

at the best, but the American spirit of restlessness has now crept in almost everywhere, and modern methods of business have driven out or modified the old ways of farming and trading.

Santa Fe is considered a very healthy place; the altitude is about 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. Fruit, especially the hardier kinds, does well, and there are some fine apple and peach orchards here. Fruit is exported to Colorado, principally to Denver, while breadstuffs are imported from Kansas and other states, the amount raised here, through scarcity of water for irrigation purposes, not being sufficient to feed the people. Santa Fe has a good waterworks system, reservoirs, good schools, electric lights, and a number of other modern improvements. The population is about 6,000.

ANDREW JENSON.

THE MISSIONARY FIELD.

LONDON, England, Jan. 24, 1894.—The past twenty months have been the most pleasant part of my life. During this time I have devoted my entire attention to the work of the Lord. Still, at the same time, we do not find the returns of our labor as encouraging as our fathers did some few years back, when one Gospel sermon would convert one hundred; now we are thankful if by one hundred sermons we can start one to investigate. How thankful we are to see a stranger come in to our meetings! But when we declare unto them that we have the only true Gospel, we soon find ourselves against a stumbling block. Those who profess to be Christians flatter themselves with the idea that they are members of the true Christian church. They suppose that a true Christian ministry and the institutions and blessings of Christianity have been perpetuated. It is very difficult for the great mass of mankind to free themselves from their false traditions and swerve from the old path which has been so long trod by their forefathers. We find today that it requires an honest heart, an independent mind and a firm reliance on Jehovah to embrace an unpopular truth and stand up boldly and fight against the mighty torrent of lies and persecutions which continually threaten to overwhelm and destroy. But we are thankful to say that we are finding a few who have integrity and moral courage enough to detect the errors of ages and expose the religions of priestcraft which are so falsely called Christianity; and we find that those who are ready and willing to sacrifice all (if need be) for the Gospel's sake, and whose character is well known among their respective neighborhoods, can do more in allaying prejudice and finding investigators than the traveling Elders, for we find it a very difficult matter to make acquaintance.

I am now stationed in connection with Brother H. C. Overson, from Arizona, some thirty miles from London, at New Brompton, which is situated on the Midway river, near the Chatham dock yards, which is one of the largest plants in the world. There are some ten thousand people employed here; besides this there is a government port, and so the people whom we are laboring with are soldiers, dock men and sailors. The majority of these

people do not seem to be overly religious, and it seems like labor in vain to preach to them. But as we are told to cast our bread upon the waters, we cast a few crumbs upon these stagnant ponds and live in hopes of their being seen after many days. At least there will be this comfort about it, if those among whom we labor grow no better from our efforts, we shall at least be none the worse for having warned them; if they will not take cheap advice, they will have to buy dear repentance and thus we will keep on pounding on the rock realizing that our reward will be the same whether we break it or not.

During my labors while in the Nottingham conference, I met with a host of friends both in and out of the Church, and the experience which I have gained is well worth the price paid for it. While I was laboring in connection with two other Elders at Leicester we found that the hard times at home had its effect upon us here and at the same time one of my co-laborers received a card from the president of the conference to come in and take up his labors in another district. At this time we were unable to assist him solely by our faith and prayers. The brother felt rather downcast, realizing that he was penniless and unable to walk a distance of twenty-five miles and carry his grip. But just as we were about to partake of breakfast a knock was heard and a strange gentleman came in. He desired to have a conversation and the brother (who was fasting) took him in the room and entertained him. He did not stay but a few minutes but on leaving he placed a half-sovereign in the brother's hand and thus caused him to go on his way rejoicing, at the same time praising God for sending an immediate answer to prayer. We realize that the hand of God is stretched out over His people and those who will may partake of His blessings.

I find during my travels among the Saints that probably through thoughtlessness some injury is being done. We as Elders soon gain the confidence of the people and partake of their hospitality, and they place such confidence in us that they would stake upon our word all that they possess. Now sometimes there are promises made on leaving them, which seem by many Elders to be forgotten—when their release comes, they seem to think that they are also released from their promises made to their friends in these lands. If those who have made these promises could but realize now a few comforting lines would buoy the people up, I am sure they would not begrudge the time and few cents spent in sending them. No offense is meant, but if anything in these lines should come home to any reader let him not send it to the next door, but get pen and ink and relieve his own conscience of the promises made and thus regain the confidence once delivered to the Saints.

There are now fourteen Elders in this conference, all of whom are well in body and spirit. The weather is very mild and pleasant and everything has the appearance of spring. England is indeed a nice country—the only objection is that it is over-populated.

C. W. WRIGHT.

OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

Questions Answered.

MILL CREEK, Feb. 9, 1894.

Mr. G. H. C.:

Dear Sir—After reading your article "On Poultry" I am desirous of having a little more information on the subject. (1) I should like to know your plan of feeding chickens in order to have them lay in winter. (2) Also your plan of coop for warmth and ventilation. (3) I am thinking strongly of having an incubator. Have you one? If so, would you give some information concerning them, and oblige one interested in poultry?

In answer to your first question, read "Fowls," published in the DESERET NEWS February 6, which will give you an idea; but there are many details that you must work out yourself. Watch your birds in the summer and supply their wants in winter as if it were summer, which you can if you only will think.

To your question No. 2: My present coop is 56 feet long by 14 feet wide, facing south; 4 feet high in front and 6 feet high at back or north having an uneven roof of 5½ feet to north and 11½ to south, roof covered with shingles, coop built of common lumber, lined with adobes with two ventilators in ridge. But the ventilators were a mistake—no need of them and I have to stop them up. Keep your fowls clean and in a coop from 30 to 100 feet long and there will be plenty of fresh air. My thermometer has registered 4 and 6 below freezing several times this winter and that is fresh enough; in the summer time I take the glass windows out altogether and leave the door open. Ventilators are, as I view it, the prime cause of swelled heads and roup by having cold drafts blow down upon the fowls. For the inside arrangements, I have a four foot walk the whole length of my coop, so that I can walk in and feed and see every fowl without disturbing them. The other part is divided into pens 8x10, into which I put from 8 to 15 hens and a rooster.

So to your third question, I would say, go slow on an incubator. Have you hatched by the natural method 80 to 90 per cent of all fertile eggs? and when hatched have you raised 90 to 95 per cent of the chicks? Or has it been half of the fertile eggs only brought out, and of those hatched only one-third raised? The hen and the incubator produce the same results, but the manipulation is entirely different, and you must have experience with the natural method to succeed with the artificial. I am now starting with one and will tell of it later. I have over 100 fine Plymouth Rock eggs to give to the wooden hen.

G. H. C.

Fowls, No. 2.

In my last on this subject I spoke of those having fowls and wishing to utilize them. Now there will be some who desire to change what they have, and others wishing to make a start. To such I would say, procure barred Plymouth Rock, or silver laced Wyandotte, or white Plymouth Rock or White Wyandotte whichever way your fancy runs, either for dark or light-colored fowls, but take one of these to make your foundation stock, because for the farmer and a ver-