

IMPROVED VARIETIES OF FOWLS.

A STATEMENT was made by Bro. Paul A. Schettler, the Chairman of the Committee on Fowls, Pigs, etc., at the meeting of the Deseret Association for the Improvement and Development of Stock, etc., on Monday evening, that is worth repeating to the public at this season when eggs are so rare that they can scarcely be found in the market. As is probably well known to our readers, he has been importing improved and fancy varieties of fowls from the East. Last winter he had a Java hen, which, from November 1st, 1869, to February 28th, 1870—a period of 120 days—laid 108 eggs. This was the largest production of eggs which he had from any one fowl; but, we believe, is not unusually large for that breed.

We do not misstate the case, we think, when we say that there are plenty of flocks of the common varieties of hens in this country which do not average more eggs through the entire year than this fowl laid though these four coldest months. There are but few days in the winter season when our common fowls will lay at all, and eggs during the holidays sell at enormous prices, if indeed they can be procured at any price. The general introduction of these improved kinds among our farmers and others would correct this, and our market would be supplied with eggs at tolerably reasonable rates.

The following breeds of fowls have been kept during the past season by Bro. Schettler, and the qualities tested by him:

French Houdans,
French Creve Coeurs,
White-faced Black Spanish,
White Spanish,
White Leghorns,
Black Royal Javals,
Light Brahmas,
Dark do.
Buff Cochins.

The first five of these varieties are non-setters. They lay right along, and leave the business of rearing broods to the others. The Black Royal Javals are the best winter layers. The Light Brahmas are very good winter layers, and the Dark Brahmas and Buff Cochins are good winter layers. Brother Schettler says of the non-setters—the Houdans, White Leghorns and White Spanish are the hardiest and best adapted for this climate; but the four last named breeds in his list are all hardy, and make good mothers on account of the abundance of pluff about their thighs. The Javals and Brahmas seldom desire to set in the winter season, and are easily broken up. For the table the Houdans, Creve Coeurs and Javals are the best. Brahmas are very good up to one year old, after that age they grow tough.

As a farmer's fowl Bro. Schettler considers the Houdans, the Leghorns, Javals and Light Brahmas the most useful. As fancy fowls the Creve Coeurs, White faced black Spanish, the Polards, Calcutta White and Sultan fowls, are desirable; the last three named kinds he has not yet introduced. From these varieties a good serviceable breed of fowls can be selected by families and poultry raisers that would give satisfaction and be profitable. These hardy varieties are as easily kept as the common kind of chickens, and they soon repay with interest the original investment. The prices for pure bred fowls range from \$5 to \$20 a pair in the East, and from \$20 to \$200 per pair for imported stock birds. These latter prices are fancy. Express charges on fowls are forty cents per pound from the Atlantic States, and thirty cents per pound from the Western States. But we think the necessity for importation will soon pass away. Last Spring Bro. Schettler sold eggs from his choicest breeding stock from \$6 to \$10 per dozen—the same prices at which eggs are sold for in the East. Next Spring he intends to commence selling, in February for the hardy breeds, from \$2.50 to \$6 per dozen. When eggs of the right kind can be bought at the latter figures, there will be but little or no importation of fowls.

Besides these varieties there is the White Holland Turkey, which is highly recommended as a hardy bird, and the young of which is easily reared—a great difficulty with our common breed of turkeys. In the Fall the White Holland lays abundantly when all the different breeds of fowl are moulting.

We are gratified to record the introduction of these excellent varieties of fowls. Their propagation and spread will add to the wealth of the country, and be the means of multiplying and cheapening an article of diet of which most people are fond. Their merits deserve notice, and care should be taken

to increase their numbers and to preserve the purity of the breeds:

THE clergy cost the United States six millions; lawyers, twenty-five millions; dogs, ten millions; criminals, twelve millions; but it is believed that rats cost more than all. Utah has been very free from all these pests; the clergy have cost us but little; they are now seeking to get a foothold here; lawyers and criminals have been few in number, but with such a judiciary as we now have there is a prospect of their number increasing; and now we are threatened with rats! They have made their appearance. All these, we suppose, we must accept as the blessings of civilization!

TIMPANAGOS BRANCH OF DESERET UNIVERSITY.

DURING our recent visit to Provo city we had a call from Brother Warren Dusenberry, the principal of the Timpanagos Branch of the Deseret University, and was by him and his co-laborers, Brother Wilson Dusenbury, Theodore B. Lewis and Abner Keeler, conducted through the fine building which the Trustees of the Institution have hired for University purposes. There is probably no finer building, or one better adapted for the purposes to which it is devoted on all the Pacific slope, until San Francisco is reached, than this at present occupied by this Branch of the Deseret University. It is roomy, well ventilated, convenient; its recitation rooms are large and comfortable, and altogether it is an excellent building for the purpose. The members of the faculty are young men, ardent, zealous, attached to and taking pride in their vocation and just the kind of teachers to imbue their pupils with an ambition to learn and to master the branches which they study. It requires teachers of this kind to successfully conduct such institutions as this and the University in this city.

In the east and west, and in other countries, educational establishments of this class have endowments to aid them in sustaining themselves, and it has created surprise in the minds of professional visitors who have visited the University in this city when they have been told that the Institution had no endowment to aid it, but was dependent upon the tuition fees for the means to pay the professors and to sustain itself. Probably there is not another university in the country, where pupils can obtain a knowledge of the branches taught in the Deseret University, which is self-sustaining; all have endowments to aid them in paying the salaries of professors, etc. Wise management, a peculiar devotion to the profession of teaching and a willingness to work for a moderate salary, are, therefore, necessary on the part of the professors and teachers of the University in this city and at Provo, to make their institutions successful. This is especially the case in seasons like these, when the grasshoppers have done so much damage to crops and crippled the farmers, and money is so scarce.

We suspect there is more indifference on the part of many parents in the county of Utah to the education of their children than there should be. In Provo itself, like this city, a desire to give their children a good, sound education is probably more common among parents than it is among those who live at other places. To induce parents who live in other places to send their children to the University Bro. Dusenberry informed us that arrangements had been made by which young gentlemen and young ladies could be boarded, by bringing their provisions with them, as cheaply at Provo as they could at home. By this arrangement the great objection, respecting the expense of sending young people away from home to school, is removed, and those settlements which have young persons who have a talent and taste for teaching, and whom the Bishops and School Trustees may desire to have trained for that profession, can now send them there, and at a moderate cost.

Utah county has now within its borders a fine educational institution which every citizen should take an interest in sustaining by his influence and patronage. The effect it will have upon the rising generation of the county, if it be properly sustained, can not well be estimated. It is enough to say that it will repay with heavy interest all the care and means that are likely to be bestowed upon it. Every father should aim to have his family share in the advantages which it proffers. If he gives

his sons and daughters a good education and nothing more, he does better by them than if he left them without education but with farms, houses and other property. Parents should exert themselves to bestow upon sons and daughters a better education than they have had themselves; they then have done their duty, so far as that is concerned, to their offspring; and if the latter do not prove ingrates, they will bless their memory for the care and thoughtfulness they exhibited in their behalf. Sound education makes men and women better and more useful as citizens and parents than they would be without it, and with the views which we as a people entertain respecting our posterity, it is absolutely indispensable that they should be educated to move in the sphere which we believe they are destined to occupy.

THE Germans are paying the French back for the robberies of their libraries which they committed during the wars of the First Napoleon. His cohorts carried off, it is said, many literary treasures from German libraries during the French occupation, which were not recovered in 1815. At the present time the libraries of the cities of Alsace and Lorraine are being searched by German scholars for valuable manuscripts. A commission of scholars has also been appointed by the Governor of Berlin to examine the libraries of other cities, in France, now occupied by German troops. The librarians of the principal libraries of Germany are in this commission, and they have orders to search most carefully, and a rich harvest is expected; but if these scholars confine themselves to the manuscripts carried off by the French, and leave all the rest intact it will be a wonderful instance of self-denial and honesty.

THE murder of Mr. A. P. Crittenden, of San Francisco, nephew of the late John J. Crittenden, by Mrs. Sarah D. Fair, has elicited so much feeling that several leading lawyers of that city, who were offered a ten thousand dollar retaining fee to defend her case, have refused to be employed. Our readers will recollect that Mrs. Fair killed Crittenden on the Oakland ferry boat as he, in company with his wife and two children, who had recently arrived from the East, were crossing to San Francisco. Improper relations had existed between the parties for years, and she is now represented as a very bad character, for whom no sympathy is felt. The sympathy is all lavished upon the man killed, whom she is now accused of capturing. The woman is no doubt an unprincipled adventuress, unless her character is very much falsified; but how much better is the man, who knowing her as her victim must have done, consorted with her for so long a period. A lawyer has been found to defend her, but what his reputation is we do not know.

COMPLICATIONS IN EUROPE.

FOR some time past the news from Europe has not been of such an intensely interesting character, as during the earlier part of the Franco-Prussian embargo and contest. But for the last few days it has been much more exciting, its tenor indicating the commencement of hostilities, involving the issues at stake in that traditional "Eastern Question." The cause of the threatened trouble is the violation by Russia of the Treaty of Paris.

At the close of the Crimean war, in which the conquest of Turkey by Russia was prevented by the combined efforts of England, France and Turkey, a Congress of the Great Powers was held at Paris, at which a treaty was framed and ratified by the Great Powers, in which, among other things, it was stipulated that no Russian fleet should enter the Dardanelles and that ten insignificant steamers should be all she should be allowed to have at any one time on the Black Sea. This stipulation completely prevented all attempt at Russian aggrandisement on the south; and also curtailed and crippled her commercial interests and development in the same quarter; and as might naturally be expected, such a colossal power as she is would not submit to it any longer than expediency rendered it imperatively necessary.

All in the least acquainted with European history know that from the day of the Czar Peter, the policy of the Russian rulers has been to absorb the possessions of the Sultan; but hitherto,

although they have made repeated attempts to carry out their designs, they have been thwarted by one or other of the so-called great Powers, who have jealously watched and checkmated each other when any move has been made by one that threatened in the least to jeopardize the interests, or lessen the influence of the other.

During the progress of the present Franco-Prussian war, Russia has been credited with most pacific designs and intents, and it has been said that the policy of the Emperor Alexander is preeminently one of peace and progress; but he has evidently only been watching his time to strike effectively, and that time seemingly has now come, for with powerful Russian fleets in the Black Sea, there can be no doubt whatever that hostilities will soon be recommenced by Russia upon the possessions of the "sick man." This policy is traditional with Russia, and whatever obstacles may arise to temporarily interrupt it, its complete consummation is but a question of time.

Hitherto England has been the faithful and unswerving ally of Turkey in resisting Russian designs, not through any disinterested sympathy with that power, but to check Russian designs and progress in the East Indies. In the Crimean war England had France for an ally; but in case of a rupture now, and the feeling in England is said to be very strong for war, England cannot expect help from France; she has already more than enough on her hands to attend to her own defence and safety. Austria, is said, to be one with England in protesting against Russian violation of the Paris treaty. But Prussia and Russia are in accord at the present critical juncture, and this fact will be very likely to materially modify the policy and action of Austria, through fear for her German provinces.

Viewed in every light the position of England is an extremely awkward one; for should she undertake to resist the designs of the colossus of the North she and Turkey will probably have to do it together, and reverse and defeat are extremely probable; but whatever reverses and misfortunes may overtake England she will have few friends and sympathizers. Her undecided, pusillanimous course during the present war with France and Prussia has gained for her the contempt of Europe, and her influence in the Councils of the nations was probably never lower than at this time; and if from the present complications war should arise there seems little if anything to prevent the consummation of the designs of Russia and Prussia; for the great powers of Europe have dwindled from five to two, and their representatives are the Emperor Alexander of Russia and his uncle, King William, of Prussia.

GOING EAST.—Hon. W. H. Hooper, delegate to Congress for this Territory, leaves for Washington to-morrow morning, to resume his official duties at the opening of the approaching session of Congress.

RETURNED.—Officers Hyde and Hampton reached town on Saturday, having returned from Elko whither they had taken Dan Taylor the mail robber. Morgan alias Lee, one of the four, is still at large.

RECOVERING.—For some days past Elder John Taylor has been suffering severely from a severe attack of liver complaint, brought on through a heavy cold contracted during the recent trip of the President and Twelve to Tooele. His many friends will be happy to hear that he is now recovering, and his complete convalescence may shortly be expected.

HOPE HE ISN'T.—It will be seen from a Lyons' dispatch, in to-day's News, that the enthusiastic George Francis Train has been missing for five days, and that fears were entertained of his assassination. We trust there is no foundation for such apprehensions. It may possibly transpire that he will soon turn up in Paris, for who knows but, from his known eccentricity of character, that he may have stepped into the car of a balloon and floated off to the capital to endeavor to assist with his counsel, the besieged Parisians. We are loth to believe that Mr. Train's ambitious dreams about the occupancy of the White House have been so soon dispelled in thin air. Seriously, we think he will yet turn up, although it is "passing strange" that he has not been heard of for five days.

THE NOVELTY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE ESTABLISHMENT lately carried on under the firm name of Higgs Brothers, is now being conducted on the principle of co-operation, and will be hereafter known as the "Deseret Co-operative Novelty Works." The workshops are situated in the 17th Ward. A meeting connected with the new association will be held in the 17th Ward School House on Monday evening, Nov. 21st, at 8 o'clock when all desirous of becoming shareholders are requested to attend.