almost a complete sheet of ice, although places where the current was most rapid were still glistening with the running waters. The old stage driver said it was all right now to cross with a loaded wagon; but as we neared the shore we climbed off, feeling decidedly more comfortable on our feet; and indeed it was interesting to see the team scramble and slip and slide as it wound its way across the great sheet of ice about a quarter of a mile wide. The old gentleman told how he tested the strength of the ice. He led one horse over at a time, and then pulled the wagon over. He didn't really know that the ice would hold up all the outfit together, but determined to try it, and over he went. He said that last winter he lost a horse about the middle of the stream. The animal's hind foot broke through, and as they could not get him out they shot him.

Having unloaded us at the hotel, and as our teamster was in the act of unhitching, his team ran away. It was very dark and was snowing hard. The engineers came out of the pump house to assist, and not being acquainted with the outfit overlooked unhitching one tug. They removed the bridles to lead the team to the barn, and as the wagon commenced to follow the team became frightened and dashed across the railroad track. The wagon tongue caught under the rail, which extricated the team from the wagon and away they went and soon were lost in the darkness. A search was made but in vain. Later, two young men started towards the river after the team. They got out about five miles and lost their way, wandering in the snow and darkness for some time. One was sure his course towards the river was right; the other towards the station. The latter was so sure that he bet two dollars with the other, and prevailed to get him to come his way, and fortunately they were saved the unhappy experience of being left out over night. The team was not found.

As Elder Harper and the stage driver reached the river on Thursday night the stream was entirely uncrossable. After lingering for some time in the darkness, not having any matches with which to light a fire, they concluded to try Starr's ferry eight miles up the river. Arriving there they experienced the same difficulty and it was along towards night the next day before they reached the station, having almost perished during the night out in the open county. HOME INDUSTRY.

SAN JUAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the San Juan Stake of Zion was held at Monticello, San Juan county, Utah November 21st and in the afternoon of the 22nd, 1896, the morning being taken up by the Sabbath school.

The presidency of the Stake, eight of the High Council and some few of the Bishops were present.

The wards were reported to be in a pretty fair condition spiritually, but not so good financially on account of failure of crops.

The remarks made and instructions given at the conference were of an inspiring nature, all tending to encourage and inspire faith in the listeners to a renewal of good works in the Gospel. The theme was principally on the duties of the Saints and their relationship to God. The personality of Deity and the atonement of Christ was beautifully illustrated by a lately returned Elder from the Samoan Islands, Louis Burnham. The general and local authorities were unanimously sustained.

CHARLES E. WATSON,
Stake Clerk.

THE U. A. C. AT LOGAN.

The Utah Agricultural College was organized late in the fall of 1889 with Prof. J. W. Sanborn, B. S., as president and also director of the Experiment Station. The location of the college is picturesque, being situated east of the city of Logan on the bench land at the foot of the Wasatch mountains. The college overlooks the city, and commands a view of Cache valley ten to fifteen miles westward and thirty to forty miles north and south. The growth of the college has been phenomenal and it can more justly boast of being the largest and best equipped educational institution in the intermountain region.

The county of Cache and Logan City gave 100 acres of land as a location for the college and station, and the Legislature in three years gave $180,000, nearly all of which was spent in buildings and equipment. During the past three years $37,000 has been added to this for buildings and running expenses. The main college building is 342 feet long and 190 feet deep in the center when complete. (The center front, 80 feet square, is not yet built.) There is a well lighted basement, one-half below the level of the ground and three floors above this. The income of the college and station this year from all sources will be $52,000. Large additions are being made to the library and to the equipment of all the departments. The faculty consists of twenty-seven professors and assistants and last year 497 students were registered.

Six courses are offered by the college, agricultural, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, domestic arts, commercial and general science, all four year courses. In agriculture, domestic arts and commercial science, a two years' course is offered, and in the two forms a short winter course is offered, 10 to 12 weeks commencing with the 5th of January. Prof. Sanborn aimed to lay a broad foundation for the course in agriculture and so the facilities for instruction in the technical agricultural branches are very good indeed considering the age of the institution. There is a good barn and stable, a piggery, a poultry house, a veterinary laboratory, a greenhouse, and a dairy. In addition there is the station farm where experiments in pasturing, in the growth of fodder crops and grain, in fruit and vegetables, and in forestry are in progress.

The dairy, of which I wish particularly to speak, is I believe as well equipped as any college dairy to be found this side of Iowa. The floor space occupied is 36 by 80 feet, in the basement of the main college building. This space is divided into separate rooms, for the boiler and engines, for milk testing, buttermaking and cheesemaking, and provided also with a cheese curing room, a cold room, an ice house and a store room. The apparatus is quite complete, consisting of a boiler and engine, steam and hand Babcock testers, oiltest churn, hand and power separators, four styles of churns and three of butterworkers, three cream vats, one milk vat, four cheese vats, two styles of cheese presses, deepsetting tanks and four styles of deepsetting cans, also all the necessary dairy glass and tinware. The dairy is heated by steam and lighted by electricity throughout.

This year the dairy is purchasing milk in addition to the supply from the station herd, and will thus be run on the factory as well as on the home dairy plan. As the work in the dairy has to fit in with the regular college classroom and laboratory work, cheese is made only on Mondays, and butter making and milk testing the other days of the week. All the operations of the dairy are performed by the students under the direction of instructors. The milk purchased is paid for at so much per pound of butter fat, and thus the method will be practically illustrated to the class. The milk is now delivered to the dairy every second day, but gets in in good condition. The following is a copy of the instructions given to each patron:

THE PRODUCTION OF GOOD MILK.

1. The milk from cows in good health only should be sent.

3. Cows cannot produce good milk unless they have good food, clean and well saved. To produce milk profitably cows require a plentiful supply of food. Good feeding is the only economic feeding.

3. To produce a plentiful flow of milk cows should have an abundant supply of water. To produce good milk they require pure water. Cows should have all they will drink of pure water at least twice a day, and three times is better. In very cold weather it pays to see that the cows are not compelled to drink out of a frozen pond or an iced trough.

4. Salt is another necessity for cows to enable them to do the best work they are capable of, in the production of milk. Some religiously salt their cows once a week and that on the first day. It is better to righteously salt them seven days in the week. It is the paying way. The method is simple; keep trough with a little salt in it that the cows may have access to at all times. In the stable a salt box fastened to the end of the manger is a good thing to hold the salt.

5. In the winter cows have to be kept warm. If not kept in a comfortable place they are kept warm at the expense of the food they eat. The stable should, however, be well ventilated, kept well cleaned and free from foul odors. Gypsum is a good thing to sprinkle on the floor to keep down odors.

6. The greatest profit in dairying is consistent with the greatest cleanliness, gentleness and intelligence on the part of the dairyman. Read, think and act intelligently. The person who unnecessarily drives, abuses, beats or kicks his cow, or even speaks harshly or irritatingly to her is taking money out of his own pocket. He is throwing