
- 11 do snowy
- 12 Cloudy
- 13 Partially clear
- 14 Cloudy
- 15 do
- 16 A.M. clear; p.m. cloudy
- 17 Cloudy
- 18 do
- 19 Clear
- 20 Cloudy
- 21 Clear
- 22 Hazy
- 23 A.M. clear; p.m. hazy
- 24 Cloudy
- 25 Rained most of the day
- 26 Cloudy
- 27 Cloudy and snowy
- 28 Clear
- 29 Cloudy
- 30 A.M. clear; p.m. cloudy

W. W. PHELPS,
Meteorological Observer.

EDUCATING FARMERS.

The education of farmers' boys is too universally neglected. Yet the fault is too much with themselves. The reason which they assign for lack of education; that they are compelled to labor all the valuable time, does not hold good with one farmer in fifty. It is true that farmers are required to labor a greater number of hours in the day than they ought; yet the fault is with themselves. They are required to labor hard and to receive low wages—lower than any other classes of citizens. But every man and boy in the land has ample time to improve his mind, and to gain a respectable common education, if he will but improve his leisure days and hours. Some of the most influential and useful men of the land have spent the youth and summer of life in performing the drudgery of the farm. Their whole lives

have been one constant routine of activity, industry and hard labor. And yet the elasticity of the mind is not gone, nor has the desire for mental improvement disappeared. Every farmer in the county can have several hours, almost every day in the year, to read and write, if he will but take the valuable minutes that he is apt to squander away in doing nothing at all, or in idle and unprofitable chit-chat. The long evenings and mornings before breakfast are too often spent in doing nothing at all; whereas, if one would accustom himself to studious habits, life would not be so burdensome as it often seems to be on the farm; and farmers would raise better crops, better stock, make more money, respect themselves more, be more useful to the world, and stand far higher in the estimation of others, when they neglect the mind to supply the wants of the body. Duty and pleasure should always move harmoniously, hand in hand. A farmer has no right to plead that duty to himself and family require him to neglect the education of his own faculties, and those of his children and employees.

It is incumbent on farmers to see to the proper education of those who follow the plow, or wield any other implements. As so large a proportion of the operations on the farm must now be performed by the aid of machinery, there is and ever will be a growing demand for intelligent laborers, who can run any kind of farm implements with as much safety and intelligence as an engineer manages a locomotive on the railroad. A man or boy needs far more knowledge to harness a span of horses correctly, and hitch them to a plow, or mower, and work it as it should be, than an engineer. But they do not possess that knowledge except in exceedingly rare instances. And farmers are alone culpable for this great want of education among their boys and male employees. This great lack of education, therefore, makes hard work more laborious, and is attended with greater losses and discouragements. If we educate a man to be a good mower, we have learned him a lesson which will be of incalculable advantage to him in his efforts to perform any other operation with a hand or power implement. While the hands are taught to labor, the mind should be exercised and educated to think correctly and profitably.—[N. Y. Times.

HORSE SHOEING.

The American Farmer publishes the following from a correspondent:

"Having raised a few, and owned a number of horses in the last forty-five years, not one of which has ever suffered with corns or lameness in any manner by bad shoeing, I send you the directions which I always give the smith.

"I take nature as my guide and follow her as near as possible. I do not allow the smith to take more off the hoof than would grow in the time the horse has had his shoes on. I do not allow him to pare the heels; but when he has finished the shoe, I allow him to rasp the heel gently. The shoe should never be put on so hot as to burn the hoof. The shoe on and the nails clinched, never permit the smith to file above the clinches of the nails; nature is not interfered with above the clinches, the friction of the sand and the earth is doing all that is required, and any interference by the smith is unwise, for every time he files the hoof the wall of the hoof becomes thinner, and is less able to resist the concussion, the cause of so much lameness in horses.

"I frequently, during the winter season, if there is snow on the ground, take off my horses' shoes, and drive them until they wear to the natural shape. I have done the same in the city. When I find their feet sufficiently broken down, I have them shod, and the horse finds that he is much benefited by it, and so will his master."

—"Editing a newspaper is a good deal like making a fire. Everybody supposes he can do a little better than anybody else. We have seen people doubt their fitness for apple peddling, ox driving, and counting laths; but in all our experience we never met with that individual who did not think he could double the circulation of any paper in two months."