

wards of the Stake were properly represented excepting the Fifteenth city ward, and Sugar House, Mountain Dell, Riverton and Herriman of the county wards. The First, Second, Fourth, Eighth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first quorums of Elders were represented by their presiding officers.

Upon the recommendation of their respective Bishops, twelve young men received certificates authorizing their ordination to the office of Elder.

ELDER ANGUS M. CANNON

addressed the assembly, expressing his gratification at the great feast of testimony and instruction enjoyed by the Saints during Conference and the dedication of the Temple. He hoped that the spirit of union, forgiveness and faithfulness in work characterizing this season of refreshing would continue, especially among the bearers of the Priesthood. As ministers officiating in the name of the Lord they should be diligent and faithful, not hiding their talents, but using them and increasing them in all good works. He referred to an instance where a man acting in a certain capacity in the Stake desired to be relieved of his appointment because he felt unable to discharge its duties. Elder Cannon stated that in making this request the individual was pursuing an improper course, for he had taken upon himself the responsibility of a family, and by shirking his duty he was obstructing the channel of communication between himself and the Almighty in relation to those dependent upon him.

ELDER JOSEPH E. TAYLOR

referred to the approaching season of pleasure seeking, and exhorted the brethren to use their influence in the direction of preventing the desecration of the Sabbath. He felt, too, that they should counsel moderation on the part of the people in seeking after pleasure, exhorting them to use their energies in building up the Kingdom of God.

ELDER CHARLES W. PENROSE

pointed out the danger of our allowing the instruction given in such meetings as this to pass without profit. Referring to the ministrations of the Elders among the Saints, he said that each should strive to reflect the truth, of which God is the source, in the best possible manner. While one may not be able to present truth in an original form, he should at least place himself in such a position that the Holy Spirit may operate upon him to the end that those to whom he ministers may be edified. While a man may not figure very prominently in public, he should see to it that he at least is in the right path, for he will then be able to direct others there also.

In answer to a question upon that point, Elder Penrose said that in ordaining a man to any office in the Priesthood, the particular office in the Priesthood should be named, and the blessings of that office, whether in the Melchisedek or the Aaronic Priesthood, be conferred. We should not be too technical, ministering only according to the letter of the law, but we should seek its spirit, at

the same time giving due attention to proper forms and ceremonies.

ELDER BRIGHAM YOUNG

addressed the meeting on a variety of subjects, counseling the brethren to continued faithfulness in their duties, and telling them not to wait for the opportunity of doing some great thing and of performing a *coup d'état* in behalf of the Kingdom of God. It is he who performs the little duties of life with faithfulness and diligence who makes his mark in this work.

After further instructions from Elder Young, the meeting adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Bulletins No. 20 and 21 of the Utah Agricultural Experiment station have been received. The first relates to the "Horticultural Department," and the summary of results of experiments in that division are given as follows:

1. An average of three inches of water per week from July 12th to August 25th, gave the largest yield of potatoes.
2. Irrigating potatoes by flooding gave better results than irrigating between the rows.
3. Increasing the size of the pieces of seed potatoes increases the yield; result of three years' trial.
4. Seed from the stem end of potatoes yielded better than from seed end; results of two years' trial.
5. Continuously heavy manuring potato land decreases the per cent of starch in potatoes, the decrease being noticeable the third year after starting the experiment, but further trial may assign the decrease to some other cause.
6. Deep and shallow plowing does not affect all crops alike.
7. Surface pulverizing of the soil tends to pack it, and too much of it is injurious.
8. Burpee's Superior, Compton's Superior, Cream City, Early Standard, Freeman, Lee's Favorite, and Ohio Junior, are promising potatoes tried here the past year.
9. Of the thirty-one varieties of bush or "snap" beans tried, Speckled Wax gave the best satisfaction.
10. Henderson's Bush Lima seems to be the best Lima bean for this locality.
11. The Cory and Maule's XX, are good early, and the Everbearing and Squantum, good second early and late varieties of sweet corn.
12. Boston Pickling, Early Cluster, Early Frame, and New Evergreen, were the most prolific cucumbers grown.
13. Vick's Scarlet Globe, and Earliest White Turnip, are recommended for early radishes, White Strasburg and The 1834, for medium, and the Celestial for late.
14. Landreth's Very Early Forcing, is the most satisfactory beet tried.

Bulletin No. 21 includes two subjects, "Feeding Ruminants on Grain Alone," and "Night versus Day Irrigation." In the first named the results are thus summarized:

1. Cattle and sheep can be successfully fed on grain alone for very long periods.
2. Cattle and sheep fed on grain alone make a pound of growth on as few or less pounds of grain than hogs will.
3. Cattle when fed on grain drink but little water, void a larger ratio of it as urine, and probably vaporize less of it by lungs than when receiving hay or coarse food.
4. The stomachs of sheep and cattle weigh less when fed on grain; the first stomach notably so.
5. The first stomach of sheep and cattle receive fine foods but do not fill up, nor quite half fill. The animals practically cease ruminating when fed grain alone.

6. The vital organs of a steer slaughtered weighed quite differently from those of cattle heretofore slaughtered, especially so in regard to blood, which weighed more, and more notably so for lungs which weighed less, and is the first notable instance in the experience of the writer of the variation of lungs due to food.

7. These relations of food to the development of vital organs should receive the careful attention of physiologists, notably in the relation of food to human health.

The summary of the experimental results on night and day irrigation is shown as follows:

1. The temperature of the plants irrigated nights was slightly higher than those irrigated days.
2. The yield of grain was slightly greater on the plot irrigated in the day time, due probably to checking the growth of foliage.
3. The total yield, or the yield of straw and grain, was some 15 per cent greater on the plot irrigated at night, and the ratio of straw to wheat was therefore much greater on the plot irrigated at night.
4. Straw to bushel grain irrigated at nights, 120 pounds; when irrigated days 89 pounds.

The bulletins will be sent free to those requesting them.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1893.—Money is at all times an interesting subject to everybody, and, owing to circumstances with which the reading world is already familiar, some figures which have been in possession of the treasury department for several weeks but which have just been made public are doubly interesting. These figures appear to show that financial supremacy, as well as empire, is moving westward, notwithstanding the general belief that New York City is the center of finance of the American continent. According to these figures, which give the holdings of gold by all the national banks, it is Chicago, and not New York, which is the real financial center. These figures are in official reports made to the comptroller in currency by every national bank of the United States, showing how much gold each of them has, and, of course, does not include the gold held by individuals and private banks, which, if ascertainable might change the face of the matter materially. The figures show that the national banks of New York have only \$12,438,652 in gold, while those of Chicago have \$14,824,660; and that those of the entire eastern states have only a total, in round numbers, of \$39,000,000, against a total in the western states of \$54,000,000. There can be no doubt that the possession of these figures had great influence in causing the administration to ignore the suggestions of New York bankers as to what should be done to increase the gold in the treasury; it did not regard the New Yorkers as being in a position to help largely, even if so disposed, and therefore did not consider their suggestions valuable.

There is, however, another side of this question visible to those who are carefully studying the situation. According to these figures all the national banks together have only \$93,000,000 of gold, while the treasury now has