

The two weekly papers published here kindly inserted notices of the same.

We feel that we have done much good in allaying prejudice, and there are some in this locality who will shortly come to a knowledge of the truth. We know that God has endowed us with a portion of his Holy Spirit, so that we have been enabled to bear a faithful testimony to those with whom we have come in contact.

My intention is to spend a portion of this Summer in Canada, among my relations whom I have never seen. Bro. Morgan will remain in this State, where he has several uncles. We shall both preach whenever there is an opportunity. After my visiting I shall rejoin Bro. M. We then shall travel South, through Kentucky, into Tennessee, where we propose to stay over Winter.

Yours in the Gospel,  
JOS. STANDING.

SERICULTURE.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
May 9, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

As I have been requested by several parties, interested in the development of silk culture in Utah, to give some simple instructions upon the management of the silk worm, for the benefit of new beginners, and being desirous to present manipulations which have been endorsed by experienced silk raisers, I will therefore introduce a few quotations from the very able "Treatise and Observations" of J. N. Hoags, Esq., of Sacramento, California.

Respectfully,  
ALEX. C. PYPER.

HATCHING THE EGGS AND FEEDING THE WORMS.

"Now we come to the most delicate and important, as well as attractive and interesting portion of the silk culture, and upon the skillful and successful management of this department of the business depends all its profits, and consequently all the advantages that can be urged in its favor. To this particular branch, then, I would ask the especial attention of every beginner. There is nothing intricate or difficult about feeding and taking care of the worms and making a sure crop of silk, but there are certain things necessary to be done to insure success, and these things are necessary to be done at particular times, and they must absolutely be done at those times. He who would successfully feed silk worms must have a time for everything and everything in its time. Having impressed this idea of perfect regularity and certainty upon the minds of those who propose to feed and care for a family of worms, we will go at once to the work of hatching them from the eggs.

"The eggs, having been kept in some place where the thermometer never rises above forty-five or fifty degrees, and where they are in no danger of sweating or becoming mildewed, should be taken out when desired to be hatched, and gradually exposed to the heat of the outside air. A sudden change from cool to very warm atmosphere is considered detrimental. From the middle of May to the first of June is about the proper time to hatch the first crop in this [Territory], as the rainy season is generally past by that time, and the weather has become sufficiently warm and settled.

"After remaining in a warm atmosphere at this season for five or six or eight days, the little worms will begin to show themselves, and the moment they make their appearance they begin to look for food. Place some tender leaves from the mulberry [or other tender varieties] on the paper, and they will at once begin their occupation for life—eating.

"At the end of the first day after they begin to hatch, take all the worms off the paper containing the eggs and place them on separate papers. This can be done by removing the mulberry leaves upon which they are feeding. Do the same thing for about three days. By this time all the eggs that are good and strong are likely to have hatched; the balance may be thrown away. All hatched the first, second and third days must be kept separate, and for this purpose may be marked first, second and third, by a pencil, on the papers containing them. The object of this division is that you may feed and

treat those of the same age exactly alike. One day's difference in the age of an insect that has only from thirty to forty days to live, it must be remembered, is a good deal; and especially is this the case with the silkworm, which, in that short period of time, goes through five different and distinct periods of existence. The transformation from one of these periods to another consists in shedding the skin, or, in other words, laying off the old garment. These changes are called moultings. While undergoing any one of these five changes, which occupies from twenty to twenty-four hours, dependent on the health and vigor of the worm, they will not eat, nor must they be fed or in any manner disturbed. In this fact will be seen the reason for keeping each day's hatching separate, for when the first day's hatching are five days old they begin their first moulting, and if the second day's hatching are mixed with them the latter are not ready to moult, and require feeding. To do this disturbs the former and endangers the successful operation of laying off the old garment, and even endangers their lives. The same difficulty and danger will occur at each several moulting. Hence the great necessity of keeping them separate. This is one of the necessities that must be done."

[Food should not be withheld more than twenty-four hours at each moulting. The first thing in order is to take off the newly moulted worms from card number one, and mark the date and number on the card or hurdle, then take off the second and the third day's moultings from the same card, in the same manner, and throw away the balance that have moulted within the three days. Manipulate number two and three in the same manner.]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Duties—Poverty and Riches—High Rents—Iron Manufactures—Useful Industries.

PROVO, Feb. 10, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

There are two lines of study that open to every man as he enters life—one is, the general science of life, of duty, and the attainment of happiness, and the other is, the particular arts of his employment and the several branches of knowledge connected therewith. This latter is indispensable, for whatever a person's speculative knowledge may be, if he is ignorant and ill-informed in the sphere of his own profession, he will never rise to distinction nor even become a respectable member of society. It is true, we cannot attain to perfect happiness in this life in the pursuit of that to which a great many have too frequently confined their endeavors—the ill-directed or intemperate pursuit of wealth. Even when the wished for end is attained by this class of men, they, like Solomon, will finally have to admit it is all vanity and vexation of spirit. Poverty, on the other hand, is a sore evil, and yet it has its advantages, as a stern teacher in the science of economy. That a very great proportion of the miseries of life arise from the want of economy and forethought no reflecting mind will dispute. Poverty, as it exists in Utah, arises not as a general thing from indolence, or a want of energy in the working classes, but from the want of employment sufficiently remunerative during the summer season to provide for the long winter. Added to this, is the want of a proper division of labor in the several branches of mechanical industry as yet uncreated to meet the wants of thousands who flow yearly into the Territory, a great many of whom have been bred to the lighter branches of labor in the Old World, and would consider it a dishonor and beneath their dignity as men if called upon to handle a shovel, pick, or hoe, or even stoop to raise their own potatoes, although there is little labor that custom will not make easy to a man in the full vigor of health, if he is not ashamed of his employment, or does not begin to compare his situation with the situations of those he may see going about at their ease. His own good sense will teach him that no employment is dishonorable in itself, and the man of enlarged mind will always feel that while performing his duties aright in that station in which God has placed him he is as great as the king upon the throne.

He also knows that those people who are to all appearance at their ease are not without their share of evils; and that whatever addition the successful votaries of wealth may make to their pleasure or happiness he feels that the disappointed fortune hunter will always have more to suffer than those who abide contented in that station to which they were born and best adapted to fill.

Having said so much on this side of the picture, let us take a bird's-eye view of the other, and how is it with the industrious poor in Utah? By this class I mean those who do not own a foot of land and have to pay four times, or at the very least three times, the amount of rent in Utah compared with that for houses of the same size, comfort, and convenience, in England, taking it on an average, and not a few of them old, decayed, leaky houses at that, and in some instances they might be tenanted rent free with profit to the owner to keep them from falling into absolute decay. Such a line of policy, when followed in a manufacturing district such as Provo, gives but small encouragement to factory operatives, for it is an actual fact, when a stranger comes along wishing to rent a house, the first question asked is, "Do you work in the factory?" If the reply is in the affirmative, a third more rent will be asked if it is within a range of three blocks. Sufficient said on this subject.

Speaking about the creation of labor, if all the capital, time and wasted energy had been directed to the development of coal and iron mining, the erection of machine shops, the manufacture of labor-saving machinery, since the advent of the great continental railway, instead of being sunk in holes in the mountains, hunting after the precious metals, not to speak of the hundreds of thousands thrown away on litigation, sufficient employment might have been found, summer and winter, for many scores of artisans, who to-day have to leave their families, travel thirty or sixty miles to the nearest camp, in many cases to drag out a miserable existence six or eight months out of the twelve, pretty much in contact with the scum of society. Talk about economy, why in every town and settlement around the farinistead and blacksmith's shop, old iron, the accumulation of years, can be picked up by the ton, which, if put to its proper use by erecting a steam forge at some central point along the line of railway, could be worked up into shafting, and that of the best kind, in quantity sufficient to start a good sized linen factory. This apparently useless material constitutes a source of wealth, both in its collection and manufacture, in Britain, besides giving employment to thousands. I have seen the main shafting of screw steamers made almost entirely of scraps of old iron by the steam forge.

There is another branch of industry, where the material is abundant, that would create labor for home use and for exportation—horns and hoofs, in the manufacture of combs and various other useful articles of the same material. In connection with comb work, a place could be erected for the manufacture of bone into handles for knives and other cutlery. It is really astonishing, upon serious reflection, to contemplate the amount of raw material daily going to waste, while so much of the youth of the Territory, scions of a noble stock, are roaming around like so many wild colts, unbridled and unbroken to useful employment, when by this time we ought to make every piece of labor-saving machinery, from a threshing machine to a cooking stove, and from that to a sewing machine. Hundred of thousands of dollars, which might have been used to create labor at home, has been sent out of the Territory, to enrich our bitterest enemies. Mutual improvement societies are grand objects in their proper sphere and place, but unless preceded by a taste for the cultivation of art, science, and manufacture in the various branches of industry, for the development of mechanical genius, it is like putting the cart before the horse, and the science of economy is cast into the shade while the industrious and willing, for the want of employment, are reduced, winter after winter, to the necessity of borrowing their breadstuff, which, in most cases, the whole summer labor is inadequate to repay. There is not a more humiliating spectacle than to see the sober, industrious head of a family searching in vain for

employment; and unless something is done to create labor for immigrants as they arrive, a feeling of discontent will more or less prevail, and the first thing the ill-informed and least intelligent of such will know, will be, forgetting the object in coming here, they will curse the country and its connections and set their feet on the high road to apostasy. That a speedy remedy may be provided for these evils is the earnest wish of,

Most respectfully, yours,  
A. CROLL.

What with stocking-darners, knitting and sewing machines, apple parers, washers and wringers, woman as a necessity is fading from the face of the earth.—*Boston Traveler*. Praps. But what with seven-button gloves, brown-stone houses, opera parties, and other small items, she still lingers on the face of the earth as a luxury.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

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