

In Britain, when the bread dough is ready it is taken out of the trough, scaled off, half moulded and laid in wooden boxes; by the time the last box is filled, if a large batch, the first box is ready for the second moulding; the foreman stands ready, peel in hand, at the oven mouth, to run in the batch as fast as two men can mould the dough into proper shape; an expert peeler will run in a batch of from 700 to 800 lbs. of bread in from 20 to 25 minutes, whereas in addition to the first and second moulding, in American style it is put into pans to sweat from an hour to an hour and a half before it is ready for the oven; and by the time the British baker is taking his bread out of the oven the Yankee is putting his bread in.

I could say much more on this subject, but fearing my letter is too long already, I would say in conclusion, by all means send for Pillsbury's best high grade and have it tested by analysis in the Agricultural College at Logan, and compare notes with the Utah wheat. A. CROLL.

SUGGESTIONS ON FRUIT GROWING.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 22, 1895.

I would like to make a few suggestions in your valuable columns, if it would not be trespassing too much, on the cultivation of fruit trees, as there seems to be a growing interest throughout our fair Territory on the treatment of various fruit trees. It is true God has blessed us with a good climate, beautiful mountain streams for irrigating, the best of loamy soil, and everything that is adapted for fruit raising. But I am sorry to say these are not used to the best advantage by many of our citizens. A few years ago Utah was noted for her fine fruits, which for size and flavor hardly could be equalled; they found a ready sale in our home markets. But such is not the case today. We are foolish enough to allow California fruits to come into the markets and take the place of Utah Products. This is wrong for a self-sustaining people as we claim to be.

Now there is a cause for this—Utah fruit as a rule is a very poor quality. The trees are not properly attended to. It is true our last Legislature enacted a law in regard to the spraying of fruit trees; but this does not get at the root of the evil. As far as spraying is concerned, it is like throwing chaff against the wind in my estimation; besides being a poisonous and dangerous experiment both to children and cattle. Not that I wish to find fault with our legislators; the trouble is with most of the fruit trees, they have been allowed to grow, never being pruned, and the branches have been allowed to grow interwoven and matted together so that the fruit has no chance to grow and probably the sun never shines on it. The trees have also been allowed to grow so old that some of them are half dead and full of canker, and the insects of all kinds get under the old bark and deposit their eggs; there is where the sprayer cannot reach them, as they are protected by the bark. In such cases you will find the only remedy is to remove your old trees and burn them up. Until you do that you never will get rid of your insects, and replace the old trees by planting young ones; and when you do plant young trees, do

it in a systematic way: don't crowd them too close together; plant them so the sun and air can get around them. As the spring is advancing rapidly, I would advise my friends to take an interest in the fruit trees by pruning them right away before the sap commences to circulate through them. Pruning is often done after the sap begins to circulate, which is injurious to the tree and the fruit. Also the removing of young trees should be done as early as convenient and with care. I often notice young trees being removed just as they are budding out in leaf. This injures the young tree by checking its growth for that season. In my experience care should be exercised in selecting the soil that is best adapted for the tree, and also care should be taken in laying out the young fibrous roots to see that the soil is thoroughly worked amongst the roots and made solid. Some people have a habit of throwing water on the soil at the same time and aim to make a puddle of it. A practical gardener will not do that, for the simple reason that the soil lays cold and chills the young fibers and checks the growth of the tree, and in some instance the tree even dies.

Now friends, fruit raising is quite an industry, and there should be more interest taken in it than there is, as there is wealth in it if it is properly looked after, besides finding something for the young and rising men of Utah to do. Let us raise fruit that we would not be ashamed to ship to any market East or West. We have everything in our favor—the climate, the soil, the water, the intelligence, backbone and sinew.

WM. J. YARD.

A DUTY NEGLECTED.

Our last Legislature passed an act entitled "Fruit Trees and Fruit" delegating certain powers to and making certain things incumbent upon, the probate judges and county courts of all counties where fruit trees are grown.

The first thing under this act, I desire to call attention to, is the annual proclamation of the probate judge, provided for in section 3. This proclamation should have been issued, not later than February 1st, and to date there has been none issued that the writer is aware of. This may have been an oversight, it may be carelessness or possibly ignorance of law on this point, or it may be due to indifference, any or all of which is a flagrant neglect of duty. By virtue of my office as well as in behalf of the fruit industry at large, I desire to ask of each probate judge, falling within the scope of this law, to issue such proclamation at the earliest possible moment. It may not interest you directly, but it does your neighbors and the public at large.

Second—I desire to direct the attention of the county courts to section 1 under this act: You are to appoint one or more inspectors—mark it, this section does not provide that you may appoint but that it is your duty to appoint one or more inspectors. If up to this time any court has failed to do this, the duty should not pass another meeting unfulfilled. No county raising fruit should be without one competent inspector the year around, and that inspector should be in the field all the time. I am pained to learn, both

from personal experience and on reliable information, that some of our county courts have not regarded this subject as of sufficient importance or given it such thought as to cause them to even acquaint themselves with the law on the issue. Some have regarded it as a summer work, therefore will not need a winter inspector; or a war on the codling moth alone, with the single weapon, Paris green or London purple; ignoring the more efficient work, that of winter and the preventative. Their range of vision has not gone beyond the old apple tree, when the facts are, our law contemplates all kinds of trees, all kinds of pests and all kinds of remedies. It goes into the warehouses of importers, on to the stands of the retail dealer; it contemplates a rigid inspection of all importations of fruit and nursery goods; pruning, winter washing, cleaning and cleansing orchards and fruit cases. Hence, may I not be allowed to ask any who have not, to spend a few moments in studying, at least reading this statute over. It is a short one, only two pages—it is also a weak one as well as imperfect; but it means something and if enforced by the county courts it will result in great good. Should this article reach a county that is without an inspector, let that county see to it at once that a competent man is appointed and put to work.

I appeal to the county courts as intelligent and honest men, men of trust, men who are and of right ought to be the guardians of our public and private interests, men in whose hands rest the future destiny of our horticultural interests, so long as the law stands on our statutes as it now is; to give the fruit growers of Utah such attention and careful consideration as the importance of their industry demands and deserves. This industry should not be made to suffer from neglect at your hands, it should not be made the scapegoat for paying political debts, nor the positions attaching thereto, the dumping ground for political debris and ward heelers not capable of or otherwise unfit to occupy other positions of trust and responsibility.

New one word to inspectors. If you are short on information (and we all are), study up; put yourselves in touch with other and stronger men, men of long experience and acknowledged ability; provide yourself with book, pamphlet and paper on your work; study the character and nature of the people in your district, and get them to work with you and don't antagonize—it is important to harmonize and keep peace in the family. You have the law, acquaint yourselves with your duties as thoroughly as possible, and then perform them to the letter, though the heavens fall. You will meet some, perhaps, who will revile you, some who will avoid you, some who will probably lead you away from goods that should be inspected and condemned; your duty is to the county and state, not to any one man or set of men. It is not the history of men, that he who avoids an unpleasant duty profits most thereby, or gains for himself the respect of men; but rather he who sees a duty and performs it to the best of his ability.

PHILIP A. DIX,
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