

afterwards the company join in singing a hymn. Grateful for the missionaries' labors, the natives load him with their fruit and retire as a happy crowd. The scene was very interesting and portrayed vividly the customs of the Tahitians.

Chairman Caine then introduced a company of Hawaiian natives, and in doing so, referred to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, drawing special attention to the flag of Hawaii, which would now float under Old Glory over the Hawaiian group.

An excellent program was rendered by the natives, consisting of songs, duets, musical selections and a mild rendition of the famous Hula-Hula dance, concluding with the national Hawaiian hymn.

New Zealand was represented by a quartet in Maori by Elders L. G. Hoagland, W. C. Castleton, J. G. Kelson and George Bowles. A greeting of welcome, with Maori songs, was rendered by two Maori women—Mere and Apikara Whaanga, which was responded to by Elder Ezra F. Richards, who recently returned from the islands.

Elder John H. Ellis of Bountiful gave a typical Maori song.

The Samoan mission's program consisted of a native hymn by a company of returned missionaries, after which Elder Adelbert Beesley rendered a pleasing xylophone solo. A peculiar feature of this part of the program was the instrument used by Elder Beesley, which was made of wood taken from the United States man-of-war Trenton, wrecked some years ago in Apia harbor, Samoa. The Trenton was commanded at the time by Captain Dewey, now Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila.

Elder W. G. Sears delivered a brief address of welcome in the Samoan tongue.

At the close of the program a brief address was delivered by President Wilford Woodruff, who expressed pleasure at being present and remarked that he felt to congratulate the people that the day had dawned for the enlargement of our borders by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. He also congratulated the Hawaiians, who would now be granted a territorial form of government under the American flag, and by and by they would receive a state government, with all the sovereign rights and privileges belonging to the states of the government. President Woodruff also referred to the published request of President McKinley for prayers in behalf of the army and nation and thanksgiving for victories attained, and hoped that this would be duly observed in all the meetings of the Latter-day Saints.

President George Q. Cannon, though ailing for some time past, felt to exhort for some time past, felt to exhort quite interested in noting the similarity between the various Polynesian languages or dialects. Rejoiced in the announcement that the Hawaiian islands would be annexed and hoped that our borders would still further be extended.

President Joseph F. Smith stated that he was not aware till today of the views of Presidents Wilford Woodruff and Geo. Q. Cannon anent annexation of the beautiful isles of the sea, the Hawaiian group, but for many years he had hoped that the time would come when the protecting arm of the United States government would be extended to the inhabitants of those islands. Natives from Hawaii were prescribed a few years ago in Utah and classed by the courts as Malays or Mongolians and were denied citizenship as aliens. Now the Hawaiians would soon be able to acquire lands and enjoy all the privileges of their white neighbors in this glorious

land of their forefathers, America. He congratulated all the Elders on their retention of the native languages, and exhorted them to cultivate it continually.

After the doxology the benediction was pronounced by Apostle F. M. Lyman.

The crowd then dispersed and were soon enjoying themselves in the grounds or on the placid lake. In the evening the "City of Salt Lake" was loaded with the Hawaiian musicians, and, accompanied by Hon. John T. Caine, these enthusiastic Hawaiians were driven through the city, the United States flag and the Hawaiian flag being carried by them.

President Joseph F. Smith, Bishop Preston, Senator Rawlins, the Alta club, the Knutsford, the Tribune, the Herald, and the "News" and other offices were serenaded and the sweet strains of Hawaiian music were heard upon the streets until late in the evening.

All hail Polynesia. PHOENIX.

FRUIT TREE PESTS.

The State board of horticulture, now in session, has many reports from county inspectors and individual orchard owners as to the prevalence of the pear slug or black aphid in fruit trees. These reports are confirmed by observations by the several members of the board of horticulture. It is desired at this time to call attention to the pests named and to urge the importance of applying the known insecticides to either prevent or stop the ravages of the insects. Experience proves conclusively that remedies applied in time will entirely circumvent the pear slug and speedily kill the aphid in every form.

For the pear slug, as a reception, nothing is more effective than a thorough coating of the foliage with Paris green and lime in the proportions recommended for leaf-eating insects i. e.: one pound of Paris green to 150 gallons of water, with four pounds of lime. After the insect appears, if the above solution has not been used, a thorough spraying with kerosene emulsion will kill all slugs while young. However, it is especially advised that the presence of the Paris green and lime as the slug may be hatched will most effectually eradicate every single specimen.

For the aphid (either black or green) the cheapest effective spray is found to be the tobacco wash. This solution is formed by boiling tobacco stems (obtained at cigar factories) in the proportion of ten pounds of tobacco to fifteen gallons of water. After boiling until all leaves settle to the bottom, strain the liquid, double the amount of water and apply the same by means of spray pump.

The depredations of the slug and aphid at this season of the year can not be overestimated, and the State board of horticulture especially urges that steps be taken to apply the preventions that have been so thoroughly tried.

The codling moth is now abroad on its second trip, and the remarks by the board of horticulture at this season of last year will bear repetition at this time. Experience proves that the early spraying cannot possibly kill all worms. Such as escaped the first spray have by this time fully matured and are now transforming into flying moth. Within the next three weeks the eggs now being laid by the moth will be developed into worms that will render the late apples unsalable. The spraying during July and August is as important and effective as at any time of the year.

In this connection it is opportune to mention the warning published in April by this board to the effect that all wormy fruit shipped from Utah to Idaho is sure to be condemned. In the

light of the above it would seem that the only rational plan is to adopt means that have been tested to eradicate these pests from our orchards.

(Signed) THOMAS JUDD,
President.
C. H. BLOMSTERBERG,
Vice President.
J. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Salt Lake City, Utah,

July 5, 1898.

Warm weather, though not warmer than the average, continued from the beginning of the past week to include Thursday morning. Heavy wind commenced Thursday afternoon, attended by disagreeable dust clouds, terminating in cloudiness and cool weather at night. In the more elevated sections, frosts light to heavy occurred on the morning of the 1st and 2nd of July. There has been a total absence of rainfall. The week terminates with normal weather conditions.

All grain has made rapid progress toward maturity during the past week, being assisted materially by the dry winds rather than damaged by them. Had the dry winds not been arrested by cooler and cloudy weather some damage would have resulted to the spring grain. So favorable has the season been up to the present, that farmers are confidently looking forward to yields of grain in excess of the average. Harvesting in a few favored sections has already begun, though there will be a week or ten days before general harvesting operations will commence. A plump, well matured berry is assured for the fall sown grain and the indications are that spring sown grain will be equally well matured.

Harvest of the first crop of lucern is nearly complete with a yield above the average.

With exception of some damage to corn, potatoes and garden truck in sections of Summit county from the frost of the 1st and 2nd, the above mentioned crops, also sugar beets, have made good progress. Large fruits suffered by the wind somewhat. Strawberries are gone and cherries, currants and gooseberries are abundant.

Owing to the dry weather farmers are irrigating; the water supply, though much reduced, is still sufficient.

Deweyville—Fore part of the week was cool but the latter part was warm. Farmers are busy harvesting lucern. Winter wheat and barley are ripening rapidly.

Garland—Everything is growing rapidly. The first crop of lucern has been secured. Fall wheat is ripening and farmers are getting harvesting machinery in condition. Prospects are good for large yields of grain.

Logan—All crops are looking well. Small grain is making a good growth.

Cache Junction—There was a light frost Friday night. The nights have been cool.

Benson—Fine growing weather. A light frost occurred Friday night.

Lewiston—The past week was favorable for all farm work; haying has progressed. Light frost occurred on the 1st and 2nd, but failed to damage anything. The wheat crop is excellent and prospects never were better. The potato crop is not very good, having been partly drowned out, and requiring replanting.

Smithfield—Fall grain is well headed. Spring grain is growing well. Potatoes, corn and vegetables are making satisfactory progress. A large crop of lucern has been harvested.

Ferron—Lucern is still being cut. Have been having high winds that in-