

Two meetings were held here on the 8th at Brother Bates's house, and many of the Tuba Saints came over. There is plenty of fruit here, and we were well entertained. I returned to Tuba after the meetings, and Brother Hatch proceeded on the following morning in company with J. N. Smith and D. S. Rogers for Utah. After assisting the Tuba folks in arranging a suitable plan for school house I left their quiet town on the morning of the 11th, per buckboard, camped about fifty miles on the road, at Tauner's tank, surrounded by luxuriant grass and fat cattle. On the 12th we nooned, and were well entertained at Brother Brookbank's; continuing, we reached Flagstaff at 4 p.m. and at 8:45 reached Holbrook, from which point Snowflake was reached the next day per wagon, after a trip of about 435 miles, occupying in all about eighteen days.

Very respectfully,
ALLEN FROST.

UTAH AT THE FAIR.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18, 1893.—In a former communication I gave an outline of Utah's exhibit at the World's Fair of her mining industries. I will now endeavor to speak briefly of her agricultural representation. The agricultural building together with its annex covers twelve acres of ground—more than one of our large Salt Lake City blocks. It stands quite near the shore of Lake Michigan, and in form resembles the letter L, one portion being 500 feet long and the other 200 feet. The building cost \$618,000, and is so planned in its details as to give all the accommodation desired by the farmers. The many groups of statuary that adorn the exterior of the building, combined with Corinthian pillars fifty feet high at the entrance, give the structure a striking appearance. In this building all products of the soil, and also agricultural implements and machinery of all kinds are exhibited. The floor space here as well as in all the other large buildings on the Fair grounds is regularly laid out in sections, with broad alleys passing through it crossing each other in right angles. For each state and territory in the Union is allotted a space corresponding to the stock they have to exhibit; the same, of course, is the case with all foreign countries represented.

The Utah booth or section occupies a space of 60x25 feet near the center of the building. It is inclosed by plain railing and wooden arches, the latter being surmounted by ten bee-hives, the emblem of Utah. Prof. J. W. Sanborn, chief of the Utah agricultural department at the Fair and who also superintended the collection of its various specimens on exhibit, decided in the onset that what little means had been appropriated should be spent on the exhibits themselves, and not on superfluous ornamentation. It was supposed that this would not detract from the attention that the farmer and scientist might feel disposed to bestow on Utah, even if it did not exactly please the critical eye of the artist. Utah's booth in charge of our genial and good natured citizen, Geo. D. Pyper, Esq. has the states of Ohio and Illinois for its neighbors on the north, Washington on the east, and Nevada

on the south. The chief point of interest to most visitors in the Utah department is the method of irrigation adopted by the citizens of our Territory, which is practically illustrated by a large relief map on exhibition. This map shows the Bothwell canal system in the south end of Malheur valley and the northern part of the valley of the Great Salt Lake; also the mountains, the windings of Bear river and the Malad, and one corner of the Lake; the canal itself with its different branches, head-gates, etc., is accurately drawn; and it also shows the various irrigation methods used in the raising of small grain, vegetables, fruit trees, etc. The map, which is drawn on a scale of eight inches to the mile, is 11 x 19 feet in size. As a further help to the visitor in forming correct ideas of irrigation, there is quite a collection of photos, illustrating canals, head-gates, mountain streams, farm houses, artesian wells, flumes in process of irrigation, and many other points connected with watering process for grain-raising purposes. Beside this, there are two oil paintings—the handiwork of Mr. Elsie of Salt Lake City—of which one shows the primitive irrigation process of the Platte Indians, and the other the opening of the first irrigation ditch made in Utah by President Brigham Young and party in 1847. This was actually the commencement of systematic irrigation within the boundaries of the United States; I was the ditch first made by the Utah pioneers conveying the waters of City Creek onto the present site of Salt Lake City. Eastern people seem to be particularly interested in irrigation it being something new and novel in their experience; and several parties who previously had entertained very erroneous ideas regarding irrigation were reassured themselves when leaving the Utah booth to the effect that they had learned more on this particular point in ten minutes by examining the relief map and photographic illustrations on exhibition than during all their previous life. A number of visitors, however, conceive of the idea that irrigation must necessarily be coupled with a great deal of hard work—a point well taken, and one gentleman remarked that he would not like to live in a country where he would have to depend upon irrigation for raising a crop. "Perhaps not," replied the man in charge of the Utah booth, "but sometimes when you New Yorkers are down on your knees praying for rain, we Utahians simply turn on the water and raise our crops." The Eastern man had no more to say. The answer was so much more appropriate and striking just now, when the whole country is suffering from drouth.

In five large glass cases labelled Fruits of Irrigation are exhibited specimens of the grain in stalk and grasses raised in the Territory of Utah; in one of these the articles are rather artistically arranged so as to form a half circle in imitation of the sunbeam. On a long table, in large glass jars, a fine exhibit of seeds of all kinds is properly arranged so as to draw the attention of the visitor. This includes all the different kinds of cereals produced in the Territory by means of irrigation. Both American and foreign commissioners

and other representative men have commented very favorably upon these productions; and a few of them, after studying the method of irrigation and its results, have become sufficiently interested to make arrangement to pay Utah a visit, with a view to learning more of that wonderful discovery which has turned a "perfect desert" into a fruitful field. Prominent among such men are Leon Vassiere, French commissioner on agriculture, and Dr. Rev. Pol. Eberhard Ramm, professor of agriculture at the Royal Agricultural Academy at Bonn on the Rhine, Germany. A commissioner from Russia who lately visited the Utah pavilion was unusually interested in the "science" of irrigation and contemplates a visit to the Rocky mountains to see for himself.

Among the other exhibits from Utah may be mentioned the dairy products, which are well represented. There are also sixteen samples of Utah soil on exhibit, taken from different localities, and samples of water from five of the principal rivers in the Territory. Over twenty different kinds of grasses are shown, including the alfalfa, commonly known in the West as lucern; the sample on exhibition of this to Utah most valuable grass has been pronounced by many the best on the Fair grounds; also the specimens of lawn grass seed are very good, so much so that the Kentuckian himself almost feels jealous at the thought that Utah can produce a better specimen of blue grass than the identical state of which that lovely grass plant is a native.

There are five exhibits of forage plants from the Utah Agricultural college; there are also specimens of the sugar cane measuring sixteen feet in length. There were also four specimens of Utah potatoes, which were considered the best of any one on the grounds, but they decayed to such an extent that they had to be removed, and the new crop has not come in yet. The sugar beet is well represented in its different stages of growth, and the samples of sugar from the Utah Sugar Company's plant, at Lehi, receives considerable attention; the latter exhibit secured a Fair medal, the first prize so far awarded the Utah agricultural exhibit; leading men from Germany and other countries where the sugar industry is carried on have been very inquisitive as to how successful the sugar beet has proven in Utah.

Southern Utah or our so-called Dixie is fairly represented in this department; among the exhibits from that portion of the Territory are sweet potatoes, mangel-wurtzel (a species of red beet), carrots, turnips, peanuts, walnuts, almonds, cotton, cotton seeds, etc.

The sheep and wool products are not forgotten. A large national flag made exclusively from lamb skins (Rowe, Morris and Summerhays company exhibitors) attracts as much attention as any one article in the department; it is considered one of the novelties of the Agricultural building; an artificial sheep made from wool and feathers, the property of Charles Crane Esq., is another object of attraction in the Utah section.

The exhibits of salt made by the simple process of evaporation and also fine salts, manufactured from the