## THE BUSINESS HEN.

**Breeds for Farmers Who Care More for Performance Than for Outward Appearance.**

Ornamental poultry, the value of which depends so largely upon the color and markings, finds its patrons among fanciers and amateur farmers of means. It is the business hen that meets the requirements of the great majority, the class that wants meat and eggs at the smallest possible expenditure of time, labor and money. In the interest of would be poultry farmers who care more for performance than for outward appearance the Rural Publishing company issued Mr. H. W. Collingwood's poultry book bearing the significant title, "The Business Hen."

In this book much is said about the Leghorns. This, explains Mr. Collingwood, is because the Leghorns happened to be doing the work on the majority of successful egg farms that he had investigated, and Mr. Collingwood evidently has a decided preference for the "laying hen." In a special article incorporated in Mr. Collingwood's book by Mr. P. H. Jacobs occurs the following, which answers more or less directly numerous queries as to which is the most profitable fowl:

No particular breed possesses all the desirable qualities necessary to perfection, but each is adapted to certain climates, soils and modes of management. The best breed depends upon the purpose for which it is intended, the distance from market, the range, the fences and the color of its carcass when dressed. The Minorcas, claimed to be better layers than the Leghorns, are also considered hardy and are likely to become favorites. The games, though not up to the average as layers, in proportion to weight possess less offal and more breast meat than any other breed and stand at the head for the table. Crossed on large Asiatic hens, the game produces the finest of market poultry, while the choicest capons are the result of a Dorking cock and Asiatic hen.

The breeds best adapted to the northwest are Brahmas and Cochins, the former being perhaps the better layers. When there is a good market for poultry and eggs the Wyandottes and the Plymouth Rocks are excellent if they have outdoor exercise. In the east, or where the winters are not as severe as in the northwest, the American or Spanish breeds may be used, and the Asiatics are not out of place. On wet soils avoid feathered legs. Where there is much rain in the spring crested breeds suffer. There are but few breeds that cannot be adapted to the eastern and middle states.

The best breeds for the southern states are the Leghorns for eggs and the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes for market, as the winters are mild, and these breeds, being active, have a long season for foraging. When one is not partial to the keeping of breeds in their purity many advantages may be secured by crossing, providing pure bred males only are used for the purpose.

### How to Feed for Eggs.

Hens kept for eggs should be so fed that they can produce them. Lime in some form should be provided for the production of the shell. Most grains contain some lime, but actual experiment has proved the wisdom of the practice of poultry keepers in feeding oyster shells to the fowls. Those fed with oyster shells lay better shelled eggs and more of them than those which have been denied this article of diet. The white of the egg is pure albumen, and to produce a large number of eggs the hen must assimilate a large amount of albumen. Foods, therefore, which contain albumen, lean meat or scraps, a little linseed meal, oats and the like should be fed, says American Agriculturist, which adds:

The yolk contains some oil and indicates the need of some carbonaceous food. Indeed carbon is needed to produce the force necessary to sustain and support the hen in manufacturing her product. Indian corn and wheat are useful to use in connection with other foods. Hens fed for eggs should be furnished with all the elements necessary for the support of life and the production of the eggs, and will lay much better than those which are fed at haphazard and with no systematic attempt to furnish well balanced rations for egg laying.

### Rearing Queen Cells.

The subject of queen cells came up for consideration at the Chicago bee convention. J. A. Green told that he had used the Doolittle method of rearing queen cells and secured the best results. This method consists in transferring small larvae and a small portion of royal jelly to embryo queen cells, and then placing the prepared cells in a queenless colony or in the upper story of one having a queen excluder between the two stories. He had tried the Alley plan, but did not like it so well.

### Agricultural Brevities.

The advice often given to plant peach, pear or other fruit trees in an apple orchard is bad advice. Keep the peach, pear, quince and apple trees in separate orchards, since they all require different treatment and will not thrive together. Some people won't believe this, but it is true nevertheless, says the Philadelphia Farm Journal.

An Illinois exchange tells that there has been erected in Peoria, Ills., a plant to manufacture oil from the germ of corn. There are such mills in Italy, France and Hungary, and the oil made by them is used in the manufacture of fine soap. The part of the corn not yielding oil is made into glucose.

An account of an experiment in which plats used for cabbages, peas, carrots, sweet corn and potatoes were plowed to a depth of three, six or nine inches is given in a bulletin from the Utah station. In the case of peas the shallowest plowing gave the best results; in the other cases the deepest plowing.

France is claimed to be the greatest egg and poultry producing country in the world, the value of eggs alone amounting to $175,000,000 annually.

---

The town of Reynoldsburg, in Franklin county, O., has six churches and only 150 inhabitants.

---

The medical experts are having their hair in a heated dispute whether the comma bacillus is really the cholera bacillus or not, or whether the comma belongs as well to other diseases. Anyhow it is time to put a full stop to the [illegible].

## ICEHOUSES.

**How to Build and How to Fill with Least Expenditure of Labor and Money.**

At an annual convention of Iowa dairymen, reported by The Farmers' Review, the subject of icehouses was introduced by Professor D. A. Kent. Among the important points made in his talk one was that the sawdust for the packing of the ice must be dry to preserve perfectly the ice. One of the dairymen present was of the opinion that cut straw was as good for packing as sawdust, but this was not agreed to by other men present.

The question, shape of the icehouse, was brought up. Professor Kent said that a square house would preserve the ice better than a long and narrow house. This was evident when it was considered that the square house would present less surface to the sun and heat. In building the walls of his house he would set up his studding thirty inches apart and seal them both inside and outside. He would then put on building paper and board again over that. Some make dead air spaces.

Q.—Would it not be advisable to make openings at the bottom of these dead air spaces, so that there would be a circulation of air?

A.—No, sir; nothing would be gained by that.

Q.—What do you consider the best system for draining an icehouse?

A.—The best system is to have the icehouse elevated as much as is convenient, so that there will be a natural tendency of the water to run off. Then as a sort of floor for the building lay some 4 by 4 joist very close together and cover them with sawdust.

Q.—Would a gravel bottom answer without anything else?

A.—I think not. If you used gravel as a foundation, you would need to use sawdust over it, because you would need the sawdust to act as an insulator for the ice. I would lay the joist six inches apart, and when I put in the ice I would lay each cake up edgewise. I would leave a space between the whole ice and the walls of the house, and this I would fill in with broken pieces of ice and sawdust.

Q.—Would it not be policy to build an octagonal building for the sake of economizing space, material in building and decreasing surface exposure?

A.—One difficulty about that or a round house would be in cutting your blocks of ice to fit it. So far as the cutting of expense is concerned to hold, say, 500 tons of ice, the cost is so small as to be worthy of little consideration. What must be looked out for is hot air.

Colonel Moore said that one thing that should be looked out for particularly was fire. He believed it to be a fact, as reported sometimes, that more icehouses burn down than of any other class of buildings. The reason for this must be connected with the sawdust or straw and spontaneous combustion. He believed the only rule for building icehouses to be the rule of common sense. Drain well, keep out hot air, and with proper packing of the ice the question was solved.

### Statements Interesting to Agriculturists.

Secretary Rusk in his last annual report calls attention to an important result in the work of the division of entomology in the discovery of the eggs of the American ox bot, and the confirmation of the theory that the young maggots do not burrow directly into the skin, but find their way to the points from which they emerge when full grown by means of the mouth, the esophagus and the subcutaneous tissues of cattle. The interesting fact is also settled that the ox bot fly of Europe does not occur in this country.

Investigations of the boll worm make it appear that trap crops may be used practically with the best results.

The work in apiculture includes several important experiments in the evaporation of honey by artificial apparatus tending to prove that this can be done profitably; experiments in planting for honey showing that this process does not pay; the feeding of extracted honey for the production of comb honey, and several others of almost equal importance.

The experience of the department in the sugar industry for the last year confirms former reports and shows that domestic sugar can be produced with profit to the grower of the crop and to the manufacturer, provided that the conditions of culture and manufacture insisted on by the department are secure.

### Mulching Wheat.

An Ohio farmer writes to The Rural New Yorker as follows: "A year ago last spring I mulched some wheat very thinly with straw early in March. The effect was decidedly injurious. Three years ago last fall I mulched with straw the next day after drilling, and the effect seemed beneficial. This conclusion was reached from appearances and not from actual test by weight and measure. My judgment is that any straw will give more profit if used for bedding stock, or exchanged for manure in the town two miles away, or if what I cannot use for bedding is sold and the money spent for clover seed. I am loth, however, to sell straw unless I can purchase manure."

### Codling Moth Statistics.

The following points have been determined this season at the Oregon state experiment station at Corvallis: F. L. Washburn reports the average life of the moth ten to fifteen days, egg laying taking place during the latter part of that time. Time required for incubation, four to ten days; length of life of larva in apple, four weeks (about); time passed in cocoon before emergence of moth, twenty-three days. The first moths were observed at this station May 18, and the last egg noted, apparently fresh, on a pear, Sept. 16. The moth is at least four brooded in Oregon.

---

J. P. Chase, a veteran of the Fifth Maine battery, is reputed to carry on his body forty-eight scars. He exhibits an empty coat sleeve and an artificial eye, all the result of a bursting shell at the battle of Gettysburg.


**$500 Reward!**

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine sold by JOHNSON, PRATT Co., [illegible] Main Street, Salt Lake City.

**JAPANESE PILE CURE**

[illegible]

**DR. GUNN'S ONION SYRUP** FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CROUP. THE CHILDREN LIKE IT.

[illegible]

Z. C. M. I. DRUG DEPT., AGENT.

**"The Pace That Kills"** *is overwork*—makes no difference what kind. Using freezy and inferior soaps is one road to premature decay—sore hands—sore hearts—clothes never clean. Not so when

**KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP**

is used. Cheerfully proceeds the labor of wash-day with health and long life assured. Hands all right—hearts light—clothes pure and white as a Greenland snowdrift.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. Makes the skin soft and smooth.

**At ¼ Price** [illegible]

**How Much will you Risk for One Cent!**

THE difference in price between the PUTNAM NAIL and cheaper brands [illegible]

**Use the Putnam Nail.**

It is Hot-Forged from the best Swedish Iron [illegible], while at a welding heat, by the action of Hammers alone, and then Hammer-Pointed.

Thus, the old hand process is followed, which was hot-forging nails under hammers, and hammer pointing them by the shoer, cold, without any clipping or shearing whatever.

AND THE NAIL CANNOT SPLIT.

[illegible]

ALL FOR ONE CENT.

**The Putnam Nail Co.,** NEPONSET, BOSTON, MASS.


## BACK VOLUMES

—OF THE—

## DESERET WEEKLY.

The sixth volume of the DESERET WEEKLY in the present form is now bound. A limited number of copies of these six volumes can be obtained at the Deseret News Office, Salt Lake City, in bound form at $2.00 per volume. It is the best history of current events to be obtained, and by far the cheapest, and the time is not far distant when they will be eagerly sought after by students of history, anxious to be informed of the stirring events which have transpired within the past three years—the most interesting period of the history of the Latter-day Saints. Every person who can afford it should secure these volumes while they are to be had for future reference, and especially should they be obtained for every Sunday School, Improvement Association and Ward library. Apply early to make sure of getting them.

**WEAR COON BRAND** —OF— Linen Collars AND CUFFS. Coon & Co.

**SAPONIFIER** [illegible] Penn'a Salt Man'f'g Co., Philadelphia.

*PLEASE REMEMBER!* That we still carry a Complete Line of

**Disstons' Celebrated Saws,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF Cross Cut, Drag, One Man Upright, Mill, Hand, Rip, Panel, Tenon, Pruning, Compass, Butcher, Cook, Keyhole, etc., also Circular, both Solid & Chisel Point Tooth And TRIUMPH. For Felling Trees which we are Selling at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER. Also a Full Stock of their Renowned RASPS and FILES [illegible] Z. C. M. I.

**Star Horse Nails,** Polished or Blued. Have been sold by Z. C. M. I. for over [illegible] years. They are the BEST NAILS MADE, and guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction. Will hold a shoe on longer than any other. MADE BY THE UNION HORSE NAIL CO., Chicago, Ill. For sale by Z. C. M. I. and branch stores.

FLOUR SACKS. BURLAPS. OMAHA, NEB.

THE **Thomson & Taylor Spice Co.,** Importers and Manufacturers of the FINEST SPICES AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS KNOWN TO THE TRADE. Proprietors of the Famous Brand of RED CROSS LYE. Michigan Avenue, Cor. Lake, CHICAGO.

**GUNPOWDER.** [illegible] HAZARD'S "Kentucky Rifle." HAZARD'S "Trap Shooting." HAZARD'S "Duck Shooting." HAZARD'S "Mining and Blasting." HAZARD'S brands, the most reliable in the market. MANUFACTURED BY THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, Hazardville, Conn. Represented in Utah by Paine & Lyne, Agents.

UNDERTAKERS.

ESTABLISHED, 1862. **Joseph E. Taylor,** Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.

Manufacturer and Dealer in All Kinds of Metallic, Wood and Cloth Covered COFFINS AND CASKETS. Full Line of Coffin Furnishings kept constantly on hand. Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled. [illegible] OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Factory and Warerooms: No. 253 E. First South, [illegible] east of Theatre. TELEPHONE No. 70.

***Joseph William Taylor*** —CITY'S LEADING— UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

Carry the Largest and Most Complete Stock of COFFINS, CASKETS, And Undertakers' Goods in Utah. [illegible] LOTS AND GRAVES Furnished in any Cemetery in the city. All orders filled Day or Night in the Shortest Possible Time. OFFICE AND WAREROOMS NEVER CLOSED. Nos. 21 and 23 WEST TEMPLE STREET. P. O. Box 934. Telephone 351.

**UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.** THE THROUGH CAR LINE. EFFECTIVE FEB. 23, 1893. Trains Arrive and Depart at Salt Lake City Daily, as follows: ARRIVE. [illegible timetable] DEPART. [illegible timetable] CITY TICKET OFFICE, 201 MAIN ST. [illegible]

**RIO GRANDE WESTERN.** Standard Gauge. CURRENT TIME TABLE In Effect January 1st, 1893. [illegible timetable] D. C. DODGE, A. E. WELBY, J. H. BENNETT, Gen. Manager. Gen. Supt. Gen. P. & T. Ag.

**"Scenic Line of the World."** THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD PASSING THROUGH SALT LAKE CITY En Route to and from the Pacific Coast. THE POPULAR LINE TO Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Aspen AND GRAND JUNCTION. THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO Trinidad, Santa Fe & New Mexico Points. Reaching all the principal towns and mining camps in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. THE TOURIST'S FAVORITE LINE TO ALL MOUNTAIN RESORTS. All through trains equipped with Pullman Palace and Tourist Sleeping Cars. For elegantly illustrated descriptive books free of cost, address E. T. JEFFERY, A. S. HUGHES, S. K. HOOPER, [illegible] DENVER, COLORADO.

**Colorado Midland Railway. "Pike's Peak Route."** SUPERB SCENERY. ALL STANDARD GAUGE. Short Line Between Ogden, Salt Lake and all Western Points TO DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO And all points East, via Glenwood Springs, Aspen, Leadville and Manitou. Scenery Unequaled. Equipment Unsurpassed. [illegible] B. C. BURNETT, General Agent, [illegible] Salt Lake City. [illegible]

**PATENTS** [illegible] C. A. SNOW & CO. Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

# MUST HAVE ROOM

—FOR—

# New Spring Goods,

In consequence of which we shall continue to sell our

# WINTER STOCK AT COST,

OUR BOYS' and CHILDREN'S DEP'T

Is Overstocked with OVERCOATS ULSTERS and REEFERS and would rather have the money at this time of the year than the goods, so shall SELL THEM AT COST.

This Gives You an Opportunity to Save Money.

A Boy's Fine Cape Overcoat sold formerly for $7.50,

NOW $3.87.

CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS AY YOUR OWN PRICE.

Children's Jersey Suits Below Cost.

N. B.---Ladies who have never taken advantage of purchasing Clothing for their Children from us, we specially invite to call and inspect our line and get prices and we will make a customer of you.

**Goldsmith & Co.**

*61, 63, 65 Main Street.*


A Large Variety and Full Supply

—OF—

# LATTER-DAY SAINT

# TRACTS!

Published and for Sale at the

# DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

For a few cents any person can obtain a supply to send abroad to friends, and these silent messengers frequently preach the Gospel as effectually as missionaries. Try it by buying some and mailing to your friends abroad.