

4. It is evident from these tests that, with the price of lucern as reported, (\$3.75 per ton) cows may be fed at a food cost in winter of less than nine cents a day per 1,000 pounds live weight, even with cows that will produce one pound of butter or more a day.

5. The test also shows that, with the right kind of cows, butter fat may be produced during the winter at a cost of not more than nine cents per pound.

6. The cows which were the largest eaters per 1,000 pounds per live weight, were, without exception, the largest and most economic producers.

Anyone interested in this experiment can obtain the bulletin, free of cost, by applying to Luther Foster, director Utah experiment station, Logan, Utah.

### LAND BOARD REPORT.

As stated in Tuesday night's NEWS, the State board of land commissioners were in session considering the report of selectors Reese and Ferron in regard to their labors in the southern and southeastern part of the State. The following is the report of Messrs. Reese and Ferron in full:

To the Honorable State Board of Land Commissioners, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Gentlemen—Since our last report to you we have, in accordance with your instructions, made an additional selection of mineral land, embracing 640 acres situated at the head of Big Cottonwood canyon and adjoining Brighton, the well-known summer resort. This land was returned by the government surveyors as "mineral," and is so marked on the official plats, and therefore meets the requirements of your instructions, which were to make as strong a test case as possible for the purpose of ascertaining if the terms of our enabling act will permit the selection of mineral land. The selection is in the immediate vicinity of Scott hill, which is known to contain valuable mines, and is, according to common opinion, "mineral." Aside from this it is valuable on account of its close proximity to Brighton, and furthermore it is first-class grazing land.

Our next selection was made on Green river, commencing near the crossing of the Rio Grande Western railway and running northerly about nine miles. The land here selected consists principally of bottoms and some adjoining low benches. It can be irrigated from Green river at comparatively little expense, and will, no doubt, attract plenty of settlers when the merits of the country are once made known to the general public. The land is a light, sandy soil, containing some of the alkaline salts slightly in excess at some points. But it produces well and naturally gets better the more it is cultivated, which is confirmed by the experience of all the settlers in the neighborhood. We were especially attracted by a farm of eighty acres, which we were told by everybody was a "greasewood flat" twenty-one months ago and is this year producing three crops of lucern; a part of the field contained a good crop of corn, and another part a good stand of wheat and oats.

The climate is warmer than in most parts of the State, the seasons longer, and snow very seldom falls. The soil seems well adapted to garden vegetables, such as onions, lettuce, radishes, peas, pumpkins, squashes, watermelons, cantaloupe, etc., which we found growing luxuriantly. Fruit trees of all kinds seem to thrive, and the various small fruits were also doing well. We believe that, with

thorough farming, this land will show as favorable results as the average land of any other section of the State. Some of the older settlers still use wheels to raise the water from the river, and we were told that a good wheel could be built for about \$150, which would furnish water for forty acres of land, and this is corroborated by our own judgment and observation. Some parties on the west side of the river have taken out a canal sufficient for 1,000 acres of land, and this canal has been in constant operation for over ten years, which proves the feasibility of taking water by that method out of the river. We are of the opinion that a canal and dam, sufficient to furnish water for all the land selected (2,440 acres), can be built above the canal just referred to for a sum not to exceed \$3,000. Land under the canal which has been built is selling at \$25 per acre, including the water-right.

Green river is the largest river in the State, and affords excellent opportunities for the investment of capital. A survey were are told, has been made under the auspices of certain Colorado parties, showing that an expenditure of \$60,000 would bring water to over 50,000 acres of land, which is surely a good investment.

The market for the produce will be in Colorado, where the demand is being supplied from a much greater distance. There seems to be a scarcity of timber and wood for fuel, and the former will have to be brought in by railroad; coal, of which there is an abundance in the vicinity, will have to furnish the necessary fuel.

Our next visit was to the San Rafael valley. We here found two settlers who were making a success at farming, as far as production is concerned. The climatic conditions, soil, productions and market are the same as on Green river, and, according to all accounts, sufficient water for all the land comes down the creek up to the early part of July, which seems sufficient to mature the crops. The water then diminishes for several weeks, but is again increased by the August showers in time to irrigate the third and fourth crops of lucern, and also the orchards. We found that there was not as much land in this valley as we had been led to expect, and we believe that about 12,000 acres will take in all the available bottoms and benches.

There seems to be something peculiar about this valley; it certainly has good land and water and is not far from a railroad, yet despite these advantages, it seems to repel the settler. People will come in, take up land, stay a year or two and leave again, and we can assign no reason unless it is because of the bad roads in and out of the valley, which are quite sandy and rocky, similar to the Utah Dixie roads. Believing that it is your policy to have only such lands selected as are immediately available and in demand, we have not made any definite selection here, but have gathered sufficient necessary data to make selections whenever you may deem it advisable and desirable.

On our return we selected 250 acres of building-stone lands, yielding the same stone as that out of which the city and county building, the McCormick block, the Knutsford hotel and numerous other buildings in Salt Lake City are built. We also selected 640 acres of coal land lying in the vicinity of Castle Gate and furnishing the same kind of coal as that camp. We deem it very important that these mineral, coal and rock selections be crowded through the department at Washington, as such lands certainly have much greater value (within certain limits) than ordinary grazing lands or poor arable lands, and should therefore be preferred.

After this we proceeded to the former Camp Floyd or Fort Crittenden military

reservation, recently restored, under special conditions, to the public domain, and where we selected 6,840 acres of as good land as can be found in Utah, barring irrigation facilities. This land is situated near the towns of Cedar Fort and Fairfield and adjoins and connects their fields. The water question is here of the greatest importance. There are one or two small flowing wells, and a Mr. Bohn from Leadville, Col., who has been sinking shafts or wells, finds water in abundance at a depth of fifty or sixty feet. It seems as if the whole valley was underlaid by a strong sheet of water, which mechanical ingenuity should be able to bring to the surface for irrigation purposes. This land being of excellent quality, level, surrounded by the Tintic, Mercur, Ophir and other mining districts and near to the centers of population, we think the selection a good investment. The Mr. Bohn above mentioned has covered all the land we have selected, and much more besides, with placer claim locations, but it is our opinion that he considers the land very desirable simply for agricultural purposes, and that all his operations have that feature as the object in view. His mineral locations are void, as there is no mineral on the land.

### IN RICH COUNTY.

GARDEN CITY, Rich, County, Utah, September 2, 1896.

It has been a long time since we have been heard from in the columns of the NEWS, hence a few items may be of interest to many readers of your valuable paper.

Harvesting is in full blast, nearly all fall wheat being cut and threshing may begin in a few days. The farmers are rejoicing at the good crops they are harvesting. It only the distance to market were not such a disadvantage, and the price of product so low after getting it there, we, then might be more prosperous. The outlook for the farmers are not very inviting for the reason above stated. It does seem that the tillers of the soil are the most around down of all, and yet they apparently produce the wealth of the world in their sphere. However, we are looking for better times to come. They cannot come much worse.

James Hanson, who last week had the middle finger of his left hand torn out, through having it caught in a self-binder, and nearly lost part of his arm, is, we are pleased to say, getting along as nicely as can be expected under the circumstances. Dr. Guyon of Montpelier made the patient as comfortable as possible.

Our pay car came through last week, though it was in the shape of a cattle buyer, who left some of his lucats behind, making glad the hearts of some of our neighbors. Fat beef cows bring from \$18 to \$20 per head.

Last Sunday we had a treat in our regular Sunday services. We were honored with the presence of Elder B. F. Cummings, Jr., who occupied all of the time delivering one of the best discourses it has ever been our good fortune to hear, dwelling upon the subject of the "Redemption of our dead." There was a very poor turnout, however, and those who did not attend lost something grand. He handled the subject in a clear, yet forcible manner, and every one present was highly gratified at having explained to them so clearly the duties devolving upon