

ered tribe, but thanks to the genius of our American mechanics a simple machine called a bone mill has been devised whereby we can take this waste material and convert it into the nicest kind of food for even the smallest of little chickens, and one pound of fresh bone cut up by the machines contains more egg producing material than twenty pounds of wheat.

Now don't think that the preparing of this bone is the work of a boy of 10 or 12 years of age, because it is not. It is hard work; but eggs in winter don't come down with the snowflakes and if you expect eggs at Christmas or New Years you must work for them. The bone mill or cutter has made it possible to work up a great deal of waste material; in fact, with the exception of the hide, we can take the bone mill and convert the whole animal into just the food (in part) that our feathered friends want; not even the blood and intestines, when washed clean of their filth, need be wasted. With the bone mill we can cut up waste vegetables and dried fruit that may have become wormy and this will be relished by our fowls in the winter time to the same extent as our bottled and canned fruit and nice green apples are in our families. And right here let me admonish you to procure a variety of vegetables of all kinds for the fowls. They enjoy them cooked or raw, cut up into small pieces. If you don't think so, just go out on a wintry day and sweep away the snow from a given space, take a cabbage and cut it into small pieces and throw it down to your fowls and see how they will fall over each other with delight to secure a small morsel of anything you may offer them in the fruit or vegetable line. Have a few beets or carrots to lay in your coops or any place where they will not freeze and let your chickens eat them. They will stock them with their beaks until there is nothing but the outside left. Hang up in the coops heads of cabbage, just high enough so the fowls will have to jump to secure a piece; it will give them exercise and keep them warm. (Remember that exercise with proper food is the key note of eggs.)

Don't forget that that forage plant which has done so much to redeem the waste places of Utah, known as lucern or alfalfa, is one of the best of foods for the feathered tribe, but not in the shape that the cow or the horse uses it; you who have fodder cutters, cut it up into quarter-inch lengths; if you have no such machine gather the leaves from your horses' mangers, barn floors or hay stacks. Don't throw that out lucern or leaves to fowls as you would grain, because if you do you will waste nine-tenths of it. Your chickens don't take it in that way, but steam it and incorporate in the morning feed.

The other vegetable matter we give to the fowls, known as dry feed, are the several grains, wheat, oats, barley and corn; the three first are the staple, as corn practically speaking should not be used only for certain purposes.

Now, as to water, one of the grand essentials which must be in abundance and of the purest kind. Don't think that to water your chickens once a week in winter is sufficient, because chickens have no tools to break ice and make it so they can use it. If you

can have a running stream that your fowls can go to without too much exposure, that is the ideal; but in the absence of that, see that they have water morning and afternoon. Mine have warm water in a morning and their drinking vessels emptied at night; in the drinking vessels put clean rusty nails or iron into the water—it will act as a tonic.

I will take up more of the details, and grit, in our next. G. H. C.

## FROM SALT LAKE TO LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1, 1895.

Perhaps a few lines from this quarter of the globe will be accepted by you, and read with interest by a great number of your and our friends in the fair Territory of Utah. We are a company of Elders that have left our homes and gone to the different nations of the earth, via Liverpool, and we thought a brief synopsis of our travels in the form of a condensed report would be very acceptable by our much loved paper, and kindly ask that you give space to the following in your valuable column.

There are twenty-nine of us Elders in the company that left Salt Lake City, October 12, 1895. We traveled at first by different roads but we all met at Chicago, where we had the opportunity to view some of the more important buildings, such as the Masonic Temple, twenty-one stories high, and other magnificent structures. From there we all traveled together to Buffalo, arriving in the morning, and as our train for Philadelphia did not leave until evening we spent the day visiting Niagara Falls, which of course was the sight of a lifetime for us. We took the opportunity, by paying a toll of 15 cents, to cross the new suspension bridge over to the Canadian side, and returning to Buffalo, we took train for Philadelphia. We remained there, from noon, Oct. 17, until Oct. 19, during which time we took in some of the important sights, such as Wm. Penn's monument, Grant's and Jefferson's statues, and many others. While here we caused some little newspaper comment, owing to our being in such a large company; perhaps if we, like the disciples of old, had travelled in twos and threes we would have escaped this notoriety.

Saturday morning, Oct. 19 at 10 a. m., the steamer *Wassland* set sail from Philadelphia, but owing to shallow water we were 48 hours clearing the Delaware bay, a distance of about 90 miles, having been assisted by seven small steam tugs. We had smooth sailing until Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, when the waves began rolling high, causing many of us unpleasant feelings. However, by Sunday, Oct. 27th, we were all fairly well again. As there were so many of us on board, we thought it wisdom to meet together, and through the kindness of the chief steward, we were given the use of a very nice room suitable for the purpose, the courtesy being much appreciated. Here we met an hour morning and night, and bore our testimonies; and as some of the passengers on board had expressed a desire to attend our meetings, an invitation was extended to all, and (with the assistance of Brother Birch-

ell, of Nephi, who was along with us) the first principles of the Gospel were explained, and a good time in general was enjoyed by all. As a little band of brethren travelling together we formed ties of friendship never to be forgotten. Our meetings on board the vessel were brought to a close with a general testimony assembly.

We landed in Liverpool on Friday, Nov. 1st, 1895, and were transferred from the large steamer on to a smaller one, which landed us safely at the Liverpool docks. We met there Brother John H. Burrows from the headquarters, who escorted us up to the office. During the day business was transacted in regard to the setting apart of the Elders to Great Britain and receiving good instructions from Apostle A. H. Lund; then we all departed to our different lands, our different fields of labor.

The request of the company in general is that I give you their best regards and love, I being appointed secretary of the journey.

JOHN H. AKERT.

## ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

The anniversary exercises in honor of the beginning of the tenth year of the institution's existence, were held at Latter-day Saints' College Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The assembly rooms were decorated with the college colors, blue and gold, symbolically representing the motto of the school: Truth and Worth. The windows and doors were artistically draped with these colors, and altogether the hall presented a pleasing appearance.

The exercises were opened by the choir singing the hymn: "Softly beams the sacred dawning."

Prayer, Instructor Chamberlain, Misses Alice Bowling and Eva Mueser beautifully sang the duet, "Hark, hark, my soul."

A letter from Dr. Karl G. Maeser was read, explaining his absence and expressing a wish that the college should progress till it attain a position of eminent worth among the educational institutions of the land.

Elder Wm. B. Dougall briefly recited the circumstances leading to the establishment of the college. The Latter-day Saints had long felt the need of an institution in which the principles of the Gospel could be taught. Dr. Maeser, of the Brigham Young academy, was consulted, and he furnished a teacher to take charge of the school—Prof. Willard Done. Part of the old Social Hall was obtained in which to conduct the school. Later the number of teachers was increased and all the rooms of the building were used for class purposes. There were many obstacles to overcome, but notwithstanding these, the institution increased in influence, and today it is doing a work of great importance to those brought under its charge.

Instructor Joseph Nelson followed, giving a short history of the institution. Dr. Mueser was nominally the first principal of the school, though Prof. Done conducted the school work. At the end of the third year Dr. James E. Talmage became principal, and other instructors were engaged. In a short time the Social Hall