

George Riley Bennet was ordained a High Priest, and set apart as second counselor to Bishop Christensen of the South Hooper ward, under the hands of Elder Teasdale.

JOHN J. SMITH, Stake Clerk.

### UTAH WEATHER AND CROPS.

Salt Lake City, Utah, No. 22. Weather crop bulletin.

The weather during the week ending August 31st, was moderately warm, generally fair, and quite favorable for harvesting grain, cutting lucern and growth of vegetation. Heavy showers occurred on the 28th, in Millard county, causing floods which did some damage to headgates, dams, and cut lucern. In the vicinity of Scipio, half an inch of rain fell on the 28th. Harvesting continues and threshing is in full blast in nearly all districts. The yield is generally reported about the average. Corn and vegetable crops are very promising and indicate more than average crops. The cutting of the second crop of lucern is in operation with average results.

Levan—Weather changeable and threatening. But very little of second crop of lucern cut yet. Three threshers running; wheat turning out well.

St George—Rain began 5:15 p. m. on 27th. Maximum temperature, 104; minimum temperature, 49.

Hoiden—Part of the week fine and warm. Heavy shower on 28th, causing floods which washed out head gates and dams; plenty of water; ground soaked; started thrashing this morning.

Scipio—Grain cutting done; busy hauling and cutting lucern. Heavy rain on 28th, damaging cut lucern; weather still threatening; crops fairly good.

Plato—A few light showers have passed over the county the past week, not enough to do much good here; nights are cool but no frost since the 9th.

Moroní—The past week has been a very fine one for farm work, with the exception of the 28th, when we had heavy rain for an hour, amounting to .17 of an inch. Grain harvest nearly over.

Center—The first part of the week was pleasant, but for three days we had showers with very cool nights. Grain is all cut and haying has been delayed on account of the wet weather.

New Harmony—The past week has been favorable to crops. Heavy rains on the 22nd and 28th. Potatoes almost a failure; corn rather above the average.

Huntville—The self binders are now busy in this valley, as grain is getting ripe nearly all at once. Farmers are also busy with the second crop of lucern, it is a good crop as water has been plentiful.

Lehi.—The past week cloudy with very light showers which has been good for growth. Beet digging to commence soon.

Portage.—Everybody hauling hay and cutting second crop of lucern and threshing. Grain sprouting from the effects of last week's storm.

Brigham City.—Calm and pleasant weather the past week with .02 of an inch rain afternoon of the 28th, and rainbows in the east evening of the

29th. Corn, potatoes and squash doing fine; onions ready for market; wheat threshing out well, and the farmers rejoice in a general good harvest.

Daweyville.—The past week has been warm and pleasant with a nice shower on the 28th. Farmers are busy threshing their grain; the yield is not as good as was expected. A great deal of lucern seed is being harvested.

Uintah.—Threshing is all done average crop twenty bushels of wheat per acre; second crop of lucern all out and stacked. Early apples and peaches all gone; late peaches and fall apples are now getting ripe. The crop will be light. Irrigation is about over. Max. temp. 92; min. temp. 64.

Lake Shore—The past week has been warm. Threshing in full blast, crops turning out on the average; sugar beets being sampled. Sprinkle of rain on 28th.

Coalville—Very high wind from the south on 28th; two light showers during the week. Grain is being cut; good weather for garden truck. Maximum, 86; minimum, 42.

Payson—Weather much cooler. Melons ripe; hay damaged by rain; fruit ripe; thrashing delayed by rain; beets set growing again and not ripening. Maximum temperature, 86; minimum temperature, 60. Rain 28th and 29th.

Tooele—A week of varied weather, but with good for late crops. Dry farmers preparing for sowing fall grain.

Peterson—Harvesting pretty well under way, also the cutting of last crop of lucern; fair prospects for good crops of grain and vegetables and fruit. No storms to retard work.

Hartsville—The past week has been good for thrashing operations, which are in full blast, but owing to the tangled condition of grain in harvesting the yield is not so near an average as was expected, being so much waste in gathering it; much of the crop had to be cut by mower, and put up loose.

Newton—Last week's weather favorable. Harvesting nearly completed; grain turning out about an average; potatoes are promising.

Heber—The past week has been favorable to the farmer for harvesting hay and grain. Friday and Saturday somewhat showery, but not enough of rain to stop harvesting. Grain is about all dead ripe and machines cannot keep up with the ripening fields. Apples, cucumbers, and corn in roasting ears, all in the market which is somewhat unusual; garden truck of all kinds has done well. Maximum temperature, 86; minimum temperature, 36; rain fall, .10 of an inch.

J. H. SMITH,  
Observer and section director.

### NORMON COLONISTS IN MEXICO.

The Mormons have ten colonies in northern Mexico. Nine of them are in the state of Chihuahua and one is situated in the state of Sonora. In the lower valleys the colonists raise cattle, fruit and grain; and in the mountains they attend to general farming, growing vegetables and grain, and raising sheep. They are likewise largely engaged in the lumber trade, running four steam sawmills, besides doing a great deal of tanning, shoe and harness-making, canning and drying fruit

and manufacturing furniture, tinware and candy.

Their merchants, aside from the trade with their own people, do considerable business with the Mexicans, who flock to the Mormon stores from all directions, coming with their pack trains and their mule and ox teams from hundreds of miles to lay in provisions and other supplies. One store at Colonia Juarez, during the past year, did over \$60,000 worth of trade.

Many of the Mormon colonists are engaged in buying and selling Chihuahua and Sonora cattle, and one of their firms handled about \$200,000 worth of live stock last year. The principal markets for their produce are at present the mules at Corralitos and Sabinas. For their milk cows, canned goods, etc., they find ready sale in the city of Chihuahua. The holdings of the Mormon colonists are in the finest portions of northern Mexico. The soil is very rich and productive, and with the advent of railroads must become greatly enhanced in value. At present they are from 125 to 200 miles from any railway.

There is, however, a fine opening for American trade in all lines. The goods brought to the colonies, so far, have been of Mexican and European manufacture, and were purchased of German, French and English merchants in Leon, Chihuahua and Paso Del Norte, Mexico. But the Mormons, being nearly all Americans, would naturally prefer American goods. One of the Colonia Juarez settlers so expressed himself, saying it was the general opinion among his Mormon friends that American products were of superior quality. He added that their Mexican neighbors also, would gladly buy American goods if they could get them.

### BUTTER PRODUCTION.

A winter feeding experiment with dairy cows is reported in detail in bulletin No. 43 of the Utah Experiment Station, by F. B. Linfield. Tests were made to determine the value of Utah fodders in feeding dairy cows; also as to how much grain it would pay to feed with the fodders used; and, third, to determine the effect of feed on the per cent of fat in the milk. The experiment was conducted during the winter of 1894-5. Full details are given in the bulletin, and the results, as far as can yet be determined, are summarized as follows:

1. This test adds but another item to the fairly well established fact that an increase in the quantity of concentrated food in the ration of a cow does not increase the richness of the milk, provided the cows are well fed to start with.

2. Any increase in the grain fed over six pounds per day, increased the cost of the dairy products almost without exception; and the test indicates that, with the fodders used, eight pounds of grain is the highest limit for the greatest profit.

3. Considered from the point of price, lucern hay and grain seem to be a more economic ration than one of mixed hay and grain, but considering the weight of food, there is very little difference, though the results are slightly in favor of lucern.