

every branch of trade. Yet such is the fact. The instruction given in the college is of great and lasting value not only to the cultivator of the field but to the purchaser of the products; to the user as well as to the breeder of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry; to the consumer of fruits as well as to the grower. It is beneficial to the worker of the small city garden who cultivates only a few vegetables for his own table use, and to those who till broad acres or range the country with herds of stock; to the consumer of agricultural products that he may recognize the quality and use of that which comes to him, and to the producer that he may understand how and what to cultivate. The importance of disseminating among all classes of the people knowledge on the various subjects embraced in the broad term agriculture affords an urgent reason why the college at Logan and similar institutions should be efficiently supported and thoroughly patronized.

The value of an agricultural training has received recognition in other countries than our own. Possibly the small nation of Belgium stands in the front in this regard. It is classed as the most densely populated country in Europe, and what is more remarkable is the fact that three-fourths of the people live in the rural districts. By comparison with the city people this three-fourths are better off than are the rural population of our own country, taken as a mass. This is due to a more perfectly worked out system of agricultural education. It is true that the Belgian farmers are not as well off as are those of the West, but that is because their national standard of comfort is much lower than ours. They would be in a much worse condition than they now are but for the excellent training they receive in agricultural methods.

This is shown by the developments that have been made there in agricultural education in the last ten years. Out of a total area of ten million acres of land in the country, less than half a million acres are waste land, and most of this is fenced off into fields and devoted to permanent pasture. The soil is made to produce to its full extent for the support and comfort of its inhabitants. Such things as waste of materials and flots are comparatively unknown—a condition which has been attained through a thorough system of agricultural education and one which would be of vast benefit here in preventing loss and adding to the material wealth of the community in general.

This avoidance of waste through lack of information regarding the proper methods of cultivating and protecting crops in garden, orchard, or field; this utilization of resources and bringing forth of the wealth and strength of the soil that prevail in Belgium, are object lessons of what can and should be effected in our own country by proper and thorough education such as is designed in the government agricultural colleges. We want and need these advantages. There are features among the Belgians that are to be emulated, as, for instance, the working of women in the fields and market

gardens; such undesirable elements need have no place in our system. But that which is beneficial by giving to us the full strength of the earth with the least waste of energy and substance should be earnestly and persistently sought after. It can, by a thorough and general system of agricultural education, be brought much more perfectly into the actual service of the people than it now is. Let the good work, therefore, of the college go on, with the full support of the people.

NOTES.

THE MORMON question is not yet fully settled; and its final satisfactory settlement will be easier with Utah still remaining a territory.—*Boston Traveler*.

Will the simpering, senile *Traveler* rise and explain, if it can, what this dreadful "Mormon question" is?

THE FRENCH minister of agriculture has estimated the French wheat crop of this year at about 278,000,000 bushels. This is 32,000,000 bushels less than last year and will cause the deficit to reach very nearly 52,000,000 bushels.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN doesn't think much of the goldbugs of the great money center, but his calling for \$75,000 to help the sufferers of the storm-swept coast of that state deserves to be heeded for all that. There is no politics in charity.—*Ex*.

And mighty little charity in politics.

THE TOO-GENEROUS use of cows' milk is said by medical authorities to render people more liable not only to cholera but to consumption also. Henceforth let no one criticize the honest milkman who beneficently dilutes these latent germs of danger with good fresh pump-water.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE agricultural college is gravely discussing whether Greek and Latin should be included in its list of studies. As the principal benefit in the study of dead languages is an acquaintance with their roots, such study would seem to be quite appropriate in the curriculum of farmers colleges.

THE RECENT happy event in the White House, being the first, of the kind, would be looked upon by a certain class as possessing much more significance were not the welcome little arrival a girl. She is on the same footing politically as a foreigner, and therefore such an expression as "heir by birth to the White House" has no special force.

THAT FELLOW who is raving about the administration's position on the pension question and trying to incite to the assassination of President Cleveland, Secretary Smith and Commissioner Lochren, is not in his proper place; he should be in a madhouse or a dungeon. The golden remedy which prevents should be applied in his case, cures are not efficacious.

WHETHER EMIN PASHA be really dead or no, the writer hereof sayeth not. But Explorer Peters casts doubt upon the recent story that the redoubtable Emin was not only killed but eaten by African cannibals, by the cheery explanation that when last

seen "Emin was so thin there wasn't meat enough on him to tempt the hungriest kind of a cannibal."

THE PROPOSITION coming from New York to dispense with the free lunch counter so common in saloons, deserves encouragement and applause. This attraction has not only been an effective invitation to tipping and consequent drunkenness, but it has served as the most successful recruiting agency to the great and growing army of dead-beats. Away with it!

THE DISPATCHES from the Cherokee strip show that there is much suffering among the home seekers, owing to the intense heat and lack of water. It seems that the Salt Lake boys who are among the crowd are already less enthusiastic than when they started, and advise others to stay at home. They look upon their undertaking as a desperate one, but are nevertheless determined to carry out their plans. Their camp is at Orlando.

THE OGDEN *Standard* makes the bold but not improper suggestion that the general land office of the United States be removed from Washington to the West, and located in Salt Lake or Ogden—a central point within the public lands of this country. With the land office located in the West, where the lands are, the *Standard* thinks honest settlers will have nothing to fear from their rights and rogues will be certain of detection.

A NEW YORK paper remarks that whatever the price of other things may be, whether higher or cheaper than elsewhere, the price of peanuts is everywhere the same, 5 cents a pint. To this a Boston paper adds: "Except in Boston, where quite often they may be purchased for five cents a quart." And to this the Salt Lake papers may still further add: "Except in Salt Lake, where everything depends upon the size of what is called a pint."

DEATHS.

PRICE.—In Farmer's Ward, Salt Lake county, Sept. 8, 1893, of convulsions, Joseph H., infant son of William E. and Emily Price, aged two months.

AGRAMONTE.—On Monday evening, Sept. 11, of typhoid fever, at her home 216 west Sixth South, Clara Stenhouse Agramonte, aged 42 years, 8 months and 26 days.

MCDONALD.—At Big Cottonwood, Sept. 14th, Isabella, beloved daughter of David and Arabella McDonald aged 18 years and 2 months.

RICH.—In the Nineteenth ward, this morning at 12:30, Sarah D., relict of the late Apostle Charles C. Rich; aged 79 years lacking eleven days. The immediate cause of death was exhaustion aggravated by dysentery.

STALLINGS.—In Eden, Weber county, August 27, 1893, aged 80 years and 1 day, Joseph Stallings. He joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, emigrated to Utah in the fall of 1850, leaves a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his loss, and was respected by all who knew him.

CHANDLER.—At Willard City, September 5, Mary Ann, wife of James J. Chandler. Deceased was the daughter of William W. and Mary Williams, born at Salt Lake City December 16, 1868, and lived and died a faithful Latter-day Saint, beloved and respected by all who knew her. The cause of her death was inflammation and ulceration of the stomach. She left two children as well as her husband, parents and many relatives and friends who mourn her departure.—[Com.]