

away the profits of the dairy. The greatest profit demands that the same person should always milk the same cow and not change.

CARE OF MILK.

1. Milking. The cow's udders should be brushed off and the teats wiped off with a damp cloth or washed off. The milker's hands should also be washed before milking, and after every few cows. It is just as easy and generally much cleaner to milk with dry hands. Milk gently yet quickly and the cow will give more milk. Milk thoroughly and you will generally get richer milk.

2. Remove the milk from the stable as soon as possible after milking, as it absorbs odors quickly; strain the milk at once and thoroughly.

3. Immediately after straining aerate the milk in a pure atmosphere by pouring the milk six or eight times from one vessel to another, repeat this operation about one half hour later and again in another half hour. When cooled to 60° F the milk may be put into the can, and then kept in a cool place, but not cold enough to freeze. When the milk is cooled cover the cans. The morning's milk may be treated in the same way (pouring three times at intervals), not put into the cans until it is cool. The third and fourth milking (if the milk is held as long) should be treated the same way, and not added to the rest of the milk in the can till well cooled. The aeration is very important and should be done right after milking and in a pure air. At this season of the year if the cows are properly handled and also the milk as indicated above, the milk can kept in a cool place and the new milk not put in till cold, the milk will keep in good condition for thirty-six hours. In no case will same milk be taken.

4. If the whey or skim milk is returned in the cans, they must be emptied as soon as they arrive at the house, the cans washed thoroughly with lukewarm water (comfortable to the hand) then scalded out with boiling water, turn them up to drain for a minute or two, and then lay them upon their sides with the cover off, so that the air may blow around and into them, till ready for the milk. In no case should a cloth be used to dry the cans after scalding. The empty cans should also be treated as above.

5. It is best that tin vessels only should be used, either for milking or holding the milk, and when through using them, wash at once, then scald and handle as far as possible exactly as indicated above for the cans; never use the hot water first, but after the cans have been washed with warm water. Wooden pails absorb the milk and it is almost impossible to keep them clean.

1. The milk in the cans should be well stirred, two or three times a day, to keep the cream from rising. Always stir the cream down before sending to factory as it may churn on the road and be lost to the test.

P. S.—During the summer the milk should be cooled quickly and so after aeration once place immediately in cold water and cool quickly to 60 degrees or below.

Dairying is one of the most profitable lines of work for the farmer in many parts of the State, but to make

the most out of it, to attain the largest measure of success it must be studied like any other business. Many factories and dairies are only a partial success because those who attempt to run them do not learn the business before starting into it. I have visited many places the past summer where many dollars (I was almost going to say hundreds of dollars) have been lost through ignorance. With the continual growth of the dairy industry there are opportunities for many wide awake young men if they will learn the business thoroughly. Inquiries frequently come asking for such help in factories and dairies. On the farm dairies, particularly in the more thinly settled districts, a large amount of cheese and butter is and will continue to be made. As this work generally falls to the ladies of the house, they are also invited to take this course. Experience and observation has demonstrated that an intelligent understanding of the dairy work renders it easier and more enjoyable, besides improving the product and adding to the profits.

Much of the above applies to the factory operator and practical butter-maker, but it is not without value to the milk producer, nor is he forgotten in the college work. The winter course offers instruction in breeds of live stock and their management, which includes dairy stock, also farm crops, feeding animals, farm drainage, irrigation, horticulture, entomology and veterinary science. If it can be arranged, practical work in carpentering and blacksmithing will be given in the college shop, also practical work in bandling and judging stock, in grafting and budding and in the treatment of diseased animals. All the important practical branches of farm work are touched upon, and the student is directed to sources of information that will be of use to him all through life. He is placed in touch with the best thinkers and investigators along the line of agricultural research, and his opportunities for mental and material improvement are very much advanced. Can any of our young farmers afford to miss such an opportunity?

A circular giving a full description of the winter courses in agriculture and domestic arts, may be obtained by addressing the president of the College, Prof. J. M. Tanner, Logan, Utah.
F. B. LINFIELD.

THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[Millennial Star, Nov. 19.]

Arrivals.—On Nov. 18, 1896, the following named Elders arrived here from Zion, per American Line steamer Belgeland: For the British mission—William R. Davis, Wales; David Archibald, Granite. For the Scandinavian mission—P. G. Hanson, Payson; Peter Erickson, Salt Lake City.

Fourteen missionaries from Zion arrived in Liverpool on November 18, 1896, per American Line steamer Weseland. Their names are as follows: For the British mission—Thomas Bennett, Eagle Rock, Idaho; James Blake, George H. Daniels, Riverport; Theodore C. Best, Mill Creek; Levi G. Richards, Salt Lake City; Joseph Nuttall, Provo; Vincent Pugmire, St. Charles, Idaho. For the Scandi-

navian mission—George A. Millerberg, Union; John A. Anderson, East Jordan; Dykes W. Sorenson, Ephraim; Hans T. Peterson, Smithfield; Andrew Dahlrud, Saltus. For the Swiss and German mission—Martin Schwab, Afton, Wyoming; F. Neunscwander, Thayne, Wyoming.

Releases and Appointments—William R. Davis has been appointed to labor as a traveling Elder in the Welsh conference.

David Archibald has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Scottish conference.

George R. Moses has been released from laboring as a traveling Elder in the Scottish conference to return home Dec. 3, 1896.

William Jones and Thos. S. Bladen have been released from laboring as traveling Elders in the Welsh conference to return home Dec. 3, 1896.

Henry Coulam has been released from laboring as a traveling Elder in the Leeds conference to return home Dec. 3, 1896.

Z. T. Derrick has been released from laboring as a traveling Elder in the Newcastle conference to return home December 3, 1896.

Thomas Bennett and Theodore C. Best have been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Liverpool conference.

James Blake has been appointed to labor as a traveling Elder in the Manchester conference.

George H. Daniels has been appointed to labor as a traveling Elder in the Cheltenham conference.

Levi G. Richards has been appointed to labor as a traveling Elder in the Sheffield conference.

Joseph Nuttall has been appointed to labor as a traveling Elder in the Leeds conference.

Vincent Pugmire has been appointed to labor as a traveling Elder in the Newcastle conference.

YOUNG LADIES' CONFERENCE.

Minutes of the Y. L. M. I. A. quarterly conference held in the Assembly hall, Dec. 1st, 1896, Superintendent Mary A. Freeze, presiding. Meeting opened by singing. Prayer by Sister Lucy W. Smith; singing. Roll call showing twenty-two associations represented. Minutes read and approved.

A sketch of the life of Christ was given by Miss Emily Caldwell.

Counselor Nellie C. Taylor spoke on the necessity of the daughters of Zion studying the life of Christ that they may be prepared to do His will. Of the object of life; said youth is the time for preparation.

Superintendent Freeze spoke of the necessity of a testimony that Jesus is the Christ; of the blessing we are enjoying in living in the day when Prophets are instructing us how to obtain this knowledge; of the need of pure, humble lives; and of the beautiful example we have of the life of our Prophet.

Counselor Mary P. Young spoke on the subject of street etiquette, and of proper dress and deportment, showing that the refinement which makes us true ladies should be the ambition of the daughters of Zion.

Counselor M. H. Tingey of the gen-