

be kept practically balanced, by works of economy, in "real" pursuit of a substance. The expenditures of intended beneficial scientific researches should be sustained by the State. It has often been the case within the experience of the writer of this article, that he has met scientific farmers, who have been very poor economizers, and the result of their works has done, perhaps, the following generation more good than the one in which they lived. Experience and science have to go together rationally, to gain real advantages in economy in the day we live in. This principle should not be forgotten in the organization of agricultural colleges whenever it shall become a question to establish them, which, on account of that principle, ought to sustain themselves. Because it involves no particular expenditure for rational farmers to establish advanced practices; which is the case with the empirical farmer, who is incessantly bothered with habit, custom, usage in every step of progress he makes.

We have a new country before us, with mostly a yet virgin soil, and abundance of dormant facilities before us, which will develop, if rationally treated, an agricultural system of its own kind. We can not rationally ape after the East and West, because our localities are not similar. Our altitude and latitude, our dry summers, irrigation, varying climate in the different valleys, want of organic matter in the soil, richness of grain-producing minerals in the ground, besides what is brought down in the mountain streams, etc., all so original in themselves, make every empirical farmer coming into our valleys feel entirely as a stranger, in a so to say twice new country. He has to gain experience anew, to experiment anew, in order to adapt his empirical economy to the new locality and circumstances. Not so much the rational farmer; he knows, for instance, that it is not alone organic matter that nourishes vegetable life; that the irrigation water carries soluble riches from the mountains, and that in some respects irrigation is more beneficial than rain. He knows that even saleratus and alkali he can bend to his service. He knows that reciprocity between nature's different kingdoms is the key to the increased richness of the soil; that it is not economy to impoverish the soil by continued grain crops; that the habit of using land for so called pastures is merely an empirical transmission from rainy climates.

The laws of nature, though appearing so differently in their effects in the different localities and climates, are clues to rational farming; not habit, not usage, not custom or tradition. Rational farming is guided by existing facts, presented through science, not by the slow process of empiric "trying," in its innumerable, varied, representations, in which the right thing may or may not be hit for a generation, and, if hit, it is a mere accident.

As soon as a reasonable chance presents itself, farmers of Utah should send their sons to the agricultural colleges, to study science, such branches thereof as are most essential to farming; limited, of course, to the student's time and circumstances.

There is no doubt but that the United Order, as soon as practicable, will take the establishment of agricultural colleges into hand. The long practice in Germany, in regard to the education of farmers, no doubt will furnish a good pattern, for system and organization. Several colleges in the East have probably already done so.

It would be commendable for young farmers to commence forthwith to study, and be informed, as far as home study will permit and as much as nearest concerns farming, the branches of botany, zoology, chemistry, veterinary science, hydrology in regard to irrigation, forestry, mechanism necessary for farming and home manufacture, farmbuilding, State economy, and book-keeping.

Our farmers' clubs undoubtedly would do much good, in establishing, though on a small scale, laboratories where to analyze and make experiments, and give exhibitions of chemical processes; which would draw attention and encourage the study of this most important science. And in Winter time give lectures in all the branches mentioned, which would be sure to improve our farming. C.A.M.

GREELEY.

This is the marvel. See that beautiful valley with its broad and quiet stream. This is the Cache la Poudre. There is a freshness in the scene which presents a splendid contrast with the dry monotony of the Plains proper. The Quadrilaterals are in the midst of new interests. This is Colorado, we are entering the garden of its Agriculture. Great ditches carry the waters of the river for countless miles upon those wide fields, now gilded into the riches of the harvests. Near yonder the South Platte and the Cache la Poudre mingle their waters. In the very center of the picture, rising out of these beauties of the plain, and quietly sleeping under the deep blue shadows of these eternal mountains, is the city which Mr. Meeker founded, and which bears the name of the greatest of American journalists. The town astonishes the Quadrilaterals. The dream of Mr. N. C. Meeker was not all a dream. At this early hour in the morning, two thousand souls are in close communion with their slumbers in one of the most beautiful towns of its age and population in America. Its owners are the men who own and till the soil that lies round about. Schools, churches, hotels, etc., and every aid to intellectual and moral development, are planted here on what appear to be the most permanent foundations. No whisky here. No beer. No cards. No billiards. Public opinion supports the most vigorous ordinances against these indulgences, and Greeley is, in its spirit and organic life, the exceptional city of the Union. Its central idea is known to most people, and it need not be elaborated here. It originated with Mr. Meeker and is a modification of the Fourier philosophy in such way as to leave all proprietary interests independent of each other. The *Herald* greets Greeley with a feeling of pride in the success of a project which many denounced in its inception as a hair-brained vision of a socialistic philosophy, upon the ground that it early took ground in defense of the slandered men who founded it. The town has ceased to be a consumer; it is now a producer. It will hereafter sell more than it will buy. What do the readers of these notes think of a four-year-old community like this?—*Omaha Herald*.

Poland, of Vermont.

The split in the Republican Congressional Convention that nominated Luke Poland for Congress on Wednesday, the 12th instant, is a sign that the author of the press-gag law will not find it such smooth sailing as he anticipated. His district, at the last election, gave him 8,100 majority; but there was at the time neither spirit nor harmony in the opposition. Matters are changed. Now the Republicans are divided. At least a third of the party, it is thought, will support any other party's candidate, if he is a new and good man, rather than vote for Poland. If a third of the Republicans are drawn over to the opposite side, Poland's heavy majority in 1872 will be represented by a minus quantity. This is the view taken by well informed Eastern papers. The New York *Sun* defies Poland's efforts to get back to Congress. It says, "Let him come back if he can; but were he wise, he would read the resignation of Lord Bolingbroke: 'My part is over, and he who stays on the stage after his part is over, deserves to be hissed off.'" The hissing was begun in that convention on Wednesday, when one-third of the delegates bolted his nomination, and retired in deep disgust from the vile and insulting work of the majority.—*Sacramento Union*, Aug. 15.

To BISHOPS AND OTHERS.—For the benefit of those who desire a complete and faithful record of their families, when born, blessed, confirmed, etc., in their respective wards, and with a view of securing uniformity of information under suitable headings, a Bishop's Record has been carefully compiled by the authority and sanction of the bishops and the leading men in Israel, and as such is recommended, hoping the bishops and brethren of wards will avail themselves of a

correct record that may be handed down to posterity.

Respectfully yours,

EDWD. HUNTER,
L. W. HARDY,
J. C. LITTLE.

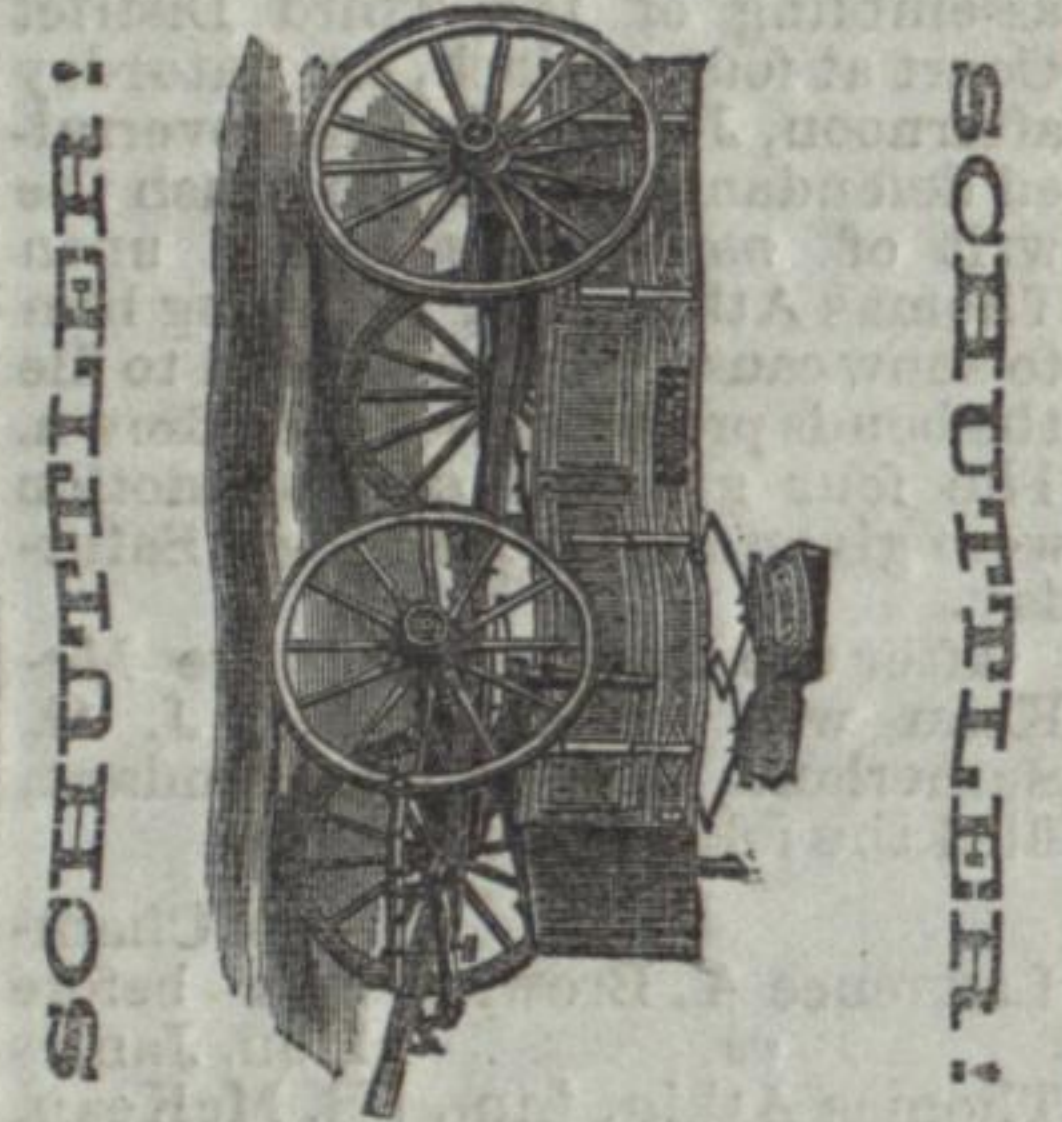
HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

—A sense of duty impels me to say that Dr. C. W. Higgins' medicines have done for me what no other physician's have been able to do. I have suffered for eighteen terrible years with the worst form of epileptic fits and have been treated by the most eminent physicians of Europe, but without relief; I have also had the advice of some of the local physicians in this City, but until eight weeks ago, when Dr. C. W. Higgins tried his new and wonderful method of treatment, I had given up in despair, having been subject to these fits every six or nine days for eighteen years, and since Dr. H. took my case in hand I have not had a symptom of them, and I wish to make known far and near to every one afflicted with this awful malady the physician that cures. John Worthington, Second South Street, 14th Ward, Salt Lake City.

DR. C. W. HIGGINS. Dear Sir— I have used a portion of the medicines you prepared for me and am much gratified in informing you that I am well. I have faith in your remedies and can with pleasure recommend them to all who are suffering from the want of proper medical treatment. Your Liniment cured me of neuralgia at once, and my other complaints have all left me now, never to return, I hope, if they do I shall call on you at once. I consider your remedies truly wonderful.

I am with respect,
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Tenth Ward, Salt Lake City,
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Dated at Salt Lake City, April 9th, 1874.
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