WHITE LEGHORNS.

Experience With This Prominent and Fashionable Breed.

I have at this writing, says a New Jersey correspondent of Farm Poultry, a pen of 25 pullets, hatched March 21, laying five or six eggs daily. Five egg gathered Aug. 15.

These pullets have made rapid growth, weighing now from 1½ to 2½ pounds at 3 months and 5 weeks old. I sold, June 18, 27 broilers (cockerels) from this hatch, weighing 1½ to 1¾ pounds and ten days later others not eight days of 1½ pounds. This many weighed 1½ pounds at 11 weeks of age.

These birds were hatched in a Prairie State incubator and raised by Mr. Hankin's brooder. Most cost and their time's growth turned their chief consideration, with wood grain food of baked johnny-cake, cracked corn, barley, wheat and buckwheat, fed at least 3 times, with a little cut green food for a relish now and then. I feel that bred poultry-dress, having continually taken pains to make only largest and most vigorous stock for breeding, and by constant watchfulness in this direction we may in time reach the desired point of fine weight, good egg production, and the greatly prized tint on our market white eggs. Often we sell best stock for business and not for fancy purposes.

My 100 hens have laid 11,010 eggs in nine months ending Sept. 1, and in October were laying 75 to 80 eggs daily. Only 15 out of entire lot have not cast their feathers, many having finished the moult and laying again.

My hens weigh from three to four pounds apiece (rather being weight of a score or so), and these pounds some a little less and above. For the rest.

If farmers would only watch their flocks a little and get to know them so as to be able to say, "There, see that hen! Well, she has laid eight eggs since last fall, never ailing to sit, good size, good color," etc., he would find a score and over out of every 100 come up or nearly so to these points. Now put them in a pen by themselves, take good care of them, and when breeding time comes he will know just whom to let.

I find it is useless to hold off all your old stock, for nearly 75 per cent of them, if handled well, will lay very soon after moulting.

If you see a hen in the midst of the moult with nice red comb and lively gait, good appetite, and cheerful, she is the one that with a little stimulant and plenty of nitrogenous food in her ration will hardly stop laying and will begin inside of three weeks to lay steadily. On the other hand, if you see a hen with comb very pale and shrivelled, dull look, doesn't eat, stands around, etc., even if she has completed her moult, the market pen is the place for her—and do not think you will get her laying soon, because it will not be until January or later before she picks up.

Of course all breeds have some drawback and none perfect, and I find this one so. My pullets began laying at a little less than 5 months, but their eggs are small, weighing only 13 ounces to the dozen, while hens' eggs weigh 15 ounces and over.

Then, you see, it is better not to force your pullets to laying under 6 months or so, as such small eggs are not marketable. Let us hear from some of our Leghorn breeders what they think of changing pullets from pen to pen until 6 or 7 months old. I think this will check their laying until eggs are better size. Or is it best to start them early and dispose of eggs at low price until they become marketable?

EGGS IN WINTER.

Another Testimonial to the Value of Green Bone Food.

Years ago, says E. H. Davis in The Poultry Monthly, the poultry business was not so lucrative as it is at the present time. During the winter months, although our poultry was well sheltered and fed and great care used to keep the buildings clean, giving plenty of fresh water, etc., etc., we found at the opening of the spring we had no remuneration for our labor, as out of grain, scraps, potatoes, etc., far exceeded the income of eggs.

We have now a better way of feeding, and most excellent results have followed. We feed cut green bones in fair quantity every other day, and some of the time every day. They are inexpensive, and with a good bone cutter they make which cut from every day to alternate days, and we find it pays well. It is a food that we can only then it to a rive rate stock to a hungry man. The fowls love it. They thrive, and the chickens grow rapidly when fed on it. The mineral part of this food gives chickens material for their growing bones, and for the laying hens the shells, while the meat, gristle and juices in these green bones give material for the flesh to the growing chickens and nutrients of the eggs in abundance.

So now our hens, instead of being overfat in winter, are giving us eggs, instead of being a lazy looking, dejected, unprofitable lot digging the building pellets. They are active as ever and strong, and many of them go for us to give us eggs regularly in the days. The grain bill being largely reduced, the egg plate being increased and no loss from sickness, and not to mention our winter and spring eggs every morning, and we can really believe we be neglect the feeding of green bone freshly cut at all seasons of the year.

WHEN TO HATCH CHICKS.

The Importance of Early Maturity Cannot Be Too Often Emphasized.

The importance of having chickens hatched in good time, whether the object be egg production or table chickens, is apparent, and yet by many poultry keepers no thought whatever is given to it. The benefit of calculation from a little weeks ago, this point, consistently too much so, and it will pay those who heed the intimate purpose equally well to do so. If Yours are allowed to hatch just when they like, the results are sure to be unfavorable. If moderate other transition of information, market prices are carefully studied, and the attempt at least is made to avoid selling to market when prices are low. But in poultry it is much easier to gauge the selling rates than to many other kinds of stock. Eggs are always dear in winter, and chickens command the highest prices in the spring months. Consequently the object should be to place supplies out during those two seasons and receive the strength from the other periods of the year. But to do so is not possible unless thought and care are expended, and it is essential to have the necessary steps months in advance.

For winter eggs there is nothing like commencing to hatch about February and having a succession of chickens until April. By so doing, at any rate with more rapid growing varieties of poultry, the earliest should commence laying in August, just when the older hens are going into the moult and eggs are falling off, while the succeeding pullets will take up the job in proper order, and many of them will continue to lay throughout the greater portion of the winter. But in the case of table chickens, an earlier start is desirable, and for those who desire to meet a regular supply to market hatching operations should run through from October to March. In this way birds should be ready to sell from February to July, writes an authority on such matters in Country Gentleman. He also says:

Much, however, perhaps more than we think, depends upon the way in which the young birds are fed during their period of growth. It would be possible to hatch birds of the same breed together, and yet by different treatment in feeding one lot would commence to lay weeks before the other. A supply of good nitrogenous food, plenty of air, indoor and exercise, regularity in feeding, with space to develop frame and stamina are all important in this connection.

A Game Cock Crows.

Somehow gamers hold that the wild game cock never lies, but not there. Accordingly it is customary in preparing to shoot wild game from a blind or some detached ribbon of marsh for three men to row over to the station together and for two of them to return to the main track. The game being unable to resist above this, believe where they are the two men returning that no sound has been left upon the marsh and approach the spot without fear. It is asserted that at two men go out and only one returns the game will carefully avoid the region of the blind.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Nathan Harris, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, James Marion and Hyrum Harris, executors under the last Will and Testament of Nathan Harris, deceased, to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within six months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executors, at the office of Jo Harrington, Room 11, Templeton Building, Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake.

NATHAN HARRIS,
JAMES MARION,
Executors of the last Will and Testament of Nathan Harris, deceased.

Dated January 8, 1895.

HOYT: Harrington, Attorney for the estate.

MARSHAL'S SALE

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SALE issued out of the Territorial District Court of the Territory of Utah, I shall expose to public sale, at the front door of the Territorial Penitentiary, in the City of Salt Lake, County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, on the 21st day of January, 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, and all the right, title, claim, and interest of Frederick Dawson, Peter Bonjelsen, Hans Jensen, Jens Jensen, and Jacob Christian Jensen, in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the southwest corner of lot three (3), block thirty-six (36), plat "B," Salt Lake City survey, and running thence north forty-four (44) rods; thence east twelve (12) rods; thence south forty-four (44) rods; thence west twelve (12) rods to the place of beginning. Terms to be the property of Hansotta Tomas and George C. Tomas, at the suit of Peter Sigurd Sigurdson.

Terms of sale cash.

NAT H. BRIGHAM,
By L. L. ANDERS, Deputy Marshal.

Dated January 8, 1895.

C. C. C. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

TRUSTEE'S SALE NOTICE.

WHEREAS, SAMUEL P. TAYLOR, AT Salt Lake, County of Salt Lake, on the 20th day of May, 1891, executed and delivered to Mortgage Loan Company, a corporation, its mortgage of that date, to secure the payment of one promissory note, of even date therewith, for the principal sum of $1,000 payable on demand, with interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month, and the said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, in Book 3 of Mortgages, page 1, and

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of said note and said mortgage, and the whole sum of principal and interest is now due and payable, and

WHEREAS, said mortgage was duly made and executed to the undersigned, Mortgage Loan Company, a corporation, to secure the said indebtedness, and

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of said note and said mortgage, and the whole sum of principal and interest is now due and payable, and

WHEREAS, the