

Stake and the labors of his associates and Sunday school missionaries. A great effort has been made to have all workers observe the Word of Wisdom. There are 382 officers and teachers in the Sunday school, 274 of whom are strict observers, 97 who do not observe it strictly; 9 were absent, hence their standing is not known, and two refused to say whether they observed it or not. It is firmly believed that by another year all will report as strict observers of this law.

The Stake officers were complimented on the fact that they were in closer touch with their workers than is found in any other Stake in Zion.

One feature of the conference was the singing, in concert, by the schools.

Superintendents Goddard and Maesser spoke at each meeting and timely remarks were made by Leo Hunsaker, Elders Clawson and Kelley of the Stake presidency, and Superintendents Snow, Bott and Call.

Among the subjects treated upon were the Word of Wisdom, Tithing, fasting, Sacrament, teachers' and officers' meeting, Sunday school treatise, hymn books, obedience, nickel Sunday, marching, punctuality, baptism, cleanliness, records, Juvenile Instructor, etc., besides answering numerous questions.

An excellent spirit prevailed and thus one of the most interesting and profitable conferences was brought to a close.

CHARLES D. BROWN,
Stake Secretary.

Y. L. AND Y. M. I. CONFERENCE.

At Coalville on Sunday 21st inst., the conjoint conference of the Y. L. & Y. M. I. Associations of the Summit Stake of Zion was held in the Stake tabernacle. It was notable in this, that it was the first conference of the kind ever held in this Stake. Elder Rodney C. Badger and Edward B. Anderson were present of the aids to the general superintendency, and Maria Young Dougall was present representing the Young Ladies' associations. Sunday school was held at 9 o'clock a. m., and 10:30 the associations met. At the Sunday school Elder W. B. Dougall of the Sunday school board was present, besides the other visitors, and Elder Charles Jones who is home from his mission to Colorado on a brief furlough.

At the close of the morning meeting a conjoint meeting of the Stake officers was held with the visitors, at which plans for the conduct of the association were discussed. The associations have heretofore met conjointly each Sunday evening throughout the Stake, but it was decided that, hereafter, in addition to the general meetings, where practicable, separate meetings would be held on Monday or Tuesday, evenings, the associations meeting together for the opening and closing exercises, and then separating for their regular program work. Since the separation of Alma, Evanston and Rock Springs from the Summit Stake, there are twelve associations, and nine of these were represented at the conference; out of ten Young Ladies' associations, eight were represented. Three general and two officers' meetings were held during the day. From the spirit manifested, it was evident that the Summit Stake will make rapid strides forward in the cause of Mutual Improvement during the season just opening. Elder C. A. Callis presides over the Y. M. and Sister Pack over the Y. L. Associations, and they have competent help in their work. The visitors were royally entertained by Elder W. W. Cluff.

EDWARD H. ANDERSON.

News from St. Michael, Alaska, is that the crew of the wrecked steamer Stickeen Chief are safe.

NEW HORTICULTURAL LAW.

Does it pay? Two years ago when the new State law of horticulture was enacted, the old territorial statute had just been declared unconstitutional on the ground of the want of power conferred by the territorial organic act, many people having heard of that decision two years ago seem not to know that a new State law has been passed since, modeled after the California law, which has been tested by the courts over and over again.

The main features of the new law and what we consider the best is that a state board having general authority through the State is substituted for the old probate court, in horticultural matters, and what is of even more importance is this that in the old law the inspector could summon and arrest people, which they cannot do under the new law, but under the new law the county inspectors can enter any place that is neglected, or where the owner of the notice fails to clean up and spray, or where no owners can be found after diligent search, the county inspector can clean up the property and spray the trees, charge it up against the property as a lien, or as delinquent taxes is charged, the county advancing money in the meantime, until the lien is collected. This is much better than to try to arrest a man for neglect of duty when said man may be in London or Paris or San Francisco or New York enjoying himself, when the bugs and insects hatched on his property is eating his neighbors up.

If such is the law why has not more effort been made to enforce it? First, there was no county inspector appointed in Salt Lake county in 1893, before the season was far advanced, and there was little chance to do much except a general tour through the whole county.

This year some test cases have been made with the desire to enforce the law without entailing too much expense on the county. These cases are being carried forward under the direction of the county attorney, as directed by the county court on the facts supplied by the fruit tree inspector. One case is the case of John E. Dooly, agent for Wells, Fargo company, bankers, property, southwest corner of intersection of Sixth East and Seventh South streets. After repeated notices to clear up and spray failed to produce result, the county inspector entered, cleaned up and sprayed about 150 large trees and had it charged against the bank's property. Another is the case of the Midland company's (a Denver corporation) property, five acre lot north of the Copper Plant, treated in same manner for the same reason. Another case; against the property of Mrs. Ann T. Splam, absent, adjoining the John E. Dooly property.

These cases will likely all go into court as test cases.

In the meantime some spraying has been done, but not so extensively as it may be wished. Where it has been done properly, good results have followed.

In this regard we may say that old ideas about spraying have to be modified. Formerly everybody sprayed when the apples were from the size of a pea to the size of a small walnut, and then stopped. That was just the time no spraying was needed, as the first crop of worms was already safely in the calyx of the apple and the second crop had not hatched out yet.

By practical experience it is shown that he first spray should be put on as soon as the blossoms turn dark, rain or no rain; the second 10 or 15 days

later. The reason is that by the time the blossoms turn dark and the bees leave the trees, the first or earliest blossom is already fallen and the calyx has commenced to close on such apples as the blossom was out on first, and these mark that, are the only apples that ever comes to perfection. That is, the first two or three blossoms in every blossom cluster of seven or eight blossoms steal the strength from all the rest of the cluster and virtually kills them within a month, leaving the two or three first blossoms in possession of the field, and none to dispute.

Now, remember, by the time the cluster of blossoms turn dark, the two or three advanced blossoms are already set and as they are the ones you must figure to be preserved from the ravages of the worm, you can easily see the importance attached to getting the Paris green in the cup or calyx before it closes, which will be long before the general blossom drops, though they sit on the tree black and dry. Now do you see the reason why you should spray early so that you may preserve these few out of every cluster which are really the only ones to trouble yourselves about, as all the rest fall to the ground either withered dry as blossoms or as small, immature fruit.

If you spray early, as directed, you need not bother about spraying in Salt Lake valley again before the 10th or 15th of July. That is usually the time when everybody stopped spraying for fear of poisoning the fruit. That is the time to start to spray for the second crop of worms. Then again in the first of August and again in the middle of August for all late fall and winter apples. Such spraying will count, sure, but if you don't start to do the first spraying before the worms are in the apples, and spray two or three times during the time they are safe in the fruit, and then stop; when the second crop of worms come do not go around swearing that spraying is no good. You can easily understand the reason for the failure.

The spray should be one pound of Paris green and four pounds of lime to 200 gallons of water. See to it that the Paris green is pure, and up to the full strength; try it by the ammonia test: one teaspoonful Paris green in two ounces of ammonia; if pure, all will dissolve into a poisonous blue liquor; if impure, or adulterated, the adulteration settles to the bottom. If your fruit is getting ripe and still great necessity exists for spraying, spray with kerosene emulsion, made as follows: One gallon boiling hot, sweet milk; two gallons coal oil; churn or pump into a soft soap in five minutes; now add 40 gallons of water; if sweet milk is not handy, use water with half pound whale oil soap dissolved in it, but the coal oil and milk or soap water must be thoroughly churned together before cold water is added or the coal oil and water will fail to mix.

Now as to whether the law "pays" or not, a few facts may be mentioned for the public to reflect over. First in the fall delivery of 1897 only one large and two small nurseries out of seventeen nurseries in Salt Lake county were in such a condition that they were entitled to a certificate of a bill of clean health. Two more were cleaned up so they got a certificate before delivery of the nursery stock was far advanced, but that was only five out of seventeen, or less than one-third. This fall through strict inspection it is expected that all the large and a majority of the small nurseries will be able to obtain certificates of cleanness of stock.

When it further stated that nurseries that heretofore never sprayed or cleaned out insects have awakened to