

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## IN THE NETHERLANDS.

ROTTERDAM, Holland,  
Nov. 12, 1896.

In looking over the columns of your paper, which arrives here regularly, I notice how the cause of truth is progressing in the several different missions, but as yet have failed to see any reports from this section. Therefore I take pleasure of relating a few of my experiences since my arrival in the land of the dykes.

I left my home in Ogden, Utah, Jan. 6, 1895, and was appointed to labor in Amsterdam with our present president, Elder George F. Spencer of Salt Lake City; and while there going about on my daily rounds to preach the Gospel I encountered learned people, who are very numerous in this country and are well versed in the scriptures. I immediately felt my weakness, having failed as a great many of our Mormon boys do, to take advantage of the opportunities that were within my reach while at home. But enjoying the Spirit of the Lord as our Elders do, from time to time I endeavored to leave a good impression and in many cases brought them to investigate our glorious truths. I also received a great testimony of the power that goes with an Elder who is clothed with the Holy Priesthood. A very nice lady of about 45 whom we had called upon several times was taken suddenly ill and all hopes of her recovery were given up by her family and friends. Finally she whispered "Oh! oh!" several times. Her husband sent for Brother Low and I to anoint and bless her. This sacred ordinance was witnessed by all who had come to see the last moments of their beloved friend. After two hours had elapsed she was able to sit up and eat with her husband. She has enjoyed good health ever since. She is a faithful latter-day Saint today, and a living witness to one of the many testimonies that are shown to the people of the world from time to time.

During my seven months stay in that great city, through being humble and prayerful it enabled me to convince a number that Joseph Smith was a true Prophet of God, and had the pleasure of seeing them embrace the Gospel as well as of making a great many friends who were ever ready and willing to help me with the necessities of life. I was then recalled to labor in Groningen with Elder Hendrick De Drij, a local Elder. We did not meet with such great success, as it seemed almost impossible to reach the hearts of the people, and the majority of them were greatly opposed to us. We traveled from day to day in the outside villages, depending on them and the Spirit of the Lord to lead us. After holding several meetings to which a great many listened with marked attention, saying they believed the Gospel to be true, but did not want anything to do with the Mormon; my next field of labor was Amhem, where W. D. Bingham of Brigham City, who recently returned home, was my companion. We were a little more en-

couraged there in our labors, as I had the privilege of bringing a few more souls to the knowledge of the true and everlasting Gospel.

Shortly after my arrival there, I was called to lay my hands upon one of our brethren who was overcome by evil spirits, which made it almost impossible for five men to hold him in bed. After laying my hands upon him he arose and said, "Brother Denkers, I am all right and I know that my Father in heaven lives and that His power is manifest through the Mormon Elders."

Since our missionary conference held at Amsterdam on Sept. 6, I have been laboring in Rotterdam with Elder Frank E. Hansen of Salt Lake City, who arrived here Aug. 30th. Since then we have held a number of block meetings wherever we could get the use of a house, as it is against the laws of this country to preach upon the streets. These block meetings seem to be the best plan to spread the Gospel here, as they have brought many to investigate and in a few cases some have asked for baptism.

A short time ago we advertised a meeting at a Saint's house on one of the small streets. When the hour arrived the street was filled with half drunken people who made all kinds of threats against the false disciples of Joseph Smith. But after Elder Hansen had borne his testimony and dwelt for a time upon the principles of the Gospel they listened quite attentively from the outside. President De Brui of the Rotterdam branch, and I then arose and endorsed his remarks, and they allowed us to go unmolested.

At another place we advertised a meeting, and one of the ministers from the Presbyterian church of this city attended, telling the people he would be there to correct the boys when they made a statement that was not correct. When we closed he came and congratulated us and informed us that his house was open for us at all times. We also have three earnest workers in Belgium who are doing a great work in a Roman Catholic district known as Luik.

The Saints here are perhaps the most generous people in the world to the Elders. They say they are thankful to be considered worthy to have a servant of the Lord in their house, and will readily give up the best they can obtain. They are also among the most faithful Saints in the Church today.

I thank the Lord that I am considered worthy to receive the Holy Priesthood and was called to perform a mission; and it is my earnest prayer to magnify my calling.

FERNAND A. DENKERS.

## WELLSVILLE WISPS.

WELLSVILLE, Cache County,  
November 28, 1896.

Here at Wellsville there are three interests that deserve mention: Their Sunday school, their creamery and their mercantile and export trade combined. While the Sunday school cause is of vital importance for the good of the community here, we find in the

original colonization scheme the first great law pointed to production, so we will turn our attention to the products of the Wellsville creamery, owned by Lorenzo Hansen, the pioneer milk purchaser of the State.

Mr. Hansen has had a splendid run of business this year, not only here at his creamery, but also at the Wellsville cheese factory, of which he is also the proprietor, producing here at Wellsville this season about 90,000 pounds of butter and at Millville about 175,000 pounds of cheese. Both factories are now running.

Mr. Hansen uses the Babcock milk test, and pays the farmers from sixty to seventy-five cents per hundred for their milk, according to its richness. He has disbursed during the season's run from thirty-five to forty thousand dollars to the milk producers of Millville, Hyrum and Wellsville, which amount is a valuable consideration, and places Mr. Hansen in the front rank as a manufacturer who merits the support of the people. He has not only their support, but is regarded by thrifty people of this city and neighboring settlements in the light of a public benefactor, and has their entire confidence and esteem.

The milk tested by the Babcock measurement runs from 3½ to 4½ per cent, while some Jersey milk will reach 6 per cent and Holsteins only 3 per cent. The Babcock test is spoken of both by Mr. Hansen and Professor Foster of the Experiment station as being perfectly reliable, and praise and thanks are due to Dr. Babcock, whose ingenuity and skill produced this perfect measurement, and gave it to the public gratis.

Mr. Hansen runs an Alpha separator of the De Laval, N. Y., manufacture. Its capacity is 2,200 pounds per hour. He expects to be furnished next season with nearly double the amount of milk received this year. His two establishments can easily handle all the milk that can be produced in the adjacent towns.

A new feature has been added to the creamery this season, which shows the ingenuity and progressive spirit of the proprietor, in using the milk passing from a separator. It is well known that in order to have good sweet butter with its flavor unimpaired, the utmost cleanliness is necessary in its production; so Mr. Hansen has removed his hog pen from the rear end of his lot to a distance of over five hundred yards away, below his plant, and conveys his milk from the separator through a 4-inch sewer pipe 1,600 feet to his hog pen, constructed by his fellow townsman Mr. Samuel C. Mitton, after a plan he saw in the Chicago stockyards in 1894, with improvements added to suit the purpose of lessening the labor of feeding the hogs and cleaning the pens. About 300 head are now being fed, and so perfect are the arrangements that an active man need not spend more than forty minutes morning and evening to both clean the pens and feed the hogs. The terrible offense to one's olfactory nerves, which is usually met with in a visit to a hog pen of the size of this one, is lessened in a marked degree by the perfect arrangement of the building. Eleven carloads of hogs have been shipped to