

be expected to be a farmer. "Well," said the teacher, "you are as far in arithmetic as there is any use for a farmer to go." What a mistake! They should be the best educated people. If a farmer knew chemistry he could tell what his land could produce, and when a crop did not do as well as it should he could tell what the soil lacked. But a man need not despair because he does not possess a good education, because by close observation he can soon learn by the color of the crop what it lacks.

Some men think they can get along without an agricultural paper; they never think there is any advance made in farming. But if you go through the country you can tell the places where the papers are read by the looks of the surroundings.

I see by the papers that certain parties are trying to get up a division between certain industries. Such a thing should be put down at once; it does not matter if one does happen to have "professor" before his name. We cannot get along without one another. The trouble in the Legislature (if there be any) is that when they assemble the farmer lets the lawyer have the most to say and do.

We have had the coldest winter here we ever have had since the settling of the place. The health of the people is good. The holidays passed off as usual, unfortunately by disposing of a great deal of firewater; one saloon took in \$200 a day for two weeks. That is pretty good—or bad—for a place where they do not poll a hundred votes. But the most of the above sum was from parties who came in to have what they call a good time.

O. W. WARNER.

IDAHO WEATHER REPORT.

Monthly report for December, 1895, of the Idaho state weather service. Central office, Idaho Falls, Idaho. D. P. McCallum, observer, weather bureau, director.

With the exception of moderately heavy snowfall on the 1st, the precipitation up to the 6th was light and scattered; on the 6th rain or snow was reported in all sections, followed by a period of comparatively dry weather until the 15th and 16th, when rain or snow was general; an excess of precipitation fell on the 19th, 20th and 23rd, being exceptionally heavy on the first mentioned date; the precipitation during the remainder of the month was variable but generally deficient. On the 15th and at the end of the month snow covered the entire state (except a small portion of the southern section and a narrow strip of territory in the northern section) with depths ranging from 2 to 42 inches, the latter depth being reported at Atlanta on the 31st.

Nearly normal temperature prevailed during the first five days of the month, with a decided rise on the 6th; the temperature continued unusually high until the 16th, upon which date a sudden fall occurred, followed by a corresponding rise on the 19th and 20th; the temperature was generally deficient during the last decade, especially on the 29th, when the mean temperature was 12 degrees, the lowest of the month; the warmest day was the 11th with a mean temperature of 34 degrees.

High winds were of frequent occur-

rence during the latter part of the month. At Grangeville the anemometer was twice broken and blown away; the average hourly velocity for 12 consecutive hours was 54 miles. Mr. Adam Aulbach, observer at Murray, adds the following notes: 27th, "A chinook gale and rain commenced shortly after midnight, and blew big guns before noon, doing considerable damage in town. It was the strongest wind ever experienced here; general business fronts were blown out; storm lasted all day." 31st, "Another chinook storm, more severe than that of the 27th. Trees in the forests were leveled like cornstalks in a gale. Additional damage was done in Murray. The wind started up at noon, after a heavy rain, and continued until 8 p.m.

The mean temperature for the State was 23.9 degrees, a deficiency of 1.8 degrees from December of last year; the highest mean temperature was 32.4 degrees at Moscow, and the lowest, 12.4, at Lake; the highest daily temperature, 60 degrees, was recorded at Fraser and Lewiston, on the 5th and 12th respectively, and the lowest, 23 below zero, at Chesterfield on the 30th, making an absolute temperature range of 83 degrees for the State; the greatest local range of temperature was at Warren, 68 degrees, and the least, 41, at Boise Barracks.

The average precipitation for the State was 2.05 inches, and excess of 0.16 inches over December, 1894; the greatest amount was at Fort Sherman, 5.06 inches, and the least, 0.20, at Downey and Oakley; the greatest daily precipitation was 1.60 inches at Warren on the 19th. There was an average of 10 days with precipitation during the month.)

Average number of clear days, 6; partly cloudy, 9; and cloudy, 16.

Prevailing wind, direction, west; average hour velocity (from records at Grangeville, Idaho Falls and Nampa), 9.5 miles; maximum velocity (Grangeville), 63 miles an hour from the southwest on the 23rd.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The usual afternoon services were held in the Tabernacle Sunday with President of the Stake Angus M. Cannon presiding.

Choir sang:

Glory to God on high,
Let heaven and earth reply.

Prayer by Elder Thomas A. Clawson.

Choir further sang:

The rising sun has chased the night
And brought again the cheering light.

Elder Minon Beunton, late of the Samoan mission, was the first speaker. He said he had been away from home for some time laboring mainly in New Zealand among the Maoris. Upon finishing his labors in that portion of the Lord's vineyard he was appointed to journey toward the land of Palestine. For many centuries the country of Palestine has been barren and unfruitful, yielding nothing for the use of man whatever. Since, however, the visit of the Apostles to that portion of the country, a great change in the productivity of the land had taken place. The city of Tiberias is well called a filthy place. Its filthy condition was very apparent to the speaker, and

he had been led to believe that it was the most unclean place he had ever seen. Galilee is a town of beauty and luxuriance. The fragrance of its pines and tropical fruits fills one with admiration for the city. Nazareth, the town in which the Savior spent His childhood days, was also visited. The Scriptures say: "The sheep know the voice of their Shepherd, and follow him." This is a saying which appears somewhat ridiculous to us in this part of the country, as the shepherds here, as is well known, have to drive their flocks. But conditions are different in that land. Jackals and other wild animals abound there in great numbers, working much havoc among the flocks. The shepherd has only to go out into the pasture and the sheep follow him, because they see in him a friend and a protector. The land of Palestine is being richly blessed and the way is opening up for the introduction of the Gospel in that land.

Elder Heber J. Grant next occupied the pulpit. The story of the Savior, said he, was something which never grew old in his heart. The oftener he had the pleasure of hearing it, the more he loved it and the better he liked it. No Latter-day Saint who enjoys the true Spirit of God will ever become weary of hearing the life and works of the Savior; will ever tire in hearing them reiterated time and again. These Rocky mountains are inhabited by a people who have been brought together from different lands in fulfillment of prophecies uttered thousands of years ago. God our Heavenly Father is directing this work—a fact that should not be soon forgotten by the people. The prophecy that one of a city and two of a family should be gathered together in the last days was being fulfilled day by day. Thousands of people have gathered into these valleys from European countries, and other parts of the globe, in fulfillment of these prophecies. The Saints that have thus gathered together arise and bear their testimonies to the effect that their conversion to the Church caused their kinsred to go against them. But do they regret the action taken by them in embracing the principles of the Gospel? No, they will get up and testify that God has blessed them and they have had more real happiness since they were members of the Church than ever before in their lives. The Prophet Joseph Smith, who did more for humankind than any man who ever lived upon the earth with the exception of Jesus Christ, is scoffed and spurned at by the world at large. They term him an old man, when but a mere boy he suffered martyrdom at the hands of a lawless mob, because he dared say that God had again spoken from the heavens. The same argument that can be brought forth as to the divinity of the mission of Jesus Christ, can be used with equal force as to the divinity of the mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith.

The speaker dwelt forcibly upon the position of the Latter-day Saints, and testified that ere long Zion would arise and shine, put on her garments of glory, and be as a light set upon a hill reflecting its rays over all the world.

Choir and congregation sang:

How firm a foundation, ye Saints of the Lord,
Is laid for your faith in His excellent word.