

I deemed it best to attend some of the conference meetings in other parts of the mission; and this necessitated my leaving too soon to attend to all my labors in Norway, nor were the books gathered together so that I could have perused them there.

I have gathered together from six conferences in the Scandinavian mission about 300 old records, which are not needed any more in the mission, but which are of great historical value. Some of these I found in unsafe hands, and in very unsafe places; so I considered it best to send them to headquarters. I packed them in four good-sized boxes, and left them in Copenhagen to be sent home by an emigrant company, in charge of returning Elders, in the spring.

I found the Scandinavian mission records well kept as a rule, and pretty complete; some, however, are lost, and many more would no doubt have been lost in the near future, had I not come along to save them.

I left Copenhagen, Denmark, for the Swiss and German mission on December 14th, and on my way to Bern, Switzerland, the headquarters of said mission, I visited the branches of the Church in Kid, Hambuag, Hanover, Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Nuremberg, Munich, Winterthun (where I attended an interesting conference together with twenty-one other Elders from Zion, on Christmas day,) Schaffhausen, Zurich and Langnair. At these different places I enjoyed pleasant associations with the Elders from Zion, many of whom are young men and nearly all of them are on their first missions.

I arrived at Bern on the last day of the year 1896. Since then I have been busily engaged at the mission office here attending to my historical labors. I find in this mission good and complete records of ordinance work from the beginning; but minute books are lacking in most of the branches and conferences.

On January 3rd 1897, Elder George E. Naegle who had presided over the Swiss and German mission for nearly three years, left for home, accompanied by his wife and child. He leaves a fine record behind. Elder Peter Loutensock, bishop of the Eureka ward, Juab county, succeeds him in the presidency of the mission, which is in a progressive and prosperous condition.

I expect to finish up my labors here in another couple of weeks, during which I intend to make a visit to the branches in Bid, Lausanne and Geneva. Then I leave for Rotterdam, the headquarters of the Netherlands mission, for which point I have secured tickets already, via Basel, Strassburg, Stuttgart, Monheim, Frankfurt on the Main, etc.

From Holland I go to England to finish up my labors in the British mission. Then, after another visit to Norway, to finish my labors there, I trust I shall be permitted to return home once more. Please remember me to the presidency, to the members of your own quorum, and to your associates at the Historian's office.

Your Brother and co-laborer,  
ANDREW JENSON.

### ADVICE TO FARMERS.

MOAB, Grand county, Utah,  
January 23, 1897.

Can you suggest a plan to wake up the mossback farmers of our State? We have a great many that do everything

in the farming line as did their fathers before them. There is not one in ten who reads an agricultural paper.

Farming is a science. If man does not keep up with the times he is not able to compete with a man who is to date. I very often find an article that is worth the price of the paper for a year. We need a good agricultural paper in our State.

When we go to Colorado and see some of the large well kept orchards, I can not help thinking of some of the orchards I have seen in Utah. Of course a great many of those in western Colorado are men of considerable wealth. But a man of small means should not undertake more than he can do and do it well. That was what my father used to say to his boys. If you plow your ground plow it well, and when the soil is in the right condition.

That puts me in mind of a circumstance which happened something over thirty years ago. A man was employed to plow a piece of ground for a blacksmith in Fillmore. After the plowing was done, there was a dispute about the price, as the man had not done as good plowing as the blacksmith thought that he should have done. So they called on my father to say what it was worth. When he had seen it he said, "Well, I would want a man to pay me to do such plowing as that in my field."

We have a great many who think if they get the seed in the ground, that all that is necessary as far as planting is concerned. I know of a man in our place who last summer laid off his ground in a young orchard, dropped corn and then turned a furrow on it; and the rest of the orchard was not plowed all summer. What was the result? There was some yellow, sickly looking corn which could not get its head above the weeds. The trees in that young orchard are three years old and are smaller than some of my nursery trees I have one year from the bud.

It is cheaper to grow fifty bushels of wheat on an acre of ground than to grow the same amount on two. If a man has more land than he can cultivate, and cultivate good, he had better sell part of it. Then he would not have so much taxes to pay.

It takes one acre of lucern to keep up an acre of land cropped with grain and other produce. Never sell any more hay than you are obliged to. Feed it and return it to your land.

You people in the old settlements who have those old orchards that have not been cultivated, plow them good, and spread the ground over well with manure and prune them well. Of course if your orchard is infested with insects and worms, you should fight them. You will be surprised to see the results in a thoroughly cultivated orchard compared to one that is left to take care of itself.

I have seen parties digging up old trees and putting out young trees, and the reason given was that they did not yield, and some were not as good as they wanted. (I suppose the tree agent had showed them his fine pictures of fruit.) Now the way to replace a tree that is old is to cut off the limbs and graft in such fruit as

you want. If the tree is large I would not graft it all in one spring. Graft about half. If all is cut off at one time it causes too many suckers to spread out. Put two grafts in each limb you wish to graft; and when they are out of danger of breaking off cut off what is not needed.

I have cut trees close to the ground, but had a great deal of trouble with sprouts. I have also seen old trees dug up which if they had been on my place I would have considered them worth \$25, if I had to graft to get such fruit as I wanted. You can take an old tree and in three years have good top and plenty of fruit.

In reading over the agricultural reports of 1895 I see that statistics give the number of the agricultural people at forty-two per cent and 137 acres to the family of six; the value \$13,000,000,000, the number of acres, 4,684,641. Our exports of produce is \$500,000,000, total exports \$793,000,000. So the farmers had produced about seventy-six per cent of all of the exports, after feeding the other fifty-eight per cent of the people.

Now any one would think that the farmer should get rich; but no. Why? Because he lets the others do his business for him. The producer does not receive what the consumer pays, by 25 to 100 per cent. There are too many men who are co-producers; who live on the labors of the producer; and the only way to make such men labor and earn their bread by the sweat of their brow is for the producers to cooperate and do their own business. The producer should be the dictator instead of being dictated to. We find the merchant who will tell the farmer you can have so much for what you produce, and you have got to pay me so and so for what you want and have not got. There would be as much justice in the farmer going to a store and saying here is ten bushels of wheat, I want ten dollars' worth of goods and I will give you so and so for what I want.

The way to get at the value of produce would be for the farmers to keep a strict account of all labor performed and take the value of farm and stock and machinery; allow reasonable wages and interest on farm and machinery and the wear on machinery and stock; then tell the non-producer, if you want to eat of my labor you pay me what it costs to produce it. If all the farmers would do that how long could the non-producer hold out? Not twenty-four hours.

There has been some sickness here this winter. There have been several cases of typhoid fever and several of pneumonia.

I have been very sick—had bilious fever; have not been out of doors for four weeks; am getting along all right now.

We have had a fine winter so far for stock; but not very good for the farmer, as there is but little snow in the mountains.

There is considerable talk of late about the copper mines south of La Sal. Parties are still going to the Blue mountains.

Parties who want to get good homes in one of the best climates in the State, now is the time before they are out of the reach of the average people.

O. W. WARNER.