

EMERY STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Emery stake was held in Ferron, Feb. 6th and 7th, 1893, Elder G. C. Larsen presiding. The presidency of the stake, members of the High Council, and most of the Bishops were in attendance. Five meetings in all were held and a spirit of brotherly love prevailed.

Elder Larsen was the first speaker. He said the stake presidency had visited all the wards in the stake, south of Price, since the last conference and found the people, in most respects, in a prosperous condition. No special cause for complaint was found except a scarcity of money, which was overbalanced by the blessings of health and plenty of wholesome food. He exhorted all to live nearer to God by improving a little each day, and said that although our conference is home made (none of the leading authorities being present,) we can have the Spirit of God with us if we strive for it.

Various subjects of the Gospel were treated upon by the following speakers: Orange Seely, Wm. Howard, Wm. Taylor, A. E. Wall, A. G. Jerokes, Peter R. Peterson, Parker A. Childs, Geo. Gull, Teanum Pratt, Wiley P. Alfred, who has been a member of the Church for sixty years, Chas. Oliphant, and Alex. Jameson—education, a proper training of the youth of Zion, and the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple being the most prominent. The Bishops' reports were the same in substance as that given by the President of the Stake.

The general and local Church authorities were sustained without a dissenting vote.

Many valuable instructions were given by Assistant Superintendent Alex. Jameson and others in a Sunday School Union meeting held Sunday evening.

Excellent singing was rendered during the entire conference by the Ferron choir.

At the close of the meeting the general feeling was that the time had been well spent and many formed the resolution to renew their diligence in serving the Lord.

A. E. WALL, Stake Clerk.
HUNTINGTON, Emery Co. Utah.

AS TO FRUIT GROWING.

Now is the time for those that contemplate putting out orchards to send in their orders so they will be on file and that there will be no delay. As a general thing parties wait until spring before ordering with the result that there is a rush and the nurseries are not able to fill all of the orders until late.

After you have sent your orders see that your ground is fertilized. Now is a good time to haul manure as the ground is frozen and will not be injured by traveling over it.

This is the way I set out an orchard and handle it: I set my apples thirty-two feet apart each way; if you can water north and south set peaches between the same way. Set the way you irrigate; here we can let them—that is the peach trees—stand 8 to 10 years then cut them out. Before cutting my peaches out I have some more young trees that will come in

bearing. My peach orchard is 20x18, the same pears and plums.

In setting I dig the hole large enough and deep enough to set the tree a little deeper than when in the nursery. Take the tree by the top and place it in the hole the same side to the south that it stood in the nursery (you can easily tell if you look carefully); as you put in the dirt mix a little manure in the dirt, raise the roots out from the tree as the dirt will crowd them down; never push the dirt down; but leave it as loose as you can. If water is handy take a bucket and turn water in on top of the dirt then the dirt will settle around the roots. When I set out a few acres I run water along a furrow; then see that all are straightened up, and throw dirt on top of the wet dirt to keep it from cracking. There is no regular rule you can go by about irrigating, as it depends on the soil and weather. Sometimes a wind will dry the ground more in one day than a week of hot weather will at other times. I examine the ground and determine when a tree needs watering, for it can be injured as much by watering too much as by not enough. Given too much water the tree will form knots on the roots and the leaves will become knotty and yellow.

I raise produce between my trees when small, but never allow it to grow close to the tree. As the latter grows, I narrow down the crop between, never sowing wheat or any small grain. The cultivating around the trees should be shallow; I use a seven-tooth cultivator, and when I spread manure I use a small plow and plow as shallow as will cover the manure.

Now to make a tree the right shape is a difficult task. I have had the best success in growing a tree straight and keeping the large limbs trimmed the first year or two, then cut the top off. In the spring the tree will put out branches all along the trunk; you can rub these off and make such a head as suits you. I cut my trees back every year as they grow so thrifty they will not hold the fruit. A tree should never be allowed to grow so much that it needs to be propped. The limbs should be cut off so they can hold the fruit. I tried to grow some apples small for hotels; I let the trees go without pruning and did not thin them out. The consequence was I had a small apple and tasteless, not fit to eat. When you irrigate, as soon as a cultivator will work free you should run over the ground. You will find it to be of great benefit; it keeps the ground moist longer and keeps the weeds down, which never should be allowed to grow in an orchard any more than in a corn field. Never let alfalfa grow in an orchard. After your trees get large you can grow peas; they do not take any elements that the tree needs, but help the soil. A good way is to let em lay on the ground. Where you have chickens they will gather them, and the vines are left on the ground to help hold the leaves from being blown away. Some people think if they run water along side of the tree that is all that is needed; a great mistake, for all the soil that is left dry is of no use to the tree, but it draws sap from the roots and it escapes in the air. The ground wants to be kept moist and as near alike as possible. If you let it get

too dry so as to stop the growth of the tree, it will damage the tree.

Why should Utah people be eating California fruit when we can raise better and plenty? Fruit should be the cheapest diet we have but as it is now it is considered a luxury. I can grow fruit cheaper than a man can potatoes. The average person has no idea of the amount of fruit shipped from California unless he is in a position to know. I know of towns in Colorado where they receive from two to three car loads a week each. Fruit is delivered from the Sacramento valley to Leadville, Colo., for less than I can from Thompson, a distance of a little over a hundred miles. We want to combine and run a fruit and vegetable train. I am satisfied we can make arrangements with the R. G. W. and D. & R. G. railroads. If we do not make up we will be left behind. One thing is to raise fruit the next thing is to sell it to advantage.

From the new gold fields there are parties returning every day; some turned around before getting there, but others are still going. There is considerable prospecting going on here in our valley but the difficulty is there is too much dirt mixed with the gold; the same thing here on the Grand River and on the creek that runs through our valley as on the San Juan.

O. W. WARNER.

MOAB, Grand Co., Utah,
Jan. 24, 1893.

WASHAKIE.

After the heavy snow fall of last Saturday night, and before Sunday school time, two of the boys were out with horse and drag making paths through the deep snow. Shortly after 10 o'clock, when the bell rang, the meeting house, a good sized, commodious building, was well filled with happy Indians. Fully sixty were called to order by their young Indian superintendent. The exercises consisted of singing from the Sunday school hymn books, recitations, Indian songs, readings, testimonies and speaking in English by some of the boys. A little time was occupied by their "Chelokee" friend, as they termed your correspondent; they welcome a visitor from any source, but seem to be particularly interested in hearing from their Lamanite brethren of other lands.

A call was made at the homes of some of the dark people on our way to dinner. They are rapidly approaching civilization; most all live in houses, use stove and furniture and dress much the same as their white neighbors. The women are particularly fond of a red shawl, tablecloth, bedspread, or some other highly colored wrap, while the head is generally tied up in a red handkerchief—one great advantage over the modern styles used by our white sisters, since a person sitting behind can see over them. The men are aspirant to dress like their white brethren and the young fixed up quite "audefied."

At 2 p. m., when meeting was called to order by Bishop Ward, and a nod to the singing leader was given as a signal to commence, a peculiar humming noise like a distant, approaching storm commenced; louder and louder it became and soon most all the assemblage joined in the sing-song grunt-