



THE MEXICAN MISSION.

Conference Held and Important Business Transacted.

Elder Alonzo L. Taylor writes from City of Mexico, Feb. 15:

On the 5th and 6th of February, at the town of Teacayo, which lies about 25 miles south of Mexico City, was held the conference of the Mexican mission. Elders John W. Taylor and A. W. Ivins were in attendance, as well as Elder M. Tenney and the five missionaries who are laboring here. There were also about 25 of the native Saints, and from 50 to 75 non-members in attendance. The meetings were held in a canvas-covered yard which was well seated and beautifully decorated with geraniums, poppies and a great variety of ferns and flowers.

The floor was covered with nature's carpet, consisting of a thick covering of pine needles. This together with the large congregation of native Saints clad principally in white, made the interior of our meetinghouse an interesting sight to see.

The food for the occasion was furnished principally by the native Saints, and all ate together at long rows of tables and the energetic labor of the native sisters who so faithfully performed their duties in preparing the food, was highly commendable and deserving of much credit.

On Friday evening a Priesthood meeting was held and some business transacted. On Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock a meeting was held in which Elder Taylor, through an interpreter, gave the congregation some very valuable instructions.

Elder Ivins also made some explanations concerning the Book of Mormon. Elder Tenney gave good instructions to the people as he had been acquainted with their conditions for a period of about two years. During the meetings which were held Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, Elders Harris Jacobson, Taylor, Foster, Lake and Barry as well as several local missionaries and branch presidents addressed the conference.

Sunday afternoon the Church authorities, general and local, were sustained. Elders Taylor and Ivins gave timely instructions. Elder Ivins presented a tract which had been published against "Mormonism" and refuted the falsehoods set forth therein. Sunday evening at 6 o'clock a council meeting was held at which Elder Taylor stated that Elder Tenney had been honorably released to return to his home. Elder Hyrum S. Harris was chosen to succeed him and Elders James Jacobson and Alonzo L. Taylor were chosen as counselors.

At 7:30 o'clock Sunday evening a testimonial meeting was held which was the last of the conference.

Elder H. L. Hall, who is president of the Nuevo Laredo branch and an active worker, could not be present on account of illness.

IN THE FIELD.

Experiences of One of the Elders in Tennessee.

Elder J. Dudley Hamblin writes from Boma, Putnam Co., Tennessee, Feb. 15:

I was assigned to labor in White county on Dec. 2, with Elder David S. Warren as companion. We arrived in the county on the 10th of December, at the home of Brother D. L. Hoston, after traveling the distance of 84 miles.

We had very good success in our work, held many meetings, and found many friends.

On Dec. 20, Sister Thula F. Trogen applied for baptism, and was appointed Dec. 27. On arriving at the home of Brother W. O. Medley's, we found they were ready to start for Loss Creek, where the ordinance was to be performed. We found ice about three inches thick. A large crowd had gathered to see the curiosity.

Everything went on nicely while we were cutting the ice. But as I went to lead the lady into the water, a very indignant and ignorant fellow thought he would run us out by shooting into the water, but he was taken away and the ordinance was finished in peace. My companion gained good health again, and we continued our usual work and baptized Brother H. C. Trogen on Jan. 18. On Feb. 7 we received a letter from President O. W. Rawlings, sending us over to Boma to visit Brother Samuel Myers, and from there to Jackson county. We arrived here Feb. 11, and found our brother very sick. We remained with him eight days, and sawed up wood and fed cattle and horses. All this time at night we were

visiting Brother Marion Lee and family, holding meetings and having Gospel conversations with them until Sunday morning, Feb. 15. Then came one of Brother Lee's brothers, ordering him out of the house he lived in, as it was one he rented from him. Then he ordered us not to preach any more in his house.

But his abuse led to more good than harm. People began to visit us to ask us questions.

MICHIGAN CONFERENCE.

A Well Attended Gathering in That Field.

Elder Edw. G. Geary reports as follows in a letter dated Jackson, Mich., Feb. 24:

The Elders and some Saints of the Michigan conference met in semi-annual conference at Red Cross hall, 390 East Main street, Jackson, Feb. 21 and 22. Elder F. A. Brinton presiding, Elder Asahel H. Woodruff of the Northern States mission, and Elder Geo. H. Barney of Chicago were in attendance. This time at the first meeting was occupied by Elder Edw. G. Geary, who spoke on the Kingdom of God. He was followed by Elders Parley Moyle, E. H. Brown and A. R. Jaques.

The second meeting was that of a Priesthood meeting, which convened at 9:30 a. m. Sunday, Feb. 22. Elder Asahel H. Woodruff presiding. After speaking of the work performed in Michigan, he presented the General Authorities who were unanimously sustained by Elder Edw. G. Geary. Elder M. Abbot as secretary of the Northern States mission, and Elder George A. Little as president upon the departure of President Brinton which will occur at the next meeting. Elder Edw. G. Geary as secretary of the Michigan conference. The Elders, 15 in number, were assigned to their various fields of labor, and then they made a report of their previous labors and related many interesting facts. At this juncture five Utah saints arrived from Ann Arbor and participated in our meeting. After Elders Little, Barney and Woodruff had addressed us at length on the duties of an Elder, the meeting was brought to a close.

During luncheon hour the Elders enjoyed themselves feasting from the luxuries of life from the tables of Sister Lane, Mrs. Myers and Mrs. Crampin, who are some of the hospitable friends who treat the Elders so kindly while laboring in the vineyard.

At 3 p. m. the second public session convened. The speakers were Elders Asahel H. Woodruff who addressed the congregation on the dispensation of the fulness of power. Following him Elder George A. Little took up the first principles and ordinances of the Gospel and explained them from a scriptural standpoint. Elder S. N. Tanner, a student from Ann Arbor, was the last speaker. He spoke concerning obedience to the Gospel.

The last and crowning meeting of the conference convened at 7:30 p. m. Sunday evening. The people were spiritualized by Elder Geo. H. Barney of Chicago and F. A. Brinton, who dwelt upon the apostasy and restoration of the Gospel and the fulfillment of prophecy uttered by the Prophet Joseph Smith.

In point of meetings held, average attendance, and attention and interest manifested the conference is the best ever held in the state.

The Saints and friends made the Elders visiting Saints welcome.

Monday morning before the Elders departed for their respective fields of labor they clubbed together and purchased a handsome dressing case, which they represented to Elder F. A. Brinton. The conference was in excellent condition and with a bright and intelligent force of Elders and Elder George A. Little at their head.

Let me urge upon the returned missionaries, emigrated Saints and others, who have friends in these and other parts to write to their friends and to the Saints.

The "News" and Era are great factors for good and are received and perused by our many friends.

EAST KANSAS CONFERENCE.

Some Additions to the Church in That Field.

Elders Joseph Palmer and Ernest Madsen, in a letter dated Michigan Valley, Kas., Feb. 24, report as follows:

Our conference was held in the Cook district, Geary Co., Feb. 21 and 22. Elders James G. Duffin and Chas. E. Land, Sisters Sarah M. Gibbs and Belle Richards, our two lady missionaries, and the 16 Elders of this conference, and a number of Saints, many friends and investigators in attendance.

Nine meetings were held during our conference, five of which were public and four Priesthood.

The Elders all gave in very favorable and encouraging reports.

A few souls are being added to the fold of Christ from time to time. We had baptizing here during the last week, notwithstanding the ground was covered with snow and water with six inches of ice. Yet the applicants knew that it was their duty to obey. One sister came 40 miles to attend conference, and to have that holy ordinance (baptism) performed by an authorized servant of God.

The people as a rule are very hospitable. During our conference they did all in their power to make it a success. The morning of the 23rd the Elders left for their various fields of labor and our visiting brothers and sisters for their homes, all filled with the spirit of the Gospel.

Elders Robert O. Gibson and Wm. W. Peckins were honorably released to return home, after a faithful labor of 28 months.

The "News" and Era are faithful missionaries.

THE NETHERLANDS MISSION.

Report of a Recent Conference at Rotterdam.

Elder John H. Peterson writes from Groningen, Holland, Feb. 19:

The semi-annual conference of the Netherlands-Belem mission was held in Rotterdam, Sunday, Feb. 1, 1903. In attendance were: Elder Francis M. Lyman, president of the European mission; Elders Hugh J. Cannon of the German mission, Levi E. Young of the Swiss mission, and Willard T. Cannon, and 29 missionaries of the Netherlands-Belem mission.

Saturday and Monday were devoted to Priesthood meetings. Instructive reports were listened to, as also faith-inspiring counsels from Elder Lyman and the other visiting brethren. This was declared the most successful mission of Europe in point of baptisms. Great freedom is here enjoyed, and many souls are found thirsting for the truth. New fields are waiting for the reapers, but the force at present is rather limited.

On Sunday at 10 a. m. we were greeted with a full house in the hall Excelsior. Elders Bernardus A. Denkers, Hugh J. Cannon, John H. Peterson and Willard T. Cannon addressed the congregation on the subject of our mission in this land, and upon the apostasy and

restoration of the Gospel. At 2 p. m. the Saints met in the same hall, where the general authorities of the Church and the mission were presented and sustained, and edifying remarks made by Elders Lorenzo Y. Rigby, Levi E. Young and President Lyman. At 7 p. m. meeting was held in a larger hall, "Nieuw van Algemeen." It is estimated that at least 500 people were present, about one-third of whom were strangers. The audience was addressed by Elders Gerrit J. Kriethbosch, Gerard J. S. Abels and President Lyman, on the origin of "Mormonism" and the saving powers of the same.

A good choir under the leadership of Elder Abels enlivened the proceedings. The morning and evening meetings were reported in the press, one article being very favorable to the other not. Prospects were never brighter in this part of the vineyard.

OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE.

Encouraging Reports from That Field of Labor.

The following report is signed by Elders Joseph S. Huff and Walter A. Porter, dated Oklahoma, Feb. 24:

The Oklahoma conference was held Feb. 11 and 12, 1903. Arrangements had been made to hold conference in a new store building belonging to Brother Wm. A. Haggard, one of the Saints here.

The Elders, fourteen in number, had all arrived by Feb. 10, all enjoying the best of health and overjoyed to meet their co-laborers.

Conference convened Feb. 11, with President James C. Duffin of the Southern States mission in attendance, and continued two days. Seven meetings were held, three being Priesthood meetings in which the Elders gave their reports and received many valuable instructions.

Elder Alfred R. Meeks, president of the conference, reported the conference to be in a good condition, the records showing seventeen baptisms during the last five months, many tracts distributed and a great number of books sold.

The conference has been entirely free from mob violence.

Four public meetings were held and were attended fairly well by the Saints, a number of friends and strangers being in attendance.

At this conference two of our Elders, Alfred R. Meeks, who had labored as conference president eleven or twelve months, and Fred W. Roberts were honorably released to return home.

Elder Jos. S. Huff was called to fill the vacancy caused by the release of Elder Meeks, with Walter A. Porter as counselor and superintendent of Sunday schools.

The Elders were then assigned their fields of labor and started for their fields of labor.

The arrival of the "News" and Era is always looked forward to with pleasure.

The European Mission.

(Millennial Star Feb. 5.)

The report shows that there were 1,337 baptisms performed in the European mission during the 13 months. This is less than during the 11 months preceding, but is notwithstanding a very creditable record compared with former years. The average per missionary is 3.37, or averaging it for just 12 months, 2.1. The Netherlands mission leads with an average of 7.62 per man, Switzerland 3.27, Germany 3.02, Scandinavia 3.24, Great Britain 3.02, Ireland 1, Turkey 8. In the British mission Newcastle leads with an average of 5.54, Leeds follows with 5.06, Irish, 4.5, Liverpool 4.37, Manchester 4.12, Bristol 4.1, Birmingham 3.71, Scotland in the lowest with an average of .37 per man.

The report shows the distribution of 2,143,069 tracts during the given time. This is far in excess of any previous record. It is an actual average increase per man over last report of 9 per cent. After the proper reduction is made on account of the difference in the number of months. On the same basis the increase in the distribution of books is 21 per cent, and of Gospel conversations of over 4 per cent. In the British mission the average increase in houses visited with tracts is 12 per cent, in tracts distributed 11 per cent, and in Gospel conversations over 3 per cent.

In meetings the standard has scarcely been maintained. The decrease in open-air meetings is easily understood, as the weather during the past summer was not nearly so suitable as during the previous one.

In the making of averages per missionary the arbitrary rule is followed of taking the number laboring in the conference or mission at the end of the year as the standard of judgment. This is not exact in all cases, for the number laboring varies, when the 1901 report closed there were 534 missionaries in the European mission. At the end of 1902 there are 574. It can readily be seen that the average work is considerably higher than really appears when we divide the total by 574.

In Gospel conversations Bristol leads the British conferences with an average of 56.4 per man, Sheffield has 50.2, Birmingham 49.4, London 37.4, Liverpool 37.3, Manchester 35.5, and Wales 31.5. The average for Great Britain is 25.5; for the whole mission 24.5 per Elder. It will be seen that this approach to a conversation per day.

Liverpool is the banner conference in the distribution of tracts. While the average of Great Britain is 7.62, per missionary, and of the whole mission 5.74, Liverpool has 11.562, Leeds 10.458, Nottingham 10.236, Glasgow 9.427, Newcastle 8.840, and Scotland 7.845.

SORE NECK

Take Scott's Emulsion for scrofula. Children often have sores on the neck that won't heal up. The sores may come and go. Parents may not know what's the matter nor what to do. Scrofula is the trouble and Scott's Emulsion is the medicine.

Scott's Emulsion heals the sores. But that is not all. Scrofula leads to consumption. This is the real danger.

Scott's Emulsion is the "ounce of prevention" that keeps off consumption.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

COLDS



My Cold Cure relieves the head; nose, throat and lungs almost immediately.

A 25 cent vial will break up any cold and prevent Grip, Bronchitis and Pneumonia—Munyon.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is a certain remedy for all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble.

Munyon's Kidney Cure restores the natural functions of the kidneys even when those organs are seriously involved.

For sale by all druggists, or postpaid upon receipt of price, 25 cents a bottle.

1505 Arch St., Philadelphia.

In the distribution of books the high average of 15.4 in the British, and 12.7 in the European mission has been made. Newcastle goes up, however, to 50.4, Manchester 24.3, Sheffield 18.7, and Wales to 17.0.

The largest average of indoor meetings per Elder is Newcastle, it being 116. Liverpool comes next with 85, Nottingham has 87, Leeds 85.4, Manchester 82.2, Norwich 82.2, Grimsby 71.7.

The British average is 68.4, the European, 62.1. In street or outdoor meetings the Scotch conference, though farthest north, leads with an average of 29.3, Nottingham has 20.9, London 20.1, Manchester 18.1, Grimsby 17.1 and Birmingham 13.4. On the continent very few outdoor meetings are held, and those are entirely in the country. The average in Great Britain is 13.2 per Elder.

The disparity between the average number of houses visited on the continent and in the British mission is not so great as the average of tracts distributed. This is due to the custom in some parts of the continent of selling the tracts. For the whole mission the number of houses visited with tracts averages 1,294 per Elder. In Great Britain 1,732. Liverpool leads with 2,682, Bristol has 2,322, Newcastle 2,323, Scotland 2,184, Norwich 1,929 and Wales 1,839. It is interesting to notice which is the most hospitable district. If that can be determined, the invitation to strangers' houses that have been accepted. The average for the British mission is 124, and for the continent slightly lower. Nottingham leads in this regard with an average of 242. Newcastle has 224, Birmingham 212, Manchester 185, Leeds 159 and Bristol 135.

To the reader that is blessed with that unusual gift, a liking for statistics, these figures will be interesting. The missionaries and collectors who work here are encouraged by the fact that they are doing so much to set a wrong world right. It will also bring redemption and eternal life to hosts of the living and the dead.

The station has also conducted a six year experimental test in irrigating the wheat crop. Irrigating wheat in the fall, except when necessary to start growth, was rather detrimental, and the best not pay for the trouble and expense, and one irrigation in the spring, or during the growing season, was found to produce the best average yield under Cache valley conditions. Three irrigations increased the amount of straw but only to a slight extent.

Rolling the seed bed. Tests were also made as to the value of rolling the seed bed both before and after seeding, and the conclusion was reached that on land similar to that of the Cache valley, which is light and somewhat gravelly, rolling does not pay. Ordinarily, rolling after seeding hastens germination in dry weather, as it brings moisture to the surface by compacting the soil, but in wet weather it is believed that the roller would be detrimental.

The conclusions arrived at from 8 years of experimenting in wheat growing at the Utah station may thus be summarized:

The spring wheats recommended are Niagara, Whittington, Granite, No. 33 and Gilling's mixture.

The fall wheats recommended are the Lofthouse (Winter La Salle), Sonora, early Red Clawson and Red Cross.

Best results are obtained from seeding two weeks per acre when sown by a drill at a uniform depth.

Full irrigation is not recommended. Utah farmers irrigate too frequently. Experiments covering six years have shown that best results have been obtained from one irrigation in the spring. This fact should be emphasized. More thorough cultivation and less irrigation will give best results in wheat growing.

Late sowing in the fall has given better results, on the average, for three seasons, than early sowing.

The difference in yield of both straw and grain between drilling and broadcasting, is marked, and decidedly favors drilling for fall seeding.

The wheat sown broadcast gave better results than eight weeks.

HEAVY BEE LOSSES IN EMERY

Herman Horsley of Price, the leading apiarist of the eastern section of the state, says that his bees went through the winter in remarkably good shape, as have those of others who have the proper attention at the right time. However, down through some portions of Emery county exactly the opposite has been the case, and heavy losses are reported from there. One bee man at Huntington, who has the loss of more than half his colonies from want of proper attention.

The Relief society conference was held on the 13th and the High Council met on the 14th.

Respectfully,
L. M. SAUSAGE,
Stake Clerk.

STAR VALLEY STAKE.

A Profitable Quarterly Conference At Afon.

Quarterly conference of Star Valley Stake of Zion convened at Afon, Feb. 12 and 13, 1903. Sunday forenoon was occupied by the Sunday school and Elders M. E. Cowley and L. E. Kelsch gave excellent instructions and counsel to the young people.

Sunday 2 p. m. the conference was presided over by Elder Anson V. Cannon. Elders George Osmond and William W. Burton were out of the valley. Elder Anson V. Cannon gave an excellent report of the Star Valley stake, and he presented the General Authorities of the Church; also the authorities of the stake, all were unanimously sustained.

Elder L. S. Kelsch addressed the Saints on the peace and prosperity prevailing among them and exhorted them to use good language and above all things not to profane the name of the Deity. Elder M. F. Cowley spoke on the great experience gained by the Latter-day Saints, through persecution.

On Monday, Feb. 16, a full report was given by the Bishop of the various wards. All reports were good.

Elder John Bagley of Montpelier, Idaho, gave some of his experience in the Church, which was very interesting.

Sarah L. Call conducted a religious class, which gave evidence of the great pains she takes in instructing the young. Elder M. F. Cowley explained how every person might gain a knowledge of the divinity of the work of God, through the study of the commandments of God.

The conference was well attended.

SPRING WHEAT

PLANTING IN UTAH.

As it will soon be time for the Utah husbandman to prepare for wheat seeding, a number of problems bearing upon the questions of what varieties to plant, what quantities of seeds to plant per acre, etc., need immediate solution. The Utah experiment station has for a number of years, been conducting a series of experiments in grain growing, and the lessons learned therefrom are of great value to the Utah farmer. Too many of our farmers take it for granted that wheat is wheat, and so long as the seed is in good condition and clean, too little thought is given to varieties best suited for grain growing conditions in Utah. But there is "scrub" wheat as there is "scrub" cows, so no wheat grower should undertake to grow the staff of life with anything short of the best seed to be obtained.

The yield of 16 varieties of spring wheat, produced at the station farm, all grown under like conditions as to planting, soil, culture, and irrigation, as given in the Utah station bulletin, No. 56, varied from 18.53 to 39 bushels per acre in the best year, (1896) and from 6.66 to 28.66 bushels in a poor year (1897). In fall wheats the yield ranged from 14.12 to 35.39 bushels per acre in 1896; and from 8.35 to 22.49 in 1897. The average yield in a six year test of spring wheat ranged from 14.72 bushels per acre for Ontario wheat to 25.45 for Common wheat. Gilling's mixture being the next highest yielder, 25.35 bushels. As these two varieties have been tested but two years it is uncertain whether they will continue the best yielders. Of the varieties tested for six years, Niagara, Whittington and Granite were the heaviest croppers, averaging 24.38, 24.32 and 20.93 bushels per acre respectively. Lofthouse, Winter La Salle, Ontario and Campbell's White Chaff, were the heaviest yielders of those varieties which had been tested four or more years, averaging 17.82, 17.50 and 16.64 bushels per acre respectively in the four-year test. The two first named stand next to Sonora in the two-year test with averages of 22.07 and 21.62.

Of the fall wheats, the New Zealand, seems to be in greatest demand for export, but unfortunately it is one of the poorest yielders, averaging only 10.68 bushels in a two-year test.

AMOUNT OF SEED.

The station experimented with various amounts of seed from 2 to 10 pecks, and the results are believed to be fairly conclusive. The planting was done with a drill, and to correct any difference in the fertility of the plate, the treatments were alternated year by year. The largest yields of grain and straw were obtained from two pecks and 10 pecks of seed. Two pecks of seed yielded an average of 19.35 bushels of grain and 1.701 pounds of straw. Ten pecks yielded 18.91 bushels of grain and 1.559 pounds of straw.

HOW MUCH IRRIGATION.

The Utah station has also conducted a six year experimental test in irrigating the wheat crop. Irrigating wheat in the fall, except when necessary to start growth, was rather detrimental, and the best not pay for the trouble and expense, and one irrigation in the spring, or during the growing season, was found to produce the best average yield under Cache valley conditions. Three irrigations increased the amount of straw but only to a slight extent.

Rolling the seed bed. Tests were also made as to the value of rolling the seed bed both before and after seeding, and the conclusion was reached that on land similar to that of the Cache valley, which is light and somewhat gravelly, rolling does not pay. Ordinarily, rolling after seeding hastens germination in dry weather, as it brings moisture to the surface by compacting the soil, but in wet weather it is believed that the roller would be detrimental.

The conclusions arrived at from 8 years of experimenting in wheat growing at the Utah station may thus be summarized:

The spring wheats recommended are Niagara, Whittington, Granite, No. 33 and Gilling's mixture.

The fall wheats recommended are the Lofthouse (Winter La Salle), Sonora, early Red Clawson and Red Cross.

Best results are obtained from seeding two weeks per acre when sown by a drill at a uniform depth.

Full irrigation is not recommended. Utah farmers irrigate too frequently. Experiments covering six years have shown that best results have been obtained from one irrigation in the spring. This fact should be emphasized. More thorough cultivation and less irrigation will give best results in wheat growing.

Late sowing in the fall has given better results, on the average, for three seasons, than early sowing.

The difference in yield of both straw and grain between drilling and broadcasting, is marked, and decidedly favors drilling for fall seeding.

The wheat sown broadcast gave better results than eight weeks.

Rolling the seed bed. Tests were also made as to the value of rolling the seed bed both before and after seeding, and the conclusion was reached that on land similar to that of the Cache valley, which is light and somewhat gravelly, rolling does not pay. Ordinarily, rolling after seeding hastens germination in dry weather, as it brings moisture to the surface by compacting the soil, but in wet weather it is believed that the roller would be detrimental.

The conclusions arrived at from 8 years of experimenting in wheat growing at the Utah station may thus be summarized:

The spring wheats recommended are Niagara, Whittington, Granite, No. 33 and Gilling's mixture.

The fall wheats recommended are the Lofthouse (Winter La Salle), Sonora, early Red Clawson and Red Cross.

Best results are obtained from seeding two weeks per acre when sown by a drill at a uniform depth.

Full irrigation is not recommended. Utah farmers irrigate too frequently. Experiments covering six years have shown that best results have been obtained from one irrigation in the spring. This fact should be emphasized. More thorough cultivation and less irrigation will give best results in wheat growing.

Late sowing in the fall has given better results, on the average, for three seasons, than early sowing.

The difference in yield of both straw and grain between drilling and broadcasting, is marked, and decidedly favors drilling for fall seeding.

The wheat sown broadcast gave better results than eight weeks.

Rolling the seed bed. Tests were also made as to the value of rolling the seed bed both before and after seeding, and the conclusion was reached that on land similar to that of the Cache valley, which is light and somewhat gravelly, rolling does not pay. Ordinarily, rolling after seeding hastens germination in dry weather, as it brings moisture to the surface by compacting the soil, but in wet weather it is believed that the roller would be detrimental.

The conclusions arrived at from 8 years of experimenting in wheat growing at the Utah station may thus be summarized:

The spring wheats recommended are Niagara, Whittington, Granite, No. 33 and Gilling's mixture.

The fall wheats recommended are the Lofthouse (Winter La Salle), Sonora, early Red Clawson and Red Cross.

Best results are obtained from seeding two weeks per acre when sown by a drill at a uniform depth.

Full irrigation is not recommended. Utah farmers irrigate too frequently. Experiments covering six years have shown that best results have been obtained from one irrigation in the spring. This fact should be emphasized. More thorough cultivation and less irrigation will give best results in wheat growing.

Late sowing in the fall has given better results, on the average, for three seasons, than early sowing.

The difference in yield of both straw and grain between drilling and broadcasting, is marked, and decidedly favors drilling for fall seeding.