

of gathering, but in reality they are opposed to our whole religion, in comparison with which, their man-made system is plainly revealed in all its imperfections.

We succeeded in secretly holding a meeting at the home of one of the Saints, and had a most glorious time. It was fast day, and the spirit of testimony was poured out upon all present. Tears of joy were streaming down many a face. Here I was able, with the blessing of God, to bear my testimony in the German language. The Saints were extremely kind and hospitable. It is a characteristic of the German people. The next day was spent in sightseeing.

On July 7th I went to Nuremburg, where I met Elders John Nuffer and Isaac Barton. I spent two days in that old and interesting city, gathering considerable information. It is the great toy city of the world. I visited the fair which was then being held, and learned to my surprise to how many things the Old World can profitably take lessons from the New. I found the brethren there, as at Munich, doing a good work, even under the disadvantages of religious intolerance.

On the evening of the 10th of July, I arrived in Leipzig, where Brothers O. W. Andelin and E. N. Naegle are laboring. As the former was to make a trip to Sweden to visit his relatives I had been appointed to labor in his place for a few weeks. There I remained until the 16th of September, when I came to Dresden, the field of my future labors.

At some future time I may be able to write more of the manners and customs of the people, and of the progress of the work in this part of the Lord's vineyard.
H. M. WARNER.

THINGS IN CACHE VALLEY.

The rise in the price of wheat has revived trade here in Cache county, and the people of this place are wide awake to their interests. But a few years ago, and the lands of this valley were uncultivated; now all the great area as far as the eye can reach, north and south, is farmed and made productive. Away up in the very top of the mountains may be seen long ribbon-like stretches of soil, whose dark color shows that they have been plowed and seeded this fall. Away across the valley yonder to the west may be seen large tracts of lucern, high up on the mountain side; and as one looks on the glorious scene of agricultural wealth, the words of the Hyrum come up in one's mind:

Give us room that we may dwell
Zion's children cry aloud;

and the rapid manner in which titles have been acquired to this vast area of land is wonderful.

Hyrum is a progressive town. Its fine Church academy gives evidence of this. It is a two-story rock building with tower, of good architectural design—cut stone corners, caps and sills; it is about sixty feet square, and eighty-two feet from ground to top of spire, well adapted and finished within, for educational purposes; it is owned and was built by the thrifty people of Hyrum.

Of course with this grand effort for

the moral training of their sons and daughters on the part of the people, assisted by their seven school teachers, of whom O. F. Olsen is the principal, Satan appears also in the shape of a saloon, on the corner of the adjoining block—a new arrival of about two weeks ago; and one of the victims had fallen to the earth inside a gateway. Just as your correspondent arrived at where the victim helplessly lay, surrounded by a group of children on their way from school; he was presently lifted out of their midst by the strong arms of a young farmer on to a passing wagon, where he sat on the bottom of the wagon box, winking and blinking at the noonday sun, more in the semblance of an animal than the man he should have been—a disgusting and pitiable spectacle—causing a bystander to remark: "Man maatte hellere være aldeles død, end at være 'dødt drukken' den halve Tid." Another remarked, "We will try and remedy this at the next election of our city council." While the people of Hyrum feel they are imposed upon by the presence of this deadly foe—they are helpless at present to change the conditions relative to this liquor traffic.

Last night the good people of Hyrum were visited by President J. M. Tanner of the Agricultural college, and Professor Foster of the Experiment station established by the government on the college grounds. The gentlemen were accompanied by their wives. A fairly good audience was assembled at the entrance to the hall—Bishop John F. Wright and Counselor James Unsworth, together with the counselor to the president of the Stake, S. M. Molen, were present on the platform.

President Tanner in a few preliminary remarks, introduced the subject of that would be presented during the evening. He strongly advocated the organization of farmers' institutes, whose object should be to create a professional pride in the farmer. In other branches this idea was worked upon with successful results. The professional pride of the artist, poet, doctor, lawyer, etc., aided in a remarkable degree the success that men in those professions attained, and there were no reasons why professionalism among the agriculturists of our land should not promote the successful issue of their labors. Without professional spirit men suffer, and their handicraft is not respected. The farmers of Cache should organize their institutes, for with the Agricultural College close to their doors, they can avail themselves of the opportunities offered for their betterment; and more especially the efforts of the Experiment station, and as Professor Foster wished to be in touch with the people, it would be to their great advantage to avail themselves of the information, which he was more than willing to give.

The speaker then introduced Mrs. Foster, the professor's wife, who read a paper in which she gave a realistic view of woman's position in life, tracing her fight in other states for that recognition with which fair young Utah had so willingly invested her in placing the ballot in her hand. The world must acknowledge that the "human race" means man and woman. The development of the mothers of

men was a most vital point, and should be aided by every power. She appealed to the audience to educate their girls side by side with their boys at the Agricultural college. The treadmill of life of the farmer's wife is hard and matter of fact, but the Rip Van Winkle style of farming gives way to the modern farmer, educated to his profession, and it will lighten the toll of farmers' wives. Women should study domestic economy, for it is home making in all its minute details. Educate your future farmers' wives, for it is just as necessary for method in the house as in the field to bring success. The lady's address was delivered in a winning, whole-souled style, that showed she had the spirit of her husband's calling. Her remarks were interspersed with poetical quotations, which portrayed the grand ideal with which she invested the farmer's wife and daughter. Her concluding sentence was: "The education of the girls means the betterment of the State."

Professor Foster also read his address in a plain, easy manner, which held the attention of his audience. Experimental stations, he said, had been running in Germany for forty years. In 1875 the first station was started in the United States. The government had appropriated \$15,000 for experimental stations in every state and territory except Alaska. There are 54 stations in the United States, 51 under governmental control and support, with a view to scientific investigation and experiment in all things and subjects pertaining to and for the aid of the agricultural interests of this great nation. Experiment by the farmer is too expensive, but the government is paying out about three-quarters of a million dollars each year for this purpose, and 4,500 bulletins were issued annually by these stations, acquainting the public with the results of the experiments made; and it rested with the farmers whether they were benefited or not. Then followed the reading of the results of experiments of feeding hogs and cattle. Forestry was touched upon, and the announcement made that \$1,000 would be expended by the government in that line for the benefit of Utah. The professor, in his allusion to the poultry business, made his hearers smile aloud, as with a twinkle in his eye he said anybody could raise eggs for 5 or 7 cents per dozen, but it took an artist to raise them at 25 cents per dozen in mid-winter. A pressing invitation was extended to the farmers of Cache to visit the station, as it was a bureau of information and of practical interest to the farmers.

Bishop Wright thanked the visitors for their kind endeavors in behalf of the agriculturists of his ward, and expressed the hope that the agricultural interest of Cache might be benefited by the investigations and experiments that Prof. Foster was conducting.

ALBERT JONES.

NOTES FROM THE NORTH.

CHAPIN, P. O., Idaho,
November 16, 1896.

On the 11th of this month there commenced one of the hardest storms of the season. The snow fell fully eight inches, with a cold northwest wind at