

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR  
1857.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

## AGRICULTURAL.

## PRUNING.

Many fruit growers run into extremes. Some prune too much, others too little, or none at all. Some run first into one extreme and then into the other, neglecting their trees for years, and then pruning to ruinous excess. Most trees need moderate pruning only. Some require pruning to give them proper form, and it is necessary to clear away dead and decaying limbs.

By judicious pruning we have more thrifty trees, larger foliage, and larger and finer fruit, and the sun and air are admitted into the top to improve and perfect the fruit. The cutting off of a large limb is injurious, as there is usually a large root corresponding, which will be seriously affected by the loss, and the whole tree must suffer.

Very compact tops may need thinning. Be cautious about going into a tree to prune with hard boots or shoes on, when the bark peels. Use a fine saw for large branches, then pare smoothly. Various applications are made where large limbs are cut. Grafting composition, also a mixture of equal parts of clay cow manure, are used for large wounds from cutting of limbs and injuries. Alcohol, with as much shalac dissolved in it as will make it of the consistency of paint, applied with a painter's brush, is excellent. It excludes the air and water, and is unaffected by change of weather.

## TIME FOR PRUNING.

Volumes have been written on this subject, a great portion of which is mere theory. Many prune in the spring from custom, and others in June because the wound heals quickly, not reflecting that it is of more importance that the cut or wound heal soundly than quickly. We give directions according to our experience for over thirty years.

Slight pruning, in which very small limbs, or dead limbs of any size, are removed, may be performed when most convenient, in any season. Moderate pruning should be done in June, July or August, though it will answer very well until December. If trees are pruned in July, August, or September, the wood will become hard, sound, and well seasoned, and commence healing over; and it is not material, otherwise than for appearance, whether it heals over the first, second or third year, as it will remain in a healthy state for that time.

We should prefer October, November or even December, to the spring, which is the worst season. The trees then, are full of sap, and it oozes out at the wound, which turns black and decays, like a tree cut in the spring and allowed to retain the bark. But if limbs, ever so large, are cut in August or September, the wood will become hard and remain so, if it never again heals over.

Thirty-two years ago, in September, we cut a very large branch from an apple tree, on account of injury by a gale. The tree was old and it has never healed over; but it is now sound, and almost as hard as horn, and the tree perfectly sound around it. A few years before and after, large limbs were cut from the same tree in spring—and where they were cut off the tree has rotted, so that a quart measure may be put in the cavity.

## PRUNING YOUNG TREES AND BRANCHES OF LARGE ONES.

Side shoots of young or nursery trees should not be cut off at first, as it will induce weakness in the stem, the trees will bend over, and staking cannot save them. The only remedy is cut to them off, and let them start anew.

Examine a young tree with numerous side branches all the way up the trunk, and you will find that it tapers off as it ascends, showing that every limb gives additional strength to the tree below it, not only to the ground, but to the roots also. The lower limbs of young trees are like tributaries to rivers, which serve to strengthen and enlarge them. Remove these tributaries, and where will be the noble river?

SPRUE PRUNING, is the shortening of lateral branches, by cutting them off a few inches from the stem; and occasionally the largest should be cut off smoothly at the trunk, and

thus gradually reduced, as the top of the tree is formed.

If you would have large trees, under which you can pass with teams, do not make them tall at once, but train them up, retaining side branches to give body and health to the trunk and roots till you get your tree up, and an elevated top to perform these offices. This may be done gradually, and with success, cutting away the lower limbs as the top becomes large. In the first place, cut out the largest side limbs, that they may not become too large, or cut off a little way from the trunk, to check their growth, while the trunk grows and attains a larger proportion, then their amputation will produce less effect.

Allied to the cutting off of side roots, or stripping the side leaves from young trees, is the trimming of large limbs by cutting off all shoots and spurs a considerable distance from the trunk because they do not bear fruit, when they perform an equally important office in giving growth and strength, not only to the branch, but to the trunk and root.—[Cole's American Fruit Book.

CALCULATIONS IN REGARD TO FODDER.—It is a great object to the farmers of Maine to raise a supply of the best kinds of fodder for their stock during the winter. Hay, we all know, is the great dependence, the staple material for this purpose, but there are many other crops which can be raised to advantage among us, and which are very valuable for furnishing food to stock, and thereby saving hay.

In order to ascertain the real value of these crops for the purpose above named, it will be necessary to compare the nutritive properties of the several articles with good hay, as the standard. Experiments, and close and careful comparison of the results of many trials, have given the following as the comparative difference between the articles mentioned and good hay. We have published these results before, but we now put them in a tabular form, so as to give the reader an easier mode of comparing them.

100 pounds of hay are equal to  
275 pounds of green Indian corn,  
442 pounds of rye straw,  
164 pounds of oat straw,  
153 pounds pea straw,  
201 pounds of raw potatoes,  
175 pounds of boiled potatoes,  
339 pounds mangel wurtzel,  
504 pounds turnips,  
54 pounds rye,  
46 pounds wheat,  
59 pounds oats,  
45 pounds peas or beans,  
64 pounds buckwheat,  
57 pounds Indian corn,  
68 pounds acorns,  
105 pounds wheat bran,  
109 pounds rye bran,  
167 pounds wheat, pea and oat chaff,  
179 pounds rye and barley.

From this "bird's eye view," it will be easy to calculate the fodder value of any of the above articles which you may raise. For instance, if you have 504 lbs. of turnips, they will give as much nutrition to your cattle as 100 lbs. of good hay, or, in other words, it will take 5 lbs. of turnips to be equal to 1 lb. of hay.

An ox, it is said, requires 2 per cent. of hay per day, if he does not work, and 2½ per cent. if he work. Suppose, therefore, you have an ox that weighs 1,500 lbs.; he will require 30 lbs. of hay per day if he does not work. But you wish to feed him in part turnips. If you give him 15 lbs. of hay, how many pounds of turnips must you give him to make up the supply? Ans. 75 lbs., which, at 60 lbs. to the bushel, will be 5 pecks.

Again, according to the table, a little more than half a pound of Indian corn is equal to a pound of hay. If, therefore, you give the same ox but 15 lbs. of hay, how much Indian corn must he have to supply the 14 lbs. of hay? A little over 8½ lbs. Allowing corn to weigh 50 lbs. per bushel, it will take 5 quarts and a third.

Allowing the estimates in the table to be correct, they will be a convenient guide to the farmers in feeding cattle, &c., on other articles, in order to save their hay.

A milch cow is said to require 3 per cent. of her weight per day. A sheep, full grown, 3½ per cent.—[Maine Farmer.

"He's no Account."—Why should we decry the poor wretch against whom the cold world utters this malediction? "He's no account," says his more fortunate fellow worm, and the poor fellow believes it true, and feels his every human energy paralyzed.

The anathema is verified, and the conviction settles about his heart that he is "no account." But it is a great mistake, after all. Everything of God's creation is of some account—capable of subserving some good purpose. The order of nature dictates that there must be grades of capacity. "Some are, and must be, greater than the rest," but the scales of ability does not terminate in years.

Everything has been created for some wise purpose, and should be allowed to fulfill its mission—encourage, if heeds be, but never disparage. A noted botanist has said that every weed of the field possesses some medical virtue, and that it is the province of science to find out what that particular virtue may be. Noble though the effort, how much more praiseworthy the task to ferret out the capacities of the human weeds that encumber society!

Lend encouragement, pity and aid, rather than condemn, and the reward may prove more than commensurate to the effort. The negro street sweeper who criticised Job Johnson's sweeping, taught a lesson worth learning. "Job," said he, "does very well on plain sweepin, but he lacks the science of getting around a lump post neatly." Well, there are a great many plain sweepers, like poor Job, in the world but because they may lack

the ability to do fancy work, they are overlooked and neglected.

But there are none who are of "no account." Every member of society may be useful to it, in some capacity or other. Only let us lend encouragement to those of limited capacity, and rather show our mental superiority by devising avenues of usefulness, than by discouraging the humble. We have known skillful artisans, who could not wield the pen, and eminent literary men, who could not whittle a shingle.

Capacities are not all alike—there is no such thing as an universal genius. It is folly, therefore, to decry the being of humble pretensions, for it may be that with all his apparent inability, he possesses some latent talent which we could scarcely hope ever to acquire.—[Sacramento Ag.

THE TURN OF LIFE.—Between the years of forty and sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered as in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and experience has given soundness to his judgment.

His mind is resolute, firm and equal; all his functions are in the highest order; he assumes the mastery over business; builds up a competency upon the foundation he has formed in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended with many gratifications. Having gone a year or two past sixty, he arrives at a critical period in the road of existence; the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a stand still.

But atwath the river is a viaduct; called "The Turn of Life," which if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "Old age," around which the river winds, and then flows beyond without a boat or causeway to affect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden, whether it bend or break. Gout, apoplexy, and other bad characters are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveler, and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins, and provide himself with a fitting staff, and he may trudge on in safety with perfect composure.

To quit metaphor, "The Turn of Life" is a turn either into a prolonged walk or into the grave. The system and power having reached their utmost expansion, now begin either to close like flowers at sunset, or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement may force it beyond its strength; whilst a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in vigor and in beauty until night has entirely set in.—[The Science of Life by a Physician.

## To the Presidents and Members of the Quorums of Seventies:

DEAR BRETHREN:—

We announce to you that the time has come for you to have your Quorums trimmed up, and to know the whereabouts of all your members that can be found, and to have the places of all those not known filled with new recruits.

To this end we shall call on all the Quorums who have an organization in this city—that is, all the Quorums who have one or more Presidents and their Records, and keep up their meetings, to report themselves to the General Weekly Conference held in the Seventies' Council Hall, that we may ascertain the number of Quorums and the number of members in each Quorum who are to be found. We will then proceed to ascertain the number of those candidates who come qualified for ordination, according to the law and usage of the Church—which is, that every Elder who is a member of the Elders' Quorum obtain a recommendation from his President; and all officers and other individuals (except those officers of the Lesser Priesthood who are in active service and whom the Bishops see fit to retain in their present calling) who wish to join the Quorums, come recommended by the Bishops of their respective Wards, giving evidence of their fellowship, faith integrity and good moral character.

On the approval of the Council then and there assembled, the candidates thus making application, will be ordained and placed into the different Quorums. It will be so arranged that each Quorum, including old and new members, will have an equal number as near as practicable.

We call upon all the young men and middle-aged who have a residence within the limits of this city, and extending as far north as Centerville, and south as Big Cottonwood who wish to join these Quorums to come forward as above required.

It is very probable, that after these candidates are ordained and placed in the Quorums, there will be a deficiency in numbers to make out the complement; we shall therefore visit the brethren in the settlements and proceed to ordain other candidates, until the forty Quorums are filled up.

By order of the Council.

JOSEPH YOUNG, Pres.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Clerk.

## Sixteenth Quorum

Of Seventies will meet in the lower room of the Council House G. S. L. City, each alternate Saturday evening at half past 6 p.m., commencing on January 3d.

All the Council and members of the Quorum that live in or near the city will be expected to attend. And all who cannot attend will please report themselves by letter.

By order of the Council.

## AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act regulating the mode of procedure in civil cases in the Courts of the Territory of Utah."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that the fifteenth section of said Act be so amended as to read, from the word "plaintiff" in the fifth line, "or that the defendant has left, or there is good reason to believe intends leaving in said Territory any person whom he is by law bound to support, unprovided for, or any person having sued for a bill of divorce, and the right of property undecided."

Approved Jan. 14, 1857.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original Act on file in my office.

W. H. HOOPER, Secretary pro tem. appointed by the Governor.

## Dropped.

LEWIS EAGAR, a President of 24th Quorum of Seventies was dropped for neglect of duty, by order of Senior Presidents of Seventies. ROBERT CAMPBELL, G. S. L. City, Jan. 19, 1857. Clerk.

## MARRIED:

In Kaysville, Jan. 9, 1857, by Bishop Allen Taylor, Mr. JERGAN F. JERGANSON and CAROLINE NEILSON, Also by the same, at same time and place, RASMUS F. JERGANSON and JACOB B. MASON, all from Denmark.

## DIED:

In this city, on the 24th inst., JOHN PARKER sen., aged 81 years. Father Parker received the gospel in Chaldzeley, Lancashire, England, in 1838, and emigrated to Nauvoo in 1840. In 1846, driven from that place in common with the saints, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and in 1852, emigrated with a portion of his family to this place, where, having lived to see his posterity of the third generation around him, he has been gathered to his fathers, full of faith and the hope of a glorious resurrection.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## LAND CLAIMS.

ALL persons holding receipts on land claims against Blair, Greer and Bassett will present them to me forthwith for settlement. Those who cannot will inform me what ward they live in. S. M. BLAIR.

WHO'S COW? CAME to my stable on the 10th of Jan. last, a 4 year old red COW, with some white on her belly; no brands. The owner will do well to call, pay expenses, and take her away. WM. HENNEFER, 13th ward.

47-2

## To Those Interested.

GEORGE BOYES, who requested me to collect a legacy for him, and William Jones, who paid me his draft on Charles Dovell, in England, are requested to call at my residence in the 14th ward, as I have information of importance to communicate to them. F. D. RICHARDS.

47-2

## Millinery, Dress and Mantle Maker.

MRS. E. BULL wishes to inform her friends and the ladies of this vicinity generally, that she is now prepared to receive work and make it to order in the most approved style.

RESIDENCE—17th Ward, 3 doors east of the Union Hotel.

Apprentices Wanted. 47-3

## TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, one spotted STEER, supposed to be about 3 years old, red head and neck, white face, underbit on each ear, white bush on tail, no brands visible.

Also one red STEER, white stripes behind both shoulders, white bush on tail, apparently a hole punched in the right ear and slit out, 3 years old, no brands.

JOHN MURRAY, Kay's ward.

47-1

## Schools for the Legion.

YOUR humble servant has opened schools for the benefit of his brethren, where he is prepared to teach Infantry and Cavalry drill in all its branches upon new and improved principles, (according to Cooper's system) and wishes every honest heart to come and learn.

Terms—three dollars per quarter, in advance. The poor will be taught free. Schools to be held in the 14th ward School House every afternoon at 4 p.m., Sundays excepted.

D. J. ROSS, Col. 1st Infantry N. L.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE now in my possession one two-year-old HEIFER, red, with white star in face; some white about the shoulder and hips, no marks or brands. Also one two-year-old HEIFER, mostly black, with lined back, white under the belly, tall white, face black round the eyes; no marks or brands. Also one yearling BULL, red, crop off right ear. Also one mooley CALF, white face, brindle head and neck, white body, with some brindle spots on its sides, legs brindle.

JOSEPH GREIFFITH, Poundkeeper, Union.

47-1

## BRUSH FACTORY.

## EAST TEMPLE STREET.

ALL Persons killing Hogs will please save the HAIR and bring it to G. Clements and he will allow them 10 cents a pound for it, if clean and dry. Hogs being scarce this season, let every one save the hair. 20 cents a pound paid for Horse hair. Old pair and whitewash brushes wanted.

KEEP CLEAN.—Hair, cloth, scrubbing, stove, furniture and shoe brushes, of excellent quality, always on hand, at moderate prices. Call and see.

## WANTED,

BY Davis, Woolley, Williams & Co., A MAN or Company of Men to stock their upper mill in Little Cottonwood Canyon. We saw with a circular saw, and from the experience of Mr. Williams who runs the saw we flatter ourselves that we can do as good work as is done at any other mill, our saw is four feet in diameter. The mill is near 20 miles from the city and about four miles from the mouth of the canyon. There is plenty of good feed up the canyon for summer use.

Any responsible person who desires to engage in the above business will please call on N. Davis or J. M. Woolley in the city, or R. J. Williams at the mill. Any one who lives at a distance wishing further information can write direct to J. M. Woolley, G. S. L. City.

In addition to lumber we saw shingles, lath, pickets, table legs, broom handles, &c., all of which are of a good quality.

47-3

## NINTH WARD NOTICE.

## ALL Persons owning lots in the 9th

Ward, G. S. L. City, are requested to see that their fences are put in good repair in the spring previous to gardening time. This notice is designed particularly for those owning lots in this ward who live in other parts of the city or in the country, and their fence need repairing. There are also many of the lots that are behind with the water ditch taxes; and there is also a tax for repairing the school house and other improvements upon the school house lot, all of which, it is hoped, will be settled by persons calling on the bishop and settling their taxes without further notice. Any kind of produce with a little money will be taken as pay.

If this notice is not heeded lots will have to be sold to others that the crops may be protected.—By order of the bishop, school committee and water master.

JOHN M. WOOLLEY, Bishop.

## FOR SALE,

## ONE CARRIAGE and CUTTER—Inquire of S. M. BLAIR.

## PIANO FORTE

## ON SALE—Inquire of E. SMITH, P. M.