

Inquiry are constantly being received by the secretary of state and private firms, appertaining to the various industries of Utah, but neither the archives of the State nor these firms can furnish the much-coveted information. To supply the long-felt want, the Utah State Bureau of Information and Promotion was founded.

To the people we say there is a grand and glorious future for Utah. Let us not lose our enthusiasm; let us introduce an agitation which appeals to reason and argument; which will stir the heart of every true Utahnian with figures of arithmetic rather than figures of speech. We have within our boundaries nearly everything the world is known to produce. Of the thirty-six counties in the State there is not one without important interests awaiting development. Each is bound to all. Our advertising has not been done right, or at least insufficiently. The resources of the entire State must be advertised. It is not enough to go before the farmers and get one and another to whom we sell a small strip of irrigated land. No! We must sweep a wider circle. Instead of farmers scattered here and there, we want whole colonies of skilled husbandmen to till the vast fields, until every one is under cultivation. This will bring wealth to our communities and a goodly fund into our county treasuries.

In five years, trainloads of fruits and every product of our soil will be sent broadcast into our sister states. The railroads will branch out and assume greater activity; freight rates will be lowered, and instead of being known only for our potatoes, the State will be known for the choicest of everything. What applies to our orchards, farms and fields, applies to our mines and other industries. Millions upon millions of hidden treasure lie waiting in our mountains and hills for capital and labor to develop them. The world does not know it, for if it did, eager hands would come and dig for them. Many branches of manufacturing industries which can find no material to work with in other states would welcome the opportunity to start here at our bidding. We want them; we need them; we can get them.

The phenomenal resources of our State cannot be exaggerated. They belong to us; they are ours to develop. The secret of success in life is to be ready for the opportunity when it comes. The opportunity is at hand. We must all go forward and do our duty. It is well said: "Thrift in time will repay us in after life with a heavy profit beyond our most sanguine dreams." Through co-operation, Utah has already accomplished good results. Let us now unite as one soul, unswerving body, and forge to the front.

The officers, directors and advisory board of this bureau are all men who are devoted heart and soul to this cause. Appended are their names:

Franz Ritter, president, Ogden, Utah; W. E. Hubbard, vice-president, Salt Lake, Utah; W. W. Jacobs, secretary, Salt Lake, Utah; J. H. Atkinson, treasurer and assistant secretary, Salt Lake, Utah.

Directors—W. E. Hubbard, Francis Ritter, C. E. Brainerd, J. H. Atkin-

son, George Havercamp, W. W. Jacobs and Walter G. Tuttle, Salt Lake City.

Advisory board—Governor Heber M. Wells, Secretary of State J. T. Hammond, Gil S. Peyton, Salt Lake; Edward W. Duncan, Salt Lake; F. A. Wadleigh, Salt Lake; L. W. Shurtliff, Ogden; Don Maguire, Ogden; Fred J. Kiesel, Ogden; S. B. Jones, Provo; E. L. Jones, Provo; John Beck, Salt Lake City; Hon. Warren N. Dusenberry, Provo; Joseph Kimball, Logan; Joseph Howell, Wellsville; E. G. Rognou, Salt Lake City.

W. W. JACOBS, Secretary.

ALFALFA OR LUCERN.

Bulletin No. 44 of the Utah Experiment station reports the results of extended feeding experiments on (a) yield and feeding value of early, medium and late cuttings of alfalfa; (b) yield and feeding value of the first, second and third crops; and (c) feeding value as compared with red clover, timothy, mixed hay, and alfalfa mixed with straw.

The trials (a) and (b) are thus summarized by the writer of the bulletin, A. A. Miller:

1. Steers, fed either the alfalfa with or without grain, made the most rapid gains on the early cut, and the lowest on the late cut, or they stand as follows: Early cut, 100; medium cut, 77; late cut, 88.

2. For both first and second crops, the early cut was first in rate of gain, while for the first crop, the late cut was better than the medium cut, and for the second crop, the medium cut is far the better of the two.

3. The food eaten per day was slightly the highest for the early cut and lowest for the late cut, standing as 100 for the early cut, 99 for the medium cut and 85 for the late cut.

4. Pound for pound, the early cut was the best, the late cut second best, and the medium cut poorest. They stand as 100 for the early cut, 78 for the medium cut, and 81 for the late cut.

5. The early cut yielded the most hay when weighed into the barn, the medium cut coming second, and the late cut last.

6. The early cut contained the most moisture, and when all are reduced to the same moisture content, 12 per cent, which the hay contained when fed, the yield stands: Early cut, 100; medium cut, 93; late cut, 90.

7. In amount of beef produced per acre the standing is: Early cut, 100; medium cut, 71, and late cut, 71.

8. In yield of protein, a very valuable nutriment, the standing is: Early cut, 100; medium cut, 78, and late cut, 82.

9. During the two weeks of budding and flowering there appears to be no additional growth; in fact our results show a loss of 82 pounds per acre of dry matter during this period.

The same bulletin also reports the results of two winter feeding experiments to test the relative value of alfalfa, red clover, mixed hay, timothy, and alfalfa and straw. The following conclusions appear to be warranted from the trial:

1. In rate of gain per day the different feeds stand as follows: First crop

alfalfa, 100; second crop alfalfa, 75; third crop alfalfa, 100; all crops alfalfa, 91; red clover, 75; timothy, 97.

2. The food eaten per day varies about in the same order as the gains, standing as follows: First crop, 100; second crop, 97; third crop, 105; all crops, 100; red clover 80; and timothy, 95.

3. Pound per pound, the good alfalfa proved equal to timothy, while in rate of gain it proved better.

4. A ration of alfalfa and straw, with grain, proved superior to one of alfalfa and grain.

5. Mixed hay and grain proved superior to alfalfa and grain, but not quite so good as alfalfa, straw and grain.

6. A ration with a wide nutritive ratio, 1 to 8.6, proved much better than one with a narrow nutritive ratio, 1 to 4.56, while a ration having a nutritive ratio of 1 to 4.81 proved better than either of the others.

7. The use of mixed fodders in the rations, in one case mixed hay and in the other alfalfa and straw, appeared to have much more to do with the feeding value than did the nutritive ratio of the rations. However the ration that was nearest the Wolff's standard gave the best results.

8. Better results were obtained by making the ratio wider than the standard by 2.6 than making it narrower by 1.44.

9. By feeding what straw the animals would eat up clean, our foods rich in protein, alfalfa, bran and wheat, may be fed to good advantage, though the nutritive ratio be too narrow.

10. Where the rations contained but one class of fodders, legumes, the feeding value very closely followed the amount of protein in the ration; but when the rations contained any other fodders, mixed hay, timothy or straw, the varying amounts of protein in the ration appeared to have little to do with the variation in feeding value of the ration.

The steers used in the experiment were shipped to Omaha in 1895 and 1896 and the weights taken at the experiment station barn and at Omaha. An average of the two shipments showed an actual shrinkage of but 4.5 per cent, while the shrinkage in the selling weight was but six pounds on a 1,200 pound steer, or but one-half of 1 per cent. Especial attention is called to this as buyers for the eastern markets cut heavily on home prices in order to cover "shrinkage."

A copy of the above bulletin giving all the details of the experiment will be mailed free on application to Luther Foster, director Utah Experiment station, Logan, Utah.

The body of Mrs. Catherine Quinn who was well known in Alameda, Cal., as "Mother Quinn," was discovered in Brickyard slough, which has but a few inches of water, and runs into the tidal canal near High street. Death was from suffocation by drowning. No one knows just how Mrs. Quinn met her end, but she was 86 years of age, decrepit and poor, and is supposed to have wandered in the small hours of the morning to the point where from dizziness or weakness she fell and died. Those who knew her well do not think she committed suicide.