

Thus will be trained in their own midst the teachers for the various schools now organized. One pleasing feature of these organizations in Uintah Stake is that the members of the school are not confined alone to Latter-day Saints, but many who are not members of the Church send their children to these institutions, because they realize that the little ones thus receive instructions which will make them better and more obedient children. Indeed the prospects are encouraging for many additions to the Church, both of adults and children.

It is seldom that one finds greater hospitality than is manifested by the people in that Stake of Zion, and it pleases me to state that I found less fault-finding and back-biting among the residents of that county than in many places it has been my privilege to visit.

Yours truly,

A. H. CANNON.

NOTES FROM KAMAS.

KAMAS, Summit Co.,

Aug. 10, 1894.

This is a lovely morning. The cool breeze of early morn indicates the fact, that we are high up in the mountains. We slept well under a pair of quilts last night, and were ready for an extra covering before morning.

And this is only forty-two miles, a little south of east from Salt Lake City. While penning these few lines, ere the sun shines, a musical humming bird comes to our window with sweet music, looking after the sweets of the flowers growing and twining snugly around the window of our sleeping room. I could but admire the beauty of the little musical bird, comparing it with the countless thousands of its feathered and plumed family, from the seven foot Ostrich, down to this the tiniest midget of a bird. Now arises a thought in the passing vision of finite mind, how great is the Master Creator who could devise so grand a variety in this one line alone of his great creation! For who can while looking over the majestic variety of birds gathered together in the various museums in old England, America, and all over this grand little world, without exclaiming: Great is God, the Creator of heaven, earth, and all things therein? Let the deist, the atheist, hide his face in shame when he shall utter there is no God, for "the fool hath said in his heart, there is no God."

The altitude of Kamas valley is 1,600 feet above Utah county at Provo. The surrounding mountain tops are low, and I think the county is well named, for we are up in the summit. Just east of this broad valley is where the Provo river heads. The Weber river, Bear river and the Duchesne, all four of these rivers head at Reeds Peak, and all of them in a radius five miles. The Weber river running north emptying into the Great Salt Lake, that is, what is left of it after the irrigating ditches of many villages, towns and counties have been supplied with the glorious and useful element, without which blessing Utah would soon be abandoned, and left a weary desert, surrounded by snow-capped mountains.

The Provo river after supplying numerous wants, finds its way into Utah lake, thence through Salt Lake

county, in the Jordan river into the Great Salt Lake. Bear river finds its way through Cache county, Box Elder county, and its last resting place is also in the Great Salt Lake; while the Duchesne river passes east, through the Uintah reservation, and finally into Green river. Other smaller streams rise up here in the summit, but it is singular that all those four streams should head so closely together running in those reverse directions.

Some years since, it was thought by many that grain could not be grown in this beautiful valley, and stock raising was carried on, but as in many other frigid valleys in Utah, God has tempered the atmosphere; now wheat, oats, barley, some vegetables and small fruits are successfully raised, with hay in great abundance. Much tame hay, red top and timothy, grow very luxuriantly, and the best quality of potatoes, and when it comes to milk and butter, it is luscious. Although the people are plain livers, they appear very happy and healthy in all those mountain settlements.

Bishop Samuel Atwood has a large space of open valley at Kamas, and soon collected a large meeting for this busy season, for the people are in the midst of haying time. The people of this place appreciated an illustrated lecture last evening, and the evening before the Peoa meeting bell called a very good audience together to listen to a lecture. Elder Nathan Tanner added his testimony, stating that not long before the demise of David Whitmer he met him at his home in Richmond, Ray county, Mo. It was with some difficulty that he obtained an interview with him. At first he appeared very feeble, but when warmed up he bore a powerful testimony. He said that in open day he saw the gold plates and the angel, and heard his voice, and "before God, these words are true."

Lectures were given free to the public at Oakley, where about two-thirds of the audience were not Mormons. On Monday evening the people of Wanship turned out well in a nice meeting house to listen to an illustrated lecture. The place is subject to frost, but from 40 to 60 bushels of wheat is raised per acre. Oats and potatoes grow excellently.

We have held six lectures during the past five days, and much enjoyed the cool mountain air.

E. STEVENSON.

THE SMALL FARMER IN AUSTRALIA

Sir:—It has frequently been asked what chances a practical farmer, with a limited amount of money capital, possesses in Australia, but the answer depends upon a variety of circumstances. It is essential, however, that the intending agriculturist, whether on a large or small scale, should have some knowledge of the differences of climate, labor conditions, means of access to markets, etc., compared with those with which he has become familiar in the old country. The character of the soil and climate differs considerably in various parts of Australia, and while in one place farming on a small scale is found remunerative, in another it will be attended with loss. In New South Wales, the greater portion of the coastal districts north and south of Sydney is

admirably adapted for the small farmer, the soil generally being fertile and the rainfall abundant during certain seasons. On the broad tablelands, forming, as it were portions of the backbone of the colony, fruit-growing is often found successfully combined with ordinary agriculture, and in not a few instances forms a remunerative pursuit by itself. Further inland the country partakes more largely of a pastoral character, although in places the soil is sufficiently good for the small farmer, so far as the work of production is concerned, but the greater the distance between his farm and the nearest market the larger will be the area required for cultivation if he desires to reap a substantial reward for his labor and enterprise. There are several million acres of Crown land open to selection on favorable terms in many portions of the colony, but most of the richer areas have already been taken up, chiefly by speculators. The selector generally has a very laborious time of it for the first two or three years. Trees have to be felled, scrub removed, and fences of some kind or other erected before he can place more than a few acres under cultivation. Hence many experienced men, who have had time to look about them, prefer leasing or purchasing land which has already been cleared and prepared for cultivation. Among the smaller farms entered in competition for the prizes offered by the New South Wales department of agriculture, in 1892, was one at Forbes, 250 miles from Sydney, which may be regarded as typical of its class. It consisted of 140 acres of land, the cultivated portion comprising 55 acres of wheat, 2 acres of maize and pumpkins, 20 acres of hay, 12 acres of grape vines, and 11 acres of fruit trees and vegetables, the former preponderating. Portions of the remaining 40 acres were occupied by dairy sheds, piggeries, and poultry runs. The water was conserved by means of underground and other tanks, one being reserved exclusively for domestic purposes. The implements comprised single and double furrow ploughs, mowing machine, stripper, winnowing machine, and all the tools necessary to work farm, orchard, and vineyard. For the conservation of fodder there was a hay-shed, roofed with galvanized iron, while all the stacks were thatched. The farm house was a well constructed wooden building, roofed with galvanized iron (the use of which is universal in Australia), and containing seven rooms; the kitchen, outbuildings, storeroom, etc., being detached. The orchard and vegetable garden were the most remunerative portions of the farm, which, as a whole, was shown by the books to be a paying concern. There are numerous small farms of a similar character, differing only in details, scattered throughout the eastern and central portions of the colony, and in almost every instance, where attention is given to local requirements, they have repaid the time and labor bestowed upon their management; and it may be said that, as a rule, the prospects of the industrious and experienced small farmer in New South Wales generally are of the most bright and encouraging nature.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN PLUMMER.

SYDNEY, July 9.