

AFTER FRUIT TREE PESTS.

On the subjects of horticulture and agriculture we would like to say to fruit growers and fruit sprayers, be careful. We think all should honor the law which was passed by the late Legislature for the benefit of the fruit industry. We also believe that all fair-minded people will agree with us when we assert that, crude and imperfect as this law is, it is a step in the right direction.

Aside from carelessness or neglectfulness, is there any reason why Utah should not come to the front once more as a fruit producer? All that is necessary to attain the desired end is wise and judicious work on the part of the people. The trouble at present is to get the people to do this. They should be persuaded to investigate this matter thoroughly, so as to be able to recognize truth from error and reason from obscurity.

For instance, on spraying we hear of some of the most absurd, not to say ridiculous, theories advanced and some of the people are induced to accept them. Some say that the only proper time to spray trees is when they are in bloom, which is when the moth lays her eggs. In reality there is no fruit and scarcely any codling moth at that time. Even at this date, May 29, the moths are not out in large quantities; there are only a few that have hatched out from around chimneys and other warm places. They put in the most of their destructive work in June and the fore part of July.

Some people have been spraying in this city nearly three weeks, killing the bees and trying to wash the pollen off and thus destroy the fruit and break the law. They tell us that the moth deposits its eggs in the blossoms and the eggs lay dormant till the fruit grows over them.

Now when we have a conflict of opinion what should we accept—absurd stories or the evidence of scientific men who have been employed by the government for the general benefit of the country after many experiments and much research? These tell us, among many other things, that the codling moths do not lay their eggs in the blossoms. They puncture the skin of the fruit, deposit their eggs and glue them on.

Again, one man tells us that he believes that the bees are the cause of the codling moth, and if it came to a question whether he must lose the bees or his fruit he would prefer to lose the bees. Another one living in the same locality says he knows the bees are responsible, for last year he watched them bees lay their eggs under the bark of the trees and that he watched the development of those eggs with a microscope and they hatched out codling moths and other insects!

Others accuse the silk-worm moth of being the cause of all the trouble, but as they never stray off it can not be them. Nor is it possible for it to be the bees when there is only one bee in each hive that lays eggs, namely the queen, and she always lays them at home, where they can be well taken care of. It did seem strange that any sensible man would say that the offspring of bees were codling moth, but this was done. But if there are any living things that produce other

than their kind as a progeny they certainly are undiscovered. That each living thing produces of its kind is a universal, natural law.

We would prefer not to print these ideas but for the fact that some people believe the absurdities and this is our excuse.

Now in regard to spraying. We have received letters asking for information and also stating what they are doing in other parts of the Territory. In some places they are doing some good work and in others they are not. In one place, south, the trees were sprayed while in bloom and there were killed twenty-eight hives of bees. This thing must be stopped or surely people will get into trouble. Nearly all intelligent horticulturists recognize the fact that the little busy bee is his best friend and without his aid we would not long have good fruit and seed. Then why try to injure the bees and yourselves at the same time?

Spraying fruit trees is simple and can be made effective if the people will use judgment. The mixture should be thoroughly mixed and be kept agitated so as not to throw the water off the top of the barrel and then throw the thickened part out at the bottom. This has been done, and has a tendency to bring the whole business into disrepute. We would urge the people not to do this, not only for the sake of the bees but for themselves and others who use vegetables which may have been sprayed and then thoroughly washed.

With proper care and attention and at a nominal expense not only the codling moth, but all the fruit and fruit tree pests that are working on and injuring the trees can be kept down. Some of those are very injurious. Among the worst are the San Jose scale and the woolly aphis. These insects are very destructive to trees and as they are getting very numerous fruit-growers should doctor them at once and save their trees before it is too late. The scales are very small and not easy to detect, but the result of their work, the withered bark and the dead wood, is easy to be seen.

LOVESEY & STAY.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 29th, 1894.

PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The Salt Lake Stake Priesthood meeting was held in the Assembly Hall June 2, commencing at 11 a. m. Elder Angus M. Cannon, stake president, conducted the exercises. The speakers were Elders Andrew Jensen, Angus M. Cannon, Charles W. Penrose, Samuel W. Richards and Joseph E. Taylor.

After the usual opening exercises the roll was called, showing the following in attendance: One High Councilor, four Patriarchs, Counselors George B. Wallace and William C. Dunbar, of the Presidency of the High Priests' quorum, ten presidents and twelve home missionaries. All the wards of the Stake were properly represented excepting the Second, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first, city wards, and Sugar House, of the county.

The First, Second, Third, Fifth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first quorum of Elders were represented by their presiding

officers. Richard S. Horne, assistant Stake superintendent of the Sabbath schools, also responded to the roll call.

Elder Jensen spoke of the incompleteness of the records of many of the wards and stakes, and stated that a call is about to be made upon this stake to furnish to the Church historian complete records of its different wards and associations. Action was taken toward appointing visits to the various wards for the purpose of making up these records.

Elders Penrose, Richards and Taylor touched upon the necessity of performing the full duties of the Sabbath and especially of attending the regular ward Sacrament meetings. While encouraging the work of the Sunday school to the fullest extent, he felt that those who are engaged in this work should make it a point to attend the regular ward meetings.

Other subjects treated were: The necessity of the parents supplementing the instructions of the Sunday school teachers to the children; the need of overcoming the tendency toward a lack of respect for the authority of the Priesthood, this tendency being caused frequently by criticism upon the counsels of the Priesthood by parents in the presence of their children; the requirement that fully and correct statistical reports from the various wards of the Stake be furnished twice a year; the importance of having the principles and ordinances of the Church attended to for children as they grow up, records being kept of these things in the family as well as in the ward; the need of officers in the Priesthood giving full time and attention to their public duties; the need of proper consultation by these officers with counselors and assistants with respect to important duties; the importance of consistency of action with profession; the need of keeping proper supervision over children during the formative period of life.

A BIT OF TESTIMONY.

PIMA, Ariz., May 14, 1894.—Some months before the death of Joseph Smith, the Prophet, I remember hearing him say he rolled the burden of carrying the Kingdom or Church of Jesus Christ forward on to the Apostles. The Church was organized, fully equipped with all needed authority, to go forth to the nations of the earth; it mattered not what became of him, whether he went or stayed, the Church was right. I presume there are many persons living heard the same. This is the substance as I remember on this point given before an audience in Nauvoo.

I also remember when Sidney Rigdon was trying to install himself as guardian of the Church in the summer of 1844, President Young stepped upon the stand at a meeting and seeming to bear upon him the mantle of Joseph the Prophet. Had there been any doubt as to Joseph's death I would have been sure it was he speaking to the people.

I am glad and thankful for this knowledge. It is precious in these times of lo, here, and lo, there! I have been a constant member in the Church of Jesus Christ since September, 1839, and desire to continue the remainder of my time and throughout eternity with all the honest.

ENOCH BURNS.