

age poulterer we shall have to cross to obtain the best result, as eggs are wanted and the best marketable bird when fattened. When you have decided as to color, you can procure two or three settings of eggs of either variety named for about \$1 per setting of thirteen, of fair average stock, probably not of the very best where they have been bred for fancy, but if not bred for fancy you will be more liable to procure the business hen who will be an egg-layer and not a fancy feather or comb-grower. You will want some early setters. Now this is often the trouble—she won't sit but you can help make her sit. You will have some motherly hens who were among the early layers (not in your breeding pens, these we must feed so as to put off this incubation as long as possible) when they have laid say about twelve to fifteen eggs. Feed them a little more of that morning mash, and to start with make one of their grain feeds whole corn, and in a few days two meals of whole corn and don't bury it quite so deep in their litter; they will become fat and then biddy will want to sit. But in doing this you must watch your fowls very close for you are forcing Dame Nature, and if you crowd too much, instead of sitting hens you will have dead ones, as they will fall off the roost with apoplexy. You see this means observations and work, work.

Set as many hens at one time as you can, even if you have to wait with some or them on the nest a week. Whitewash those nest boxes with lime slaked and mixed with tobacco water; grease and dust your hens when you set them, and dust hen and nest twice more, once at half her time and once a day or two before the hatch comes off.

Now if you set 6 to 12 at a time when they have set eight days make yourselves a good egg-tester. Go to your coop at dark and have an attendant with you. Let him or her hold the hen as quietly as possible while you test each egg; the eggs that look black when held before the light are the ones as a rule that contain the chicken; the clear ones are not fertile and should be taken away. By this means each hen should come off with a good hatch. Of course fill up your nests from the others and when you are through testing you will have several hens without eggs. You can then put fresh ones under them and by this means will not lose their valuable time.

Don't worry about feeding your young chicks from 12 to 24 hours after hatching. Give them comfortable quarters, and move the coop often to fresh ground. After the first day or two your chicks should be fed every two hours, but no more than they will eat up clean. Put them where they can procure green food at their will or else see that you give it to them, and don't forget the grit, which should be good sharp coarse sand. Make your mash for your growing chicks a little richer in animal material. Don't feed the mash sloppy; you can add a small amount of corn meal to it; feed good sound grain and keep them busy—if you have no scratching material, scatter your grain far and wide, to make them exercise, which they will do by running after it. If you feed them food too concentrated and give them little or no exercise they will

have what is known as leg weakness, and if one should fall down upon its back or knees don't get alarmed, but look well after your chickens and upon the first symptom catch the bird and rub with turpentine or if none, with coal oil; don't rub into their feathers, it irritates the same as it would if rubbed into the hair of your head. These chickens will grow very fast. Look out for lice, they are voracious eaters and they eat the blood of the chick; and though the latter eats food, it don't grow. These chickens should be hatched from April 1st to May 1st—the nearer April 10th to 15th the better. One-half of them will probably be cockerels, and it will be better that you divide the pullets from the cockerels as soon as you can tell them. The latter you can feed a little more fattening food to crowd them along for the market and they will pay all the expenses, and your pullets will be clear profit.

You must not use any of those cockerels for breeding purposes and your pullets should be fed for eggs in much the same way as those selected progenitors before referred to. Now don't let the bars down and relax your exertions, but provide suitable quarters or house for the pullets and they will be paying you in eggs on November 1st that will make you smile as you have never done before if your chicken practice has been other than this. Again, this means work, work! Put them into their winter quarters just as soon as cool nights make their approach because they must be housed weeks before they will lay, so don't defer.

It is a well known law with fanciers that when they wish to exhibit birds, that they show to better advantage before they have laid and they resort to moving their birds from one pen to another to break up the laying desire. You wait to increase that desire, hence you must practice the opposite of having your birds quiet and dole and domiciled in permanent quarters. Do not crowd 50 fowls in room enough for 20; you would not think of building a stable large enough for two horses or cows and because you had four or six, crowd them into said stable. If you did you would suffer loss, and you will arrive at the same results with your chickens; they will eat lots of food but will lay no eggs; their vitality will be reduced.

Now don't hatch chicks in May, June or July and expect results in winter eggs, because if you do you will meet treacherous Disappointment and he will laugh you to scorn for defying Dame Nature.

In my next I will speak of crosses of grades, suitable for our markets.

G. H. C.

CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

The sixteenth session of this class was held at the Assembly Hall, 12:30 p. m., nearly 1200 students being present. Leaflets containing a synopsis of the lecture were distributed at the door. After the opening prayer by Elder H. P. Richards, two incidental questions were considered at some length. The instructor, Dr. J. E. Talwage took special pains to explain every point bearing upon the topics in question and as a true teacher assisted

the mind with many apt comparisons. With words of gratitude to God for the success attending this theology class, the audience was assured of the appreciation felt by the instructor of the interest taken as shown in the attendance and preparation. Yet owing to the fact that answers given from the auditorium of the large hall could only with difficulty be heard by few and not at all by many hundreds, it was announced that the review of lessons in form of oral catechization would be discontinued until further notice. This should not be understood to do away with, but rather to encourage incidental questions, which would best be submitted in writing on subjects under consideration in the class.

The sixth article of Faith, the great topic of which is the Church organization, was then taken up by the lecturer. It reads as follows:

We believe in the same organization that existed in the primitive church, viz., apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc.

The primitive church as established by Christ and continued by His Apostles, first received attention. Scriptural proof was referred to verifying the existence of apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, high priests, seventies, elders, priests, teachers, deacons, and special officers as helps in the government of the Church of Christ. The beautiful comparison to a perfect body made by Paul was dwelled upon in detail, showing the adaptation of each part for its mission and without either of which there is no symmetry. The existence of those officers constituted a crucial test of the Church of Christ.

The apostasy of the church and the restoration of divine authority were then considered, many passages being quoted and conclusive proof furnished in prophecy as well as actual history.

Lastly the general presiding quorums, and local quorums with their various degrees of powers, orders of organization, etc. were briefly defined, as also the helps in government: Primary associations, Mutual Improvement Associations, Sunday Schools, Relief Societies, etc., as found today existing in the organization known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. After benediction by Elder Geo. Goddard the class adjourned for one week.

A NEW ELDERS' QUORUM.

The Presidency of the Stake met with the Fourth quorum of Elders Feb. 12, in the Sixth ward meeting house. The Fourth quorum, which comprised the Elders of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Farmers wards had grown to such proportions that it became necessary to divide it and this was attended to last evening. The Fourth now comprises the Sixth and Seventh with Chas. H. Hyde as president and T. E. Jacobsen and J. C. Poulton as his counselors, the last named being selected to fill the vacancy through Elder E. H. Callister being chosen to preside over the new quorum, the Twenty-third. The newly organized quorum comprises the Fourth, Fifth and Farmers wards. As counselors to Elder Callister, Elders J. H. Burton and A. G. Wagstaff were chosen.