SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Exercises and Instructions Given at the August Meeting in Salt Lake Stake of Zion.

The monthly meeting of Sunday school officers and teachers of the Salt Lake Stake was held on Monday evening, the 19th inst., in the Fourteenth ward meeting house. Superintendent T. G. Driggs presided over the meeting. The singing was by the Twelfth ward juvenile choir, led by Brother J. H. Dusenberry. Eighteen of the city and six of the country wards were represented.

Superintendent Arnold G. Giauque, of the Sixth ward Sabbath school, briefly stated the condition of that school, and referred to a few of the methods thereto adopted. The total enrollment was 275. The average attendance had been considerably increased of late by paying into sportdom a plan suggested by the high-priest of the ward. Circular letters were sent by the bishopric to those who were negligent, inviting them to attend Sabbath school, and the result has been so far, quite satisfactory. Supt. Giauque said they had been fairly well successful in the management of boys between the ages of twelve and fifteen years—at time in life when boys are difficult to exhibit and keep orderly in school. An established rule of the school is that the officers and teachers as well as the youth maintain proper order. It was found that some boys would take advantage of kind and mild treatment. In the school which he represented, the speaker said it was the practice to inform boys of this character that the officers and teachers lived up to the rules of the school and it was expected that they do the same or leave the school. By firmly maintaining this stand they were enabled to keep good order throughout. Financially, the school was in good condition. The plan first suggested by the late Samuel L. Evans was to give concerts to raise funds, and to get the people to patronize the entertainments they always aim to have as many families as possible of the ward represented by those who took part in them. In music the entertainments of widespread interest and brought them full houses. To give an idea of how the school was conducted Superintendent Giauque called upon the secretary, Miss Edith Hoskins, to read the minutes of one of the regular sessions. The minutes were model in their character, giving an outline of all the proceedings of the school for that one morning. Besides stating the character of the opening exercises, the number present, a synopsis of the remarks made and a statement of what subjects were considered in the several classes were given.

Miss Hettie Walton of the Sixth ward Sabbath school read an original essay on the subject of "Example."

The choir sang "Kind words are sweet tones of the heart." Miss Edith Hoskins, also of the Sixth ward Sunday school read an original essay on "Patience."

Remarks on Theological Class Work were made by Brother James H. Anderson of the Sixth ward Sabbath school. Three features are essential to success in the class—good teachers, good attendance and good programs. A suitable teacher need not necessarily be a specialist in that line, but should be a faithful worker possessed of patience. Teachers, it is said, like poets, are born, not made; but natural born teachers need training. O natural ability there is plenty in our midst, as is evidenced by the great number of our missionaries who make a success of preaching when required to go and teach the people. A theological teacher should have a testimony of the truth of the Gospel. He should be able to keep his class from going beyond their depth into the mysterious, and should adhere strictly to the revealed word of the Lord. A teacher should show due respect to pupils by endeavoring to answer to an instructive manner the questions they ask. Mentioned as to classes he once asked two whose attendance (spitfanism) was a point for caving when he (the teacher) confronted a foolish question, with one the pupil asked it in good faith. Suggested that it was better to reply to a question in a respectful manner even when it was known that it was asked for mischief or for puzzling the teacher. It was often advisable to defer the answering of some questions until another time to give the teacher an opportunity to more fully prepare himself, rather than he should attempt to answer without having a clear understanding in his own mind. Matters foreign to the subject for consideration should be avoided as far as possible, while the subject of study itself should be well considered from every point of view. The teacher should always be prepared with the lesson. Extemporaneous teaching is a failure. A class readily realizes lack of preparation on the part of the teacher. A good plan is for the teacher himself to write an essay on the subject to prove to himself that he is prepared to teach. Another advantage of an essay is the practice it lays in enabling him with a model of the lesson presented and he can then avoid going over the same ground too frequently. It would also help the teacher in making a record of his progress to be superintendent, which should exceedingly be done by every teacher. The teacher should be ever humble, and should bring to bear constantly with his teachings the testimony of the Holy Spirit. Brother Anderson also made some suggestions in regard to getting the attendance and the attention of pupils.

Supt. Driggs announced that Brother E. K. Bennett was giving instruction in vocal music each Saturday at 1 p. m. in the Assembly hall. Members of Sabbath schools could there get an opportunity to learn to sing all very reasonable rates.

The Thirteenth ward Sunday school was invited to hold a class singing for the next meeting, to be held on the third Monday in September.

E. T. PARRY,
Assistant Secy.

KEEP UP THE SPRAYING.

Some Suggestions on the Subject that Should be Carefully Considered.

Editor Deseret News:

We notice in traveling around through this county the past two weeks that while there are a few that are still spraying and the chances are good for their saving a large proportion of their fruit, unfortunately the greater portion of the people have stopped spraying at from two to six weeks, and the codling moth is now playing havoc with the fruit. We find that there is a very much fruit that is not yet destroyed by this pest, and about two more sprayings would save a large proportion of it.

It is very easy to tell when to commence and when to stop spraying for the codling moth pest if we will only watch the temperature a little and also watch for the first worms' apples. Then we can easily tell when to commence spraying, for the moth will not hatch out in the spring till the temperature gets up to about 60 degrees, and the few that may hatch out in warm, sheltered localities will not lay their eggs unless the temperature averages about 60 degrees in the open air. This we see from although the trees came into bloom quite much earlier than last, some of them coming into bloom about the middle of April, there were no worms' apples to speak of till after the 1st of July. Yet many of our fruit growers had been spraying for about two weeks prior to July. It is very evident that the moth commences laying its eggs earlier than since the 19th of June and owing to the cooler weather this fall we find in June this year as I before stated, they came out very few eggs before July. In fact there was not one fruit grower in twenty that found a worm apple before that time. The worst failure is that many stopped spraying soon after fruit set, and now it is the same this year as last. The moth is having everything its own way, and just as long as the hot dry weather lasts the moth will continue to hatch and lay eggs.

Now it this be true and it is a demonstrated fact, why can we not spray and protect our fruit at the time the moth works on it? Of course last year the whole business was more or less an experiment, but this year we certainly ought to do better work. If we are going to succeed in this matter the work will have to be done thoroughly and at the proper time. Spraying poisons is simply with the law, or because we think we have to, and sometimes the work is only about half done and often with inferior material, certainly will not bring success. Urging the people to do a lot of unnecessary work with a spraying will not accomplish the desired result.

I have a proclamation or one of our private pamphlets, ordering no less than six sprayings before the moth commences to work on the fruit. We all know that the people do not like to be forced in this matter, and it is hard for us to expected that they will be willing to spray all spring and also through the summer. Too care should be taken to have the spraying done at a time when it will succeed, for the best results.

Many people do not favor the law, and unless it is operated more effectively and at less expense they may raise against it. One thing is certain, operating should be done if possible to fly and create more interest and a better feeling in regard to the matter among the people, and unless this is done success will not be secured.

In regard to the moth laying their eggs in the blossom. This year it has been proven to the satisfaction of nearly everybody that no codling moth eggs are laid in the blossoms. Those who have investigated the subject a few that have put the moth fruit that is not yet destroyed by this pest, and about two more sprayings would save a large proportion of it.

It is very easy to tell when to commence and when to stop spraying for the codling moth pest if we will only watch the temperature a little and also watch for the first worms' apples. Then we can easily tell when to commence spraying, for the moth will not hatch out in the spring till the temperature gets up to about 60 degrees, and the few that may hatch out in warm, sheltered localities will not lay their eggs unless the temperature averages about 60 degrees in the open air. This we see from although the trees came into bloom quite much earlier than last, some of them coming into bloom about the middle of April, there were no worms' apples to speak of till after the 1st of July. Yet many of our fruit growers had been spraying for about two weeks prior to July. It is very evident that the moth commences laying its eggs earlier than since the 19th of June and owing to the cooler weather this fall we find in June this year as I before stated, they came out very few eggs before July. In fact there was not one fruit grower in twenty that found a worm apple before that time. The worst failure is that many stopped spraying soon after fruit set, and now it is the same this year as last. The moth is having everything its own way, and just as long as the hot dry weather lasts the moth will continue to hatch and lay eggs.

Now if