

each moulting. As a general rule, however, under favorable circumstances the several moultings will occur about as follows: the first moulting when five days old; the second when nine days old; the third when fifteen days old; the fourth when twenty two days old. Whenever the worm is about to commence moulting, he leaves off eating, attaches himself rigidly to the most handy thing he finds, and stretches up his head as if in pain. The fore part of his body increases and the latter part decreases in size, and the whole body assumes a glossy appearance. Thus he continues to swell up about the head until the old skin bursts and slips back towards his tail. He then crawls out of the old skin a changed being, looking shriveled and gaunt and hungry, and at once begins to look for his food. When care has been taken to keep only the worms of the same age together, and they have been fed carefully and uniformly, all the worms on the same paper, or on the papers of the first day's hatching, will go through these several moultings at the same time. And so of the second and third days' hatching. Thus, when one worm wants to be quiet, and absolutely requires it, so does every other one on the same paper, and consequently all are gratified, no one crawling over or disturbing the other. Experience teaches that upon a proper separation of the several days' hatching depends, as much as upon any other one thing, the success of a feeding, and consequent success of a crop of silk.

Next to proper care in feeding often and on fresh food, and keeping the worms of the same age together, it is important, as intimated above, that they should be properly thinned and spread out over a greater surface as they grow larger. They should have room, so as not to be required to lie one upon the other too much. This is necessary, both for the convenience in getting at their food, and is very essential to the healthful growth and maturity of the worm. Besides the exercise of judgment, assisted by the appearance of the worms themselves, it may be well to be guided in thinning them out by the rules laid down in this article as to the space required for five hundred thousand worms in the several ages. To make this subject familiar, I will repeat here the space required for that number of worms, in connection with the amount of food they will require for consumption during each of the several ages—five hundred thousand worms for the first stage, should be allowed one hundred square feet of surface, and it is estimated that during this age, or the first five days of their existence, they will consume one hundred and twenty-five pounds of leaves. During the second age, or the next four days of their lives, they should occupy about two hundred square feet of surface, and will consume three hundred and seventy-five pounds of leaves. During the third age, from nine to fifteen days old, they should occupy about four hundred and fifty feet of surface, and will consume eleven hundred and fifty pounds of leaves. During the fourth age, from fifteen to twenty-two days old, they should occupy one thousand one hundred feet of surface, and will consume three thousand four hundred and seventy-five pounds of leaves. During the fifth and last age—from twenty-two to thirty-two to forty days old, the age of giving to spinning—they should occupy two thousand five hundred square feet of surface, and will consume nineteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five pounds, or about two thousand pounds or one ton per day—making in all about twenty-five thousand pounds, or twelve and a half tons, of leaves. It will be seen by the above statement that, while the worms occupy but little space and eat but little during the first half of their lives, they spread out rapidly and eat voraciously during the last half. Consequently, while the work of feeding and attending to them is light during the first three ages, or first half of their existence, it becomes very considerable during the last two ages.

These considerations have led, of late years, in most countries where to economize labor is desirable, to the adoption of what Mr. Prevost styles the California mode of feeding. After the first two moultings, when the worms begin to move about pretty easily, instead of picking the leaves one by one from the tree and feeding them to the worms

on a flat surface, you take your pruning shears and horse and wagon and go into your plantations, cultivated in dwarf form, beginning at one side of the field and clipping off a portion of the straight shoots from each tree as you follow the rows back and forth, throwing them by the armful into the wagon, until you have gathered the required quantity for one feeding, and drive to the cocoonery. Taking one armful of these branches, you lay down four in the form of a square on each paper containing worms. The worms gather along the branches and devour the leaves. The next feeding you proceed in the same way, laying the branch each succeeding feeding on those before laid on; thus you build up a little square pen for each collection of worms all through your cocoonery. The worms work up from the stripped to the fresh branches, and in this way they are raised from the flat surface, where they are necessarily in contact with their own offal and filth, up into the air above it. This mode of feeding has many advantages, both in the manner of cultivating the mulberry tree in plantations as dwarfs, to which it has led, and in the feeding of the worms. First, you can gather the food much easier and faster. Second, you can produce much more to the acre than by the old orchard style of standard trees.

First—The greater facility of handling a given quantity of food.

Second—The greater length of time the leaves thus adhering to the branches will remain fresh.

Third—It gives the worms a freer circulation of air, keeps them clean, and consequently more healthy and vigorous.

I have heretofore omitted speaking of the number of times worms should be fed during the twenty-four hours. Some say eight, some say ten, and so on, but I would lay down no absolute rule, but would say, keep some fresh food constantly within the easy reach of them all, night and day. Adopt the artificial feeding, as near as you can, to their mode of eating in a state of nature on the living and growing tree. In this, after all, is the great secret of success. Study to adopt every operation connected with the cocoonery, and the treatment and feeding of the worms, as near as you can, to their wild nature. Keep the building clean and sweet, let no other smell be perceptible but that of the fresh mulberry leaves; raise no dust, make no noise; move about quietly; give them their food carefully. Indeed, let them go through all their changes and transformations as though in the quiet recesses of their native forest, only protecting them from the excesses of nature which are injurious to them, such as exposure to the rays of the mid-day sun, to the storms of wind or rain, to the flashes of lightning or peals of thunder. Also protecting them from their natural enemies, such as birds, mice, ants and spiders.

[All the openings of the cocoonery should be closed during storms of thunder and lightning, and the windows darkened with any kind of dark fabric; this seems to be the only protection that can be given against the effects of such storms, and should not be neglected. The effect of sultry weather is also very injurious to a family of worms, and should be guarded against with the utmost care, by keeping the floor constantly wet, and also the surroundings near the building; and allowing the circulation of air through the upper openings in the cocoonery.]

In moving the worms from one place to another, in order to thin or spread them out, never touch or handle them. While feeding them with leaves, when you want to separate them, put on a few fresh leaves, and as soon as they are well covered with worms take hold of a leaf carefully, and lifting it up slowly, lay it down on the place to which you wish to remove it. The same way when you want to remove all the worms from any given place or paper for the purpose of throwing out the litter, the stems and offal of the worms. This should be done at least every other day while feeding on the flat surface, with leaves. To separate them after they have commenced feeding with branches, move the branches lately put on while the worms, or a portion of them, adhere to them. And when you wish to throw out the litter and offal, take hold carefully, lifting up the pen or top portion of it, let another person empty off the litter into a basket or sack.

Immediately after the worms have fully finished moulting, they should all be removed from the place where they have deposited their skins, as these become very offensive and injurious to them.

Political Corruption.

In former periods, before they had discovered the utility of all the corruption and refuse matter that collects in a large city, they had what was termed "sink-holes" into which the scavengers dumped all the filth and covered it over with a thin coating of lime or some other deodorizing substance. Modern science has done away with the necessity of the sink-holes in large cities, but modern politics made a national sink-hole a necessity, and Washington its locality. Into this political vault of corruption and iniquity has been gathered thieves of every portion of the country, until the stench became too great for the olfactories of the nation. By a liberal use of whitewash, the filth was covered up and the stench ceased for a time. But a change came upon the people and they took it into their heads that a national sink-hole was not a necessity. As a first step to abolishing it, they stopped sending thieves to Washington, and returned a different class of men at the last general election. Of these they demanded certain reforms, and among other things that the professional whitewashing should cease and a thorough probing of the sink-hole should be made. According to their instructions the present House of Representatives have commenced the probing process and have already stirred up a most stifling odor. The entire nation are holding their noses, gasping for breath and wondering what next. Even the corruptionists of the dominant party themselves are astonished to see how putrid they are when the former coatings of whitewash are scraped off them and they are revealed in their true characters. The present House of Representatives has a dirty job, we admit, but it must not shrink from its duty. After they got the house well cleaned then they can enjoy the domicile, and the purity of its surroundings. The exposure of the corruption in the war department is only the removal of a small portion of a crust that covers as foul a bed of iniquity as ever existed. In the face of the comparative youth of the United States as a nation, and it being the centennial year, when we are to be visited by all other nations, it is execrably humiliating; still, we can only bow our heads in shame, and say God speed the work, for on its success depends our very existence.

Washington is all a wallow of thievery and corruption, with a full sprinkling of delighted official Sambos intermixed by way of flavor and ornamentation. Yet the city is just as it has long been. There is really nothing new. Only time gradually develops to the many what was well known to the few. There is no place for an honest man in Washington society as at present constituted. No man who speaks the truth can appear in it. If you can't meet thieves and liars on terms of equality you do not belong there. Moral and political debauchery has there reached a height that history sometimes speaks of, but of which this country has never before had any experience, or even any approach to, except in the local sphere where Tweed figured. Fire and brimstone might have done for Sodom, but it wouldn't purify Washington. The man doesn't live who is sufficient master of language to depict its degradation. The people must not flatter themselves that everything is bound to come out now, in either the War or the other Departments, where things are worse. As after great burglaries we hear of new fastenings, chronometer locks, fresh guards and combinations, so there are new grips and new padlocks on every fellow's mouth who might be tempted to tell what he knows.—San Bernardino Times.

REUBEN MILLER & SON, of Mill Creek, in this county, announce that they have on sale the Improved Chicago Pitts Threshing Machines, which recommend themselves wherever they are used. Price list sent on application. See advertisement.



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DIED.

At Spanish Fork City, May 8th, 1876, of typhoid pneumonia, MARY GALE, wife of John Murray, Sen.

Deceased was born in Herefordshire, March, 1809; was baptized at Edinburgh, Scotland, in Nov., 1840, soon after the introduction of the gospel to that city; crossed the plains with Capt. McArthur's hand-cart company; was a kind and faithful companion, and a true and devoted member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.—[COM.]

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S. L. City, March 31st, 1876.

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NOTICE.

TO J. W. Snyder.—I hereby notify you that I have expended in money and labor the sum of Fifty Dollars, being the amount of legal assessments due by you for the past year on your interest on Three Hundred and Seventy-five (375) feet in the Clara Lode, situated in Blue Ledge mining district, Wasatch County, Utah. Should you fail to pay said sum within the time prescribed by law your interest in said lode will become forfeited to me as co-owner, by virtue of the Act of Congress approved May 10th, 1872.

FREDERICK REICH. April 29th, 1874.

A CARD.

ROBERT HAZEN, 13 years old, and quite tall of his age, light complexion, and wearing a pair of grey pants and brown denim overalls and jumper, and light colored hat, left his home in Brighton Ward, on Saturday evening, April 29th, 1876. He had with him a double-barrelled shot-gun, and a small black dog and a bundle of lamb skins.

Any information concerning his present whereabouts will be thankfully received by his parents. Call or address Robert Hazen, care this Office. de&w

LEGAL NOTICE!

JAMES MCGREGOR, — WILLIAMSON, — Johnson, your assigns or legal representatives, you will take notice that I have done assessment work on your interest in the Scottish Chief mine; said interest consisting of two hundred and thirty-three and a third feet, at the rate of ten dollars per hundred feet, as required by law, and I hereby demand the said sum, which if not paid within three months from date of this notice the said interest will be forfeited to me. T. R. MILLER, January 28th. w1

NOTICE.

TO A. W. Bullock. I hereby notify you that I have expended in labor and money the sum of one hundred dollars, being the amount of legal assessments due by you for the past year on your interest of seven hundred and fifty (750) feet in the Emma Lode in Blue Ledge Mining District, Wasatch County, Utah. Should you fail to pay said sum within the time prescribed by law, your interest in said lode will become forfeited to me as co-owner by virtue of the act of Congress approved May 10th, 1872.

FREDERICK REICH. April 29, '74.