OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

Questions Answered.

MILL CREEK, Feb. 5, 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 lay 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 "Poultry," published in the DESERET NEWS February 8, which will give you an idea; but there are many details that you must work out yourself. Watch your hens 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 16 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 2½ feet to north and 1½ 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 50 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 6x10, 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 often hatched lives you raised 50 to 55 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 management 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 in the western feed.

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 sort of light-colored fowls, but take one of these to make your foundation stock, because for the farmer and average 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 too far fancy you will be more liable to procure the business men who will be and egg-layer and not a fancy feather of some 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 moring mash, and so start with make one of their eggs. Feed them a little more of that moring mash, and so start with make one of their eggs. 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 sort of light-colored fowls, but take one of these to make your foundation stock, because for the farmer and average 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 too far fancy you will be more liable to procure the business men who will be and egg-layer and not a fancy feather of some 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 moring mash, and so start with make one of their eggs. Feed them a little more of that moring mash, and to start with make one of their eggs. Feed them feeds whole corn, and in a few days two meals of whole corn and don't worry it quite so deep in their litter; they will become fat and then idiots 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 observation and work, work.

Set as many hens at one time as you can, even if you have to wait with some of 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 so quietly as possible while you test each egg; the eggs that look hard when held before the light are the ones as a rule that contain the chickens; 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 them 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 at 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 also see that you give it to them, and don't forget the grit, which should be good sharp coarse sand. Make your mash for yourgrowing 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 hungry—if you have no scratching material, scatter your grain far and wide, to make them exercise, which they will do by ranking after it. If you feed them food too concentrated and give them little of an exercise they will have what is called gapes because, and if one should fall down upon the back of hens don't get alarmed, but look well after your chickens and upon the first symptoms catch the bird and rub with turpentine of it 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 it well, it don't grow. These chickens should be hatched from April 1st to May 1st—the nearer April 15th to 15th the better. One-half of them will probably be cockerels, and it will be best for that you divide the pullets from the cockerels as soon as you can tell them. The latter you can raise a little more heavily feed them along to the market and they will pay all the expenses, and your pullets will be clear profit.

You may not use any of these coccerels for breeding purposes and your pullets should be fed to eggs in order the same way as those selected prospects for now reared to.

Now don't be too sure now and raise your varieties, but provide suitable quarters or house for the pullets and they will be paying you in eggs on November 1st (you will notice you make so you were sorry come because if your chicken practice has been about time 1st. April, the mean work, work! Put them into their winter quarters just as soon as cool nights make their appearance before they must be housed weeks before they will lay, so don't delay.

It is a well known law with carriers that when they wish to entice birds, that they show to better advantage to lure they have laid and they resort to moving their bins from one pen to another to break up the laying desire. You wait to increase that desire, hence you must practice the opposite by having your birds quiet and docile and confined in commodious quarters. Do not crowd 50 fowls in room enough for 25; you would not think of building a stable large enough for two horses or cows and because you had our or six, crowd them into said stable. If you use 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 them to winter eggs, because if you do you will meet, therefore Disappointment and he will laugh you to scorn for defying Dame Nature.

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

G. H. C.

Indignant Newspapermen.

The members of the San Francisco Press club have passed a resolution says the Sacramento Bee, refusing to participate in the celebration of Press Day at the Fair on account of the editorial otherwise recently published in the Chronicle, and which reflected upon the calling of journalism. The clue has cited DeYoung to appear before it to answer.

ALL CAN GO TO THE FAIR.

The Chance of a Lifetime—Don't Miss Seeing the Second Largest Exposition Ever Held in America.

The obstacle which prevented so many thousand Pacific Coast residents from visiting the World's Fair will not interfere in the case of the great Midwinter Fair in San Francisco. Not only is the distance very much less, but the railroad rates have been reduced so low that the cost of making the trip will have comparatively little weight against the inclination to go. There is also the assurance of hotel, lodging-house and restaurant proprietors that no advantage will be taken of the unusual demand for accommodations by charging more than standard rates during the Fair season.

Who, then, can afford to lose such an invaluable opportunity?

Excepting always the World's Fair, nothing of equal magnitude and importance has ever been seen in America. Indeed, we may go much further without transgressing the truth. There are plenty of competent witnesses ready to testify that in many respects—chiefly those of original design which appeal most warmly to the sentiments of the western world—the California Midwinter International Exposition exceeds in splendid achievement and striking effect similar departments in the great Columbian enterprise.

It is essentially the fruit of Pacific Coast pride and enthusiasm. It comprises no no other section ever has, the natural effects of Pacific Coast industries to show the world what can be done on this great western shore. It will be the greatest measuring the Coast has ever known, and the world, so far from being alone interested spectators, will participate largely in it. There is probably no book in existence which has not been lighted to some extent to the glory and fame of the Golden West. Yet now for the first time will the world be permitted to witness its greatness in its entirety—in all its unalloyed strength and grandeur.

If this seems like a narrow and provincial view, let the horizon of our observation be broadened. That it is vastly more than a State or district half a need only be known that upward of thirty foreign countries are represented, and that a few hours spent viewing their elaborate exhibits will be almost equal to a journey around the world. It will give cabinets a glimpse of the peculiarities and industrial dissimilarities of foreign countries that could not otherwise be obtained short of an extended travel and hard study.

In the brief space permitted for this article it will be impossible to name all the attractions, and give all the reasons why they should be seen, but a few hard facts in the shape of summary may serve as a ladder to stimulate the desire to see. The ground occupied is upward of two hundred acres in Golden Gate Park, the most beautiful park in America. Cost of the buildings over $2,000,000. Area of the main palace, 10,000 square feet. The splendid spectacle of these imposing structures is worth crossing the continent to see. Now that one-third of their space is occupied by foreign countries. Besides these are a number of unique and spacious State and county buildings. An electric tower rises six feet high in the Grand Central Court. The Park Wheel will swing you up feet in the air. There is a genuine mining camp, with specimens of the Chinese, a Japanese tea garden, Chinese, Alaska and Indian villages and numberless other attractions.

When visitors have seen all they wish of the Fair, they may take advantage of the unusually cheap railroad rates to broaden their knowledge of California. The State is full of interesting cities, sublime coasts, mountain resorts and mineral springs that absolutely repay the expense of a visit, and ample time is allowed for all reasonable stops.

Readers who do not understand all that is here referred to will be cheerfully furnished with full information if they will simply make their wants known to

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From Ogden ..... 10.00 p.m.
From Ogden ..... 3.00 a.m.
From Ogden ..... 6.00 a.m.

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For Ogden ..... 7.00 a.m.
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For Ogden ..... 3.00 p.m.
For Ogden ..... 6.00 p.m.
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No. 2—For Provo, Brighton, and all points East ..... 9.00 a.m.
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No. 6—For Provo, Provo, Heels, and points ..... 4.00 p.m.
No. 8—For Ogden and West ..... 11.30 p.m.
No. 10—For Ogden and the West ..... 3.15 p.m.

Arrive Salt Lake.

No. 1—From Eureka, Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 12.30 p.m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 11.00 p.m.
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SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

T. A. Wilkinson and Laura E. Cooke, plaintiffs,
vs.
E. Hotel, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you in the above entitled action in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, and if served out of this county but in this Judicial District, within twenty days, otherwise within forty days from the date hereof, or judgment will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to have plaintiffs adjudged to be the owners of lots 1 and 2 in block 100, plat "A" Salt Lake City, according to the official survey of said city, and for the recovery of the possession of said premises, and for damages for the detention thereof, and for the recovery of the rents and profits of said premises, and for a decree quieting plaintiffs' title to said premises against the defendant and all persons claiming under him, since the commencement of this action, and for costs of suit.

Witness, the Hon. Samuel A. Hawkins, Judge and the seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this [SEAL.] 5th day of February, in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Four.

JOHN M. MCMILLAN, Clerk.
By Geo. D. Lowry, Deputy Clerk.
J. M. Hamilton, Attorney.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SALE and decree of foreclosure to me directed by the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, I shall proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder for lawful money of the United States, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Salt Lake, County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, on the 4th day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, to wit: Lots 1 and 2 in block 100, plat "A" Salt Lake City, according to the official survey of said city, together with all the rents, issues and profits of said premises, and all the right of said defendants, and each of them, and all persons claiming under them, since the commencement of this action, in and to said premises, to satisfy said decree of foreclosure and said order of sale, and the costs and expenses of said sale.

Witness my hand this 5th day of February, 1894.

RAY H. BERGMAN,
U. S. Marshal.
By J. B. Tennant, Deputy Marshal.
Dated Salt Lake City, Feb. 5, 1894.
L. C. Goodwin, Attorney for plaintiff.