

tasy ought to be dreaded, and the dread of it ought to be instilled into every heart, and into the heart of every child, so that it will grow up loving the truth, loving the Church, hating iniquity, clinging to that which is virtuous and pure and that which will preserve the Spirit of God. We all should seek to shun everything that will bring darkness upon us. We have been told during this Conference how necessary it is that we should follow the guidance of God's servants. Why, everything depends upon this. I would rather get down on my knees, in the most abject manner, before my fellow servants, and beg them to forgive me and to tell me what to do, than to have them feel that I was doing anything that was in opposition to their wishes or contrary to their counsel. I have always had this feeling; I trust I always shall have. And yet among my acquaintances I am not credited with having a lack of independence. We all no doubt feel as though death is nothing compared with grieving the Spirit of God and doing those things that will cause a loss of the fellowship of the Saints of God and communion with the Holy Ghost. These are dreadful things to do, and I would like to impress upon you the importance of this. Some men and women treat lightly their standing in the Church. They think they can grieve their brethren and sisters and it will not harm themselves. But it is dangerous ground. We should refrain from it.

In my early boyhood I received the Spirit of God in bowing obedience to the commands of God. It has been the sweetest thing that I ever felt. It has been my fortune during my life to be in a great variety of situations and circumstances. I have preached the Gospel in extreme poverty. I have gone through a great many vicissitudes. I have also been in positions where I had all that man could desire, so far as the gratification of earthly things was concerned. But I wish to bear testimony this afternoon to you that there is nothing on the earth, nothing that man can taste or experience that is so sweet, so happyfying, so full of delight, as the presence of the Spirit of God. It fills the soul with joy that is inexpressible. And I have had this in the midst of poverty and hard times. It has made my life an exceedingly happy one. I have thought that no man on the earth was so happy a man or lived so happy a life as I have. And it has been due to the fact that God has given to me His Holy Spirit. I would like to always have this. When I do not feel happy I know there is something wrong, and I endeavor to find it out. I want to live every minute in close communion with the Spirit of God. Pardon me for alluding to my own experience, but the point that I wish to make is this: if our children can get that Spirit, and they are taught to cherish it, they will not be so easily led into sin. They will think, "I cannot part with this precious gift. I cannot grieve this Holy Spirit." They should be taught to have it with them in the morning and at night, and when they awake in the night; to have it in all their thoughts, in all their words and in all their actions. And then what a happy people we will be! This earth will be a heaven to us, and all associated with it will be joyful, and we will be the happiest people, the most intelligent people, because the Spirit of God al-

ways brings intelligence. There will be none like us, and we will set an example to all peoples on this, like we do upon everything else. If we are strong in honesty, we will draw honest men to us; and the day is not far distant when the honesty of this people will be so well known and their integrity so well established that men will come here and bring their money here, because the Latter-day Saints will be an honest people whom they can trust.

We have got to set the world an example in these directions, as well as in the carrying out of all enterprises; show them that they can be done without stealing, without speculation of any kind. We have got to show them that government can be carried on without resort to those base arts and miserable tricks and practices that prevail elsewhere and that are thought essential to success. This people must rise above these things. Those who resort to them will go down; for God will not bless them. This is His work. It is not man's work. Everybody will find that God is at the helm. He will control and overrule the affairs of this Territory and this State, for His glory. For this is His Zion. He has founded it, and He will continue to care for it. He will control everything for its good and for the happiness of His people and for the success of His glorious purposes. Therefore, men may plot, men may contrive, men may indulge in machinations; but God will sweep them aside, and He will bring to pass His purposes and His salvation. We shall stand as a beacon light to the nations; for there is no hope on the earth, unless it is with us. Upon every institution of man is written "decay." It the elements of perpetuity are not to be found among this people, then there are none to be found upon the face of the earth.

Before I sit down I desire to bear testimony to this being the truth. You have heard it borne testimony to by all the brethren. I testify that this is the truth of heaven, and that God is with this people. God is leading this Church. God is with His servant Wilford Woodruff. God is with His Apostles. God will sustain them and all the men who have the Priesthood and are endeavoring to magnify their office and calling.

God grant that we may live worthy of these things. Let us keep the commandments of God; pay our tithing and our donations. The Lord that increased the widow's cruse of oil and the barrel of meal can multiply His blessings upon us. God bless you all, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

ADULTERATIONS OF MILK.

An editorial under the heading, "Testing Adulterated Milk," in the *EVENING NEWS* of Saturday, the 18th, is the immediate cause of this article. I thought that perhaps a few notes on the best methods of detecting milk adulteration might be of interest, and perhaps of practical value to some of our readers.

Human nature seems to be the same the world over. The greed for gain, the haste to become rich, the ambition to get the largest possible return for the least possible outlay, seems to be everywhere present. The adulteration of many kinds of manufactured products is all too common, but it is the adulteration of our food products that is of most importance to us, as it not only affects

the pocket but may also assail the health. These matters should be subjects for legislative action, not only in the different states, but by the National government. The petty thief who robs the consumer of his goods by selling him an adulterated article for the genuine, should be treated the same as any other thief, so that society may be protected from his depredations.

The adulteration of milk is unfortunately too common, not only in our cities, but also in those districts where milk is sold to butter and cheese factories. The practice of adulteration is by no means of recent origin, though the means of detecting it is. The most common methods of milk adulteration is either skimming (removing some of the cream) or watering. Other forms, except perhaps the use of preservatives, are so rare, that but little notice need be taken of them.

The detection of these adulterations belongs largely to the field of the chemist, though it does not require much chemical knowledge to test milk. In case there is suspicion of disease germs being in the milk, a biological examination may be necessary. But as the infection generally arises from the milk being delivered from a home where the disease is present, or (particularly in the case of typhoid fever) in the use of impure water to wash or rinse the milk vessels or perchance to adulterate the milk, a thorough inspection will generally check those evils and render a biological examination unnecessary except in rare cases.

Those who would like to be thoroughly sure on these points have the remedy in their own hands, if they will take the trouble to Pasteurize their milk. Any home possesses the necessary apparatus for the work. Take an ordinary Mason jar, or a milk bottle, (size will depend on the amount of milk to be treated) wash thoroughly, scald, fill with milk, and put on the cover; take a tin pail, (8 or 10 quart size) perforate the bottom of a tin plate and place it bottom up in the pail and stand the bottle of milk on this. Fill the pail with warm water up to the level of the neck of the jar or bottle, put the whole on the stove and heat the water to 165 degrees F. Hold at this temperature for half an hour, when the jar of milk should be removed and cooled quickly. Those who have no thermometer may bring the water just to a boil, then remove from the stove immediately (delay will give a cooked taste) and keep the milk in the water for half an hour, then cool and keep cool. This treatment will kill or so awaken all disease germs as to render them harmless, particularly if the milk is afterward kept on ice. This treatment also increases the keeping qualities of the milk, by twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and makes it a much safer food for infants at all seasons of the year. The Year Book of the department of Agriculture at Washington D. C., describes this matter thoroughly and probably may be had on application.

The detection of adulteration as at present practiced, is like many other things, the result of a process of evolution. Three or four instruments were formerly used. The lactometer, gave the relative weight of the milk. Milk is heavier than water, and so the addition of water made the milk relatively lighter. But cream had the same effect and skimmed milk is heavier than whole