

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOSPEL IN TEXAS

Rockwall, Texas, Feb. 5, 1894.

Last September, when the Texas conference was divided, eight of the Elders were assigned to labor 250 miles north from Austin, which district was designated as the North Texas conference. Elder Joseph Coulam of Salt Lake City was chosen as president.

Elder Levi J. Taylor and myself were assigned to labor in Rockwall county, the smallest in the state, being twelve miles square. Upon entering the county we dedicated our labors to the Lord and asked Him to prepare the way before us. We were given a cold reception at the first village. It seemed that Satan well knew that there were many honest souls in there, so he wanted to keep us out if possible. Our third meeting was disturbed by the hurling of an egg into the house, but nothing beyond that. One little evidence of God's watchful care was manifested while at this place. We were without money and had no stamps. Our tracts were about gone and we needed a stamp to send after more. We were considering what would be best to do and went into a house and conversed awhile on the Gospel. As we were leaving we picked up a two-cent copper piece, which we took to the post-office and traded for a stamp and sent off for our tracts, thanking the great Provider.

We continued to visit from house to house and hold meetings in the school houses. We found the people many times prejudiced, and sometimes suspicious. Sometimes we could hardly make people believe we were "real Mormons."

Many would express themselves in this way: "They preach good doctrine, but they are Mormons." Just think of it—Mormons!

On the 3rd of November we came to this city, which is the county seat. Rockwall is a city of about 1,500 people and is a model town. No saloons, no fighting on the streets, no rowdy boys to make the stranger feel uncomfortable. We entered the city fasting and praying, resolving not to break our fast till we had done all in our power to get a place in which to preach. We first went to the mayor, who told us to go ahead and make ourselves at home. We next had interviews with the county clerk, city marshal and the sheriff. The sheriff gave us the use of the court room for our meetings. We now felt entitled to our supper, so went down to the house of a friend by the name of Irvine, whom we had met before, and partook of a good supper.

Next day we commenced our labors by visiting all the business houses. We were treated with great respect by all the leading men, being asked by the proprietor of the hotel to call on him. We ate with the superintendent of city schools, the county attorney and the pastor of the Christian church. The newspaper men were gentlemen, and the editor of the Success gave us an advertisement and made a few remarks in regard to the object of our mission.

After holding forth three nights in the court room the Christian church was opened to us. The deed to the land on which the church stands was given to the church by Brother Boydston, who died a Mormon. There is a clause in the deed which states that the house shall be open for the Mormons to preach in. We held four meetings in this church and visited every house in town. We also held many meetings in private houses. We enjoyed our labors

in the city and made many friends and have countless invitations to call again. One well educated minister made some ungentlemanly remarks about us in one of his meetings and we called on him a few days after, and he was ashamed to look us in the face. He hardly knew what to think about those two honest, unassuming boys. He expected we had come to quarrel with him.

After our public meetings were closed we stayed a while to gather the fruits. When an Elder sees the seeds of truth spring up and put forth fruit, then his heart swells within him and he feels like his labors are not in vain. We rejoiced in having the privilege of baptizing some honest-hearted people who had been drifting along waiting for the Lord to send them the truth.

On Nov. 18th, the writer's birthday, Elder Taylor and I were separated through the arrival of two new Elders. Elder Taylor took Elder Hyrum O. Pack and went into Kaufman county, while Elder Francis A. Wadsworth and myself remained here to finish this county.

Several families are now investigating the Gospel and we have hopes of several more births of the water and the Spirit soon. There are sixteen Elders in this conference at present. Elder Coulam visits us frequently and we are stimulated by the spirit of zeal that he always imparts unto us.

Elder Wadsworth and I came to the town of Fate and tried to get a place in which to preach but found the people were opposed to us. We then resolved to lay the matter before the Lord, which we did by fasting and praying for two days. On Monday morning we set our faces toward the town resolving to tract it and hold private meetings, if we could do no better. As we walked along we were wondering how we were going to send off our reports, as we had no envelopes and no stamps. We came to the post-office and while we were waiting for our mail, an old gentleman came up to us and put 50 cents in Elder Wadsworth's hand, and as we thanked him and shook hands the tears came to his eyes and our hearts swelled with gratitude to our heavenly Father above. We bought stamps, paper and envelopes and then started in to tracting. We were led in a certain direction and found a man who offered to furnish lamps if we would hold meeting in the school house. We then went to the trustees again and they gave us the use of the house, which we were very thankful to get. We had three public and several private meetings and found several families of honest investigators.

The Elders in this conference all seem to be enjoying the Spirit of love and we look forward to a great harvest of souls this year.

Your Brethren,
J. L. WORKMAN and
F. A. WADSWORTH.

THERE IS MONEY IN POULTRY.

Bulletin No. 51 of the Utah Experiment station has been received. In it are reported results of poultry experiments conducted at the station during the year ending November, 1897. A number of experiments are reported, and in some cases the results are very positive. They include tests of old hens and pullets for production: of the egg-laying qualities of Brown Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and a Brahma-Leghorn cross. The annual food cost per fowl of the different breeds, and the yearly produc-

tion of eggs per hen were important features of the experiments. The relative value of old eggs and fresh eggs for hatching was also tested. An incubator test was conducted. A number of half-tone cuts are reproduced, which include one of the poultry building, several photographs of fowls and of two baskets of eggs, one a very large basket representing the laying of the pullets, the other a very small one representing the work of the old hens. The latter is a striking lesson of the value of "young blood."

The Bulletin, a copy of which may be obtained free on application to Director Luther, Experiment Station, Logan, Utah, is summarized as follows:

1. There is little profit in keeping hens three and four years old at the market prices of food and eggs in Utah. The profit in feeding young hens, or pullets, was six times greater than in feeding old hens three and four years old. This conclusion does not apply to two-year-old hens and hens more than four years old.

2. Leghorn pullets hatched in April gave better results than those hatched in late May. The profit was about one and a half times greater from the April hatched than from the May hatched.

3. The exercised pens, 4, 5, and 6, produced 26 eggs per fowl more than the pens without exercise—1, 2 and 3.

4. The three exercised pens produced eggs at food cost of 4.3 cents per dozen; the pens without exercise at a food cost of 6.5 cents per dozen.

5. The three exercised pens averaged a profit per fowl during the year of 84 cents; the non-exercised pens, 58 cents.

6. Pen 1, representing egg production under the most unfavorable conditions, except as to ration fed, cleared 24 cents per fowl during the year on the cost of food. Pen 4, representing egg production under the most favorable conditions, cleared, during the year, \$1.25 per fowl; this would have been increased considerably had the eggs laid before the experiment began been counted. In one case there was a profit on feed of 5 per cent; in the other, 203 per cent.

7. Exercise had no apparent influence on the weight of the fowl; the lack of exercise did not add to the weight of the fowl.

8. The non-exercised pens produced eggs weighing about 3 per cent more than the exercised pens.

9. The eggs produced by the old Leghorn hens weighed about 5½ per cent more than those produced by the Leghorn pullets.

10. The eggs produced by the Light Brahma pullets weighed 11½ per cent more than those produced by the Leghorn pullets.

11. The Barred Plymouth Rock pullets' eggs averaged about the same as those of the Leghorn pullets.

12. In two out of three pens exercise produced a larger consumption of food.

13. The exercised pens made a better use of the food than those without exercise. It required 22 per cent less food to produce a dozen of eggs with exercise than without it. The results are strongly conclusive that exercise aids digestion and assimilation of food. The chief value of exercise, therefore, seems to be in preventing a waste of food.

14. Exercise apparently reduced the percentage of fertility in the eggs.

15. The percentage of fertility was highest with the early hatched pullets and lowest with the old hens; though the results are not conclusive.

16. The fertility of eggs averaging five days old was 300 per cent higher than of eggs averaging twenty-two days old.

17. The results noted above were secured from what was considered a