

## AN OPEN LETTER

Professor J. W. Southern, President of Utah Agricultural College and Experimental Station, Logan City.  
Dear Sirs—Your esteemed, able and intelligent notes of January 21st, and February 23rd, in answer to my "Open Letter," published February 1st, are of a character to promote the better of your mutual utility and interest, in what you call "the fundamental question of the hour." It is even only in an abbreviated form of an open letter correspondence between yourself and your humble servant.

CHRISTIAN A. MADSEN.

—AGRICULTURE AND THE NATION.  
Until late in our farming history we produced almost entirely of natural resources. And even today we effect little if any general estimate of its legitimate and proper place of widest importance is justly given. The possible forewarning of

Southerland compared with all other industries combined has little importance stands at 2%. But notwithstanding the overwhelming preponderance favoring us in the right of the soil who ever the balance of power in legislative halls and executive departments is ignorant, slight, unprogressive, crippled, impotent, depleted, depreciated, exhausted,萎缩ed, by foreign capital, now the world-wide mate load of burden, and of prey. And for a weaker, a far less condition of things for a generation, the farmer is not accustomed yet, nor prepared never without.

A small farmer grant, regardless of a century ago it was founded by our fathers, and maintained as compared with all other thousands stand as 5 to 10, but in actual numbers who ever the balance of power in legislative halls and executive departments is ignorant, slight, unprogressive, crippled, impotent, depleted, depreciated, exhausted,萎缩ed, by foreign capital, now the world-wide mate load of burden, and of prey. And for a weaker, a far less condition of things for a generation, the farmer is not accustomed yet, nor prepared never without.

—THE FUTURE FAIR.  
In an unguarded hour the hands representing the farming representative in our national government approached the agricultural offices. It is gratifying to see that despite the serious and dire prevailing sickness in the body politic.

—THE FUTURE FAIR.  
—The most advanced systems in farming are the most remunerative because advantages are taken of nature's laws, more intelligent and capable to plant the local and national crops.

—The more productive an acre of land can be made, in the same proportion the increase of population is safe possible. And as a well-known saying goes—"the source of strength is the enlargement of the field." In a year there is the advancement of comprehensive.

—Advanced farming fosters and necessitates intelligent labor, and thus commutes kindred advancements in industry, in art, and science. Hence intelligent labor, so far advances national prosperity and greatness.

—Therefore the farming population, being about three-eighths of the whole and by far preeminent in the world, and by far the most intelligent, is well fitted to lead the rest of the producing world, not to mention and active participation in the rise and glory of our great Republic. "The farm fair." Therefore, is the western path to progress, to art, to science and advancement of our countrymen, which will reign in unparaled grandeur.

In handling this question for publication in the Deseret News, I may be prone to use an appropriate term or selected date of long standing in agriculture.

In the answer to Professor Southerland of Jan. 21st, I will present the following:

James R. Beers of Franklin, Ohio, in his report to the Agricultural Department, 1888, page 40, writes "that advanced agriculture can be made to give the greatest possible value to the natural and forested wealth of our country."

What is that object the natural environment which we are now taught? What are these questions will be more easily answered than the outlines of the future farm?"

It is true that in proportion to advancement in real civilization an increase in population, & farms as they decreased in size became more productive.

A. intelligent farming in the past history of the world, was the mainstay of the slow, mere and meager improvements of agriculture, while intelligent progress to farming of today is due to the rational application of science. The study of soil, weather and conditions of our environment, which will reign in unparaled grandeur.

—And today our agricultural experiments and experimental stations stand prominently and lustily in the vanguard of scientific progress in the most important interest of all agriculture. Already the Institute of Utah Agricultural College and Experimental station, under the able and experienced leadership and presidency of Prof. J. W. Southern, successfully leads the leading progressive work of today, and besides educate a host of young people who will be in the front rank to graduate the practical farmers and agriculturists, emanated from the school, and the institution, and they will lead the way of progress, and most likely improve upon what in proportion formerly took place to accomplish.

—The best leaders will investigate and analyze the symptoms of the few, and at least one-half of the leaders necessarily remain lead but their half leaders. When leaders have brought progressive measures into widespread existence, the symptoms will be removed, and the remaining measure. But the position of a leader is particularly a public character, as he is, because leadership and public action are two distinct factors.

The state of Utah is in the process of progressive construction, and the particular design to exclude, or assist the increase of population, or assist the increase of state-prosperity. The Is-L. Thomas et al. vs. F. K. Morris,

regulation of our farming industry, was for such population.

Wheat and barley are relative documents, and the wheat bearing may be but minor consideration later on, through advancement and general prosperity.

On the same ground that one acre of land can be brought to its highest production, both wheat and barley can be raised to major production, some degree. But the size of farm being adopted for state aid, in view of population welfare, is to follow to the tenth question before us.

The Lincoln Jones case was the first of its kind, and the decision of the First District Court was rendered by the Hon. James C. McLean, of Salt Lake City, on the 21st of January, 1892. The court held that the law was unconstitutional, and that the state aid to agriculture was illegal.

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