

would be perfectly right and proper in cases where they do, for reasons given above.

There is another evil that the sugar factory, and through them the people, have to fight against. I refer to the sugar trust. We know what their operations have been this year, and I have heard one person say that he thought they would be likely to run sugar down to three cents per pound next year. If so, what shall we do to the matter to save ourselves from bondage? This is a question I will leave to others to answer. Hoping we will be able to increase and save our home industries from these cormorants, I remain, yours very respectfully.

JOHN DONE.

### SUMMIT STAKE CONFERENCE

The quarterly conference of the Summit Stake of Zion was held Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 2nd and 3rd, 1895. The meeting opened at 10:45 a. m., with the Stake presidency, members of High Council and Bishops on the stand.

Bishop John Clark reported the Upton ward, Bishop William Sargent reported Hoytville, Bishop E. R. Young reported Wanship and Bishop John Puskett reported the Hennefer ward. Elder William Archibald also addressed the conference. Before the close of the meeting President George Q. Cannon and Elder Arthur Winter, of Salt Lake, came in, and the former made a few remarks.

The afternoon services were opened with music by the choir and prayer by Elder Ward E. Pack.

President George Q. Cannon then addressed the meeting and expressed his gratitude at the change in the feelings towards the Latter-day Saints that exists now from that of a few years ago among the people of the country. They were now looked upon with favor. He had noticed this on every hand in his extensive travels. None but God could work such changes; the work a success of the Church would progress if the Saints but did their duty. He dwelt at length on the subject of prayer, and referred to the danger that arises from neglect of this duty. He spoke at length and forcibly upon the subject of irrigation, and referred to his visit in the East at the meeting of the Irrigation Congress. He also spoke on the subject of home industries, and pointed out the benefits to a community in sustaining them. He said it was not only to their interest to foster and sustain home industries, but it was the duty of the people so to do. The meeting adjourned till 10 o'clock Sunday morning, with benediction by Elder Arthur Winter.

On Sunday morning—Elder Rasband reported the Park City branch; 134 children under eight years of age and a membership of 127; total, 261 souls; 65 families and an enrollment of 613 in the Sunday school.

President Cluff then stated that the business of the consolidation of the Coalville north and southwards should be attended to, and stated that a meeting of the High Council F. H. Wright was unanimously sustained to be the Bishop of the joint wards. The conference sustained Brother Wright.

President George Q. Cannon again addressed the meeting at length.

The Bishops of the Coalville north and south wards were then honorably released; F. H. Wright expressed his willingness to accept the position as Bishop of the new ward, and he was ordained by President Cannon.

At the afternoon session the sacrament was administered and after this the general authorities of the Church and the authorities of the Stake were unanimously sustained, being presented by Ward E. Pack. Bishop James Bown, of Evanston, reported his ward and the organization of a branch of that ward at Fort Bridger, both being in a prosperous condition. Bishop George M. Pace, of Parley's Park ward, reported prosperity, spiritual and temporal.

President W. W. Cluff addressed the conference and dwelt at length on the subject of dancing; he thought if the dances were properly conducted they were not harmful, but beneficial. He was followed by Elder W. E. Pack, who in a brief address referred to the interest that should be taken in the erection of the Pioneer monument at Salt Lake.

Elder Cluff announced a meeting of the High Priests of this Stake, to be held at Hoytville on February 24th, at 11 a. m. After singing, conference adjourned for three months; benediction by Joseph A. Fisher.

In the evening the Y. M. M. I. A. and Y. L. M. I. A. held services to the Stake house; first after music by the choir was an address by Alex Faddler; instrumental music by Miss Tillie Wilde; address by J. A. Smith; duet by Frank Evans and F. M. Plunee; instrumental music by Frank Olson and Mrs. Mark Hopkins; singing by the choir; benediction by W. H. Brauch.

E. H. RHEAD,  
Clerk pro tem.

### THE CULTURE OF MUSTARD.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 18, 1895.

From time immemorial mustard has been in favorite use as a condiment and a medicine, and vast quantities are now used for these purposes, and for the manufacture of mustard oil. In this Territory there are many thousands of dollars spent annually for the manufactured products of mustard. This money goes out of the Territory; for there is no effort that I am aware of to grow the plant here in a systematic manner.

I do not claim that extensive cultivation of mustard would be practicable here, though it would grow well in every part of Utah where water is plentiful; but to a limited extent I believe farmers could make it a profitable crop if an effort were made in that direction. Success attends the cultivation in California, where in Santa Barbara county alone from one-half to three-quarters of a million pounds is marketed annually, at a profit of \$30 and upwards an acre. On the subject of mustard growing the following list of questions and answers, taken from the *California Cultivator*, may be of interest to many:

What kind of soil is best adapted to mustard growing, and how should it be prepared? Adobe or heavy loam. The ground is prepared the same as for wheat. There are two kinds of mus-

tard raised—Trieste or brown, and yellow.

When should it be sowed? When harvested? The Trieste is sowed all the way from February 1st to the middle of March. The yellow from March 1st to 20th. Harvested in July.

How much seed to the acre? From 3½ to 5½ pounds.

Is it allowed to thoroughly ripen before it is cut? It is cut when it is not what you might call thoroughly ripe but nearly so, or the berry would shrink.

How is it harvested and threshed? It is cut with a reaper and threshed on a large burlap sheet, 55 or 60 feet square. The branches in the field are carefully pitched into a nipper bed and hauled onto the sheet, the whole load being dumped at once by means of ropes or a net, then placed in a circle on the sheet, after which a large roller drawn by two horses is run over it while a man on the sheet turns the straw. After the seed is out the straw is pitched off and a new load brought on, until a sufficient amount is threshed to clean up with a fanning mill, when it is sacked for market. Three men can thresh on an average about 30 sacks per day.

What is the average yield per acre? The average yield in a good year is about 20 sacks per acre, although 30 sacks is frequently raised, and even 40, but 20 might be considered an average. Sack holds about 91 pounds.

What prices have been received during the past few seasons? In 1893 the highest price was 3½ cents per pound—the lowest, two cents. In 1894 the highest was 3.1-7 cents and the lowest 2.1-7 cents.

To whom is the crop usually sold—to the manufacturers or to commission men? Usually to commission men.

What disposition is made of the stalks after the grain is threshed? They are burned in the field.

Does the crop impoverish the land, and do you fertilize it? Mustard does impoverish the land and is seldom raised on the same land more than two years in succession, when it is planted to beans or corn for a year or two to rest it. We do not fertilize more than to use up the accumulation in barn yards.

If there is any department in which we can add a little to Utah's productions and keep our money at home, I believe it should be operated in, and I think such times as the present are opportune for any suggestions that may aid in this direction; therefore I have drawn attention to this subject.

### HOME INDUSTRY.

Dominick Sturilo, a San Francisco Barber, narrowly escaped being murdered last Friday evening. He and his two partners, one of whom is a Mrs. Sciasa, own the shop, and on account of a quarrel the woman drew out of the business. On Friday she sent her husband, Gaetano Sciasa, to the shop to take away her share of the razors and stock. Sciasa and Sturilo quarreled about the ownership of a perfume spray and Sciasa went away. When Sturilo was on his way home he was shot by Sciasa. The bullet struck Sturilo above the left hip, went through his clothing, grazed his back and dropped into the undergarments. A warrant for Sciasa's arrest has been sworn out.