

that is served upon the table without being washed. This we should always remember. Gave some fine points in regard to the handling of milk and cream, and the manufacturing thereof into butter and cheese. A good branch of farming whereby labor is increased all the year round.

THIRD SESSION, TUESDAY, JAN. 18.

At the Taylorsville wardhouse, 10 a. m., Director Foster gave an interesting paper upon Dry Farming. The greatest point is to learn to retain the moisture in the soil. He recommended fall plowing to a depth of from 10 to 12 inches with the best kind of plow obtainable, as the "secretary," and then as early as possible in the spring give it a shallow harrowing and pulverize the surface as finely as possible by using a harrow called the Acme, or other implements doing good work in that direction. He also gave some good hints in regard to the caring for an orchard; stated that plants are like animals, in need of constant food, so as to be able to mature best. The reason why the apple crop is giving out in Utah, he thought, was because the trees were neglected in the way of feeding and cultivating.

Prof. Linfield lectured upon Dairy Farming. He said it was the highest type of farming as it went into the manufacturing as well as the producing business. It also improved the farm, as nothing of great value is sold from the farm, while in other ways of farming, by selling fodder products, farms were run down. He gave figures to show that there was great profit in running even a small dairy on the farm. He did not go much upon certain breeds of stock, but rather upon selection of the best developed milk cow, as he had found good cows in common breeds. He did not believe much in cross breeding the stock. Gave some valuable hints in regard to the rearing of calves and heifers, so as to make them become good milkers. Also gave some points in regard to the best summer and winter feed for cows.

FOURTH SESSION, 2 P. M.

A very interesting paper, prepared by Bishop Heber Bennion, was read. Subject, Fruit on the Farm. Its Care, Culture and Profit.

Director Foster next gave a paper upon the Feeding Problems, the Value in Different Kinds of Food for Different Purposes. For milk cows lucern, first crop, should be cut when it commenced to go into bloom. Cornfodder makes a good balance ration with lucern, while for fattening beef the corn should be added in a chopped condition and fed dry. Beets also make a good feed with lucern and cornfodder. Skim milk with lucern and corn is a good balance ration for hogs, and charcoal should be added. Working horses should have grain feed with lucern.

Prof. Linfield answered some questions in regard to the treatment of dairy cows and other kinds of farming stock in general. He gave some valuable points for the establishment of a good cow pasture by sowing down with a mixture of 6 to 8 different kinds of clover and grasses as a combination so that when one kind gives out another will start, and thereby keep up for a longer period and supply better food for the stock. He recommended to feed the bran and all chopped grain in a dry state. The meeting adjourned to meet at Riverton the next day at 10 a. m.

Judging from the good turnout by the farmers and their wives to these meetings, and the many interesting questions asked by them, we are pleased to acknowledge that the farmers in this county are on the right road for progressing, as in no instance have we witnessed a greater interest, a better feeling of inquiry and a more

progressive spirit manifested, than in these four meetings. The professors from the college were very much pleased with the proceedings and indeed felt to give to the people the very best they had. And our sincere hope is that these feelings will still increase until we who are taking upon us this noble calling in life will reach to perfection and thereby glorify our State and country. There were representative farmers from East Mill Creek, Big and South Cottonwoods, Granger, Hunter, West Jordan, Granite, Sugar House, Forest Dale, Farmers, Murray, Taylorsville and Mill Creek wards, present at these meetings.

J. H. PARRY, President.
N. D. JENSEN, Secretary.

MARYLAND CONFERENCE

Baltimore City, Jan. 5, 1898.

The Maryland conference of the Eastern states mission of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was appointed by Elder H. T. Robertson to be held at Mt. Savage, Ale. county, Md., on the 23rd and 24th of October, 1897. The Elders were all notified of the conference by the president, who wished them all to be present.

On Saturday morning, October 23rd, at 10 a. m., the conference began under the direction of Elder H. T. Robertson. After the opening exercises we partook of the emblems of the body of Christ.

Elder A. P. Kesler then bore his testimony to the truth of this work in which we are engaged. The Elders also testified of the work we are engaged in to be of God, and some related incidents illustrating the mercy of God to them.

Conference was then adjourned till 2 p. m., after singing and benediction by Elder L. D. Brown.

The Saints were very kind to all, and invitations were extended to partake of the necessities of life.

At 2 p. m. conference was held at the same place, in the house of Syres Collins. After singing and prayer Elder M. M. Decker delivered a discourse, dwelling mainly on the first principles of the Gospel, and also exhorted the Saints to live so as to obtain the blessings of the Lord.

Elders S. S. Florence and G. M. White addressed the congregation a short time, emphasizing the necessity of faith.

Elder H. T. Robertson then occupied the pulpit for a few moments, showing that baptism is necessary to obtain salvation and proving that immersion is the proper mode.

At 7:30 p. m., after the opening exercises, Elder A. P. Kesler stated it would be well for the Saints absent from the other services to have an opportunity to bear their testimony, and several brethren responded.

Elder P. R. Gillespie occupied a few moments speaking of the Gospel. He was followed by Elders L. D. Brown and H. D. Hogan. Elder Kesler then addressed the congregation, and the services were brought to a close by singing and benediction.

A baby was then blessed, and a young man asked to be administered to for the benefit of his health. The Elders had complied and he arose and stated he felt relieved. He acknowledged the hand of the Lord in this.

A Priesthood meeting was then held and the report of each Elder was heard. These were encouraging. We closed by asking God's blessings on the Elders, and the conference adjourned till 10 a. m. Sunday.

On Sunday morning we met in the Odd Fellow's hall at 10 a. m. After the opening exercises the president welcomed the people and explained the purpose of our meeting.

Elder M. M. Decker occupied a few minutes, and he was followed by Nathan Thomas. Both dwelt upon the first two principles of the Gospel.

Elder Kesler addressed the congregation on the subject of the resurrection.

Conference adjourned till 2 p. m.

At 2 p. m. the house was well filled, and the Gospel was explained in a simple form. After the evening services were over conference was adjourned till the spring of 1898.

The Elders were assigned their fields of labor, and on Monday morning, October 25th, they separated.

If any one has friends in the state of Maryland and wish the Elders to call on them address H. T. Robertson, 666 W. Saratoga Street, Baltimore City.
L. D. BROWN.

UTAH WEATHER IN DECEMBER.

U. S. department of agriculture, climate and crop service of the weather bureau, Utah section, J. H. Smith, section director. Salt Lake City, Utah—Report for December, 1897.

The mean temperature for the State was 22.7 degrees; highest monthly mean, 32.4 degrees at St. George; lowest monthly mean, 6.7 degrees at Fort Duchesne; highest temperature recorded was 58 degrees at Pinto, Washington county, on the 12th; lowest temperature recorded was 19 degrees below zero at Loa and Scipio, on the 20th; range of temperature for the State, 87 degrees.

Average for the State, 1.16 inches; greatest monthly amount recorded, 2.80 inches at Huntsville; least amount recorded, .06 inches at Loa.

Giles, 1 inch; Pahreah, 3 inches; Snowville, 3 inches; Promontory, 4 inches; St. George, 5 inches; Ogden, 6 inches; Heber, 6 inches; Thistle, 7 inches; Salt Lake City, 9 inches; Parowan, 9 inches; Cisco, 10 inches; Frisco, 10 inches; Corinne, 11 inches; Vernal, 11 inches; Ferron, 11 inches; Moab, 11 inches; Fort Duchesne, 12 inches; Minersville 15 inches; Levan, 16 inches; Pinto, 16 inches; Mt. Pleasant, 19 inches, and Soldier Summit, 25 inches.

Average number of clear days, 10; partly cloudy, 7; cloudy, 8, and days on which .01 of an inch or more precipitation occurred, 5. There was 48 per cent of sunshine at Salt Lake City, and 58 per cent (estimated) at Ferron, Emery county, during the month.

Prevailing direction, north. The total movement of Salt Lake City was 3,436 miles, and the maximum velocity 30 miles per hour from the south on the 14th.

Thunderstorms—Giles, 1st; Parowan, 8th.

Sundogs—Pinto, 21st; Snowville, 17th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th.

Fogs—Frisco, 17th and 23rd.

Ferron—Night of 8th and 9th heavy west wind; 8th, 10th and 11th, sounds heard resembling earthquake shocks—not substantiated—Henry Cullum.

Levan—Winter wheat is well protected under a good cover of snow, and is considered all right—Wm. Brown. St. George—Depth of snow on ground at end of month, a trace. The snow has remained to some extent on the ground since it commenced on the 18th. This is almost unprecedented for St. George—James G. Bleak. Vernal—This has been the coldest December known here in 21 years—R. Voltman.

The second week of the big cotton mill strike in New England opened at the principal centers with both sides apparently as determined on a hold-out as at the inauguration of the contest. No attempt was made to open the gates of the big corporation mills at New Bedford, Biddeford or Lewiston. Many operatives are leaving to seek employment in other mill centers.