



EGG-PRODUCING AND PROFITABLE FOWLS.

I have kept fowls for about thirty years. Game fowls were my first start. I stuck to them for many years. White Dorkings next, then Grey Dorkings; then Buff Cochins, Black Cochins, and White Cochins; then White-crested Black Polands, and last, Silver-penciled Hamburgs. About nine years ago I began cross-breeding; and the most profitable fowls I ever had was a cross between the Silver-penciled Hamburg cock and White Dorking hen. They follow the Dorking in appearance—most of them five claws, white and blue legs, white and piles in color, with sometimes one side of a feather in the tail or wing of a greyish-black. They have a ready sale in the market with the feathers on, or dressed, they are nice sized plump fowl for a gentleman's table, and dress beautiful and white. They lay a tidy sized egg, half as large again as that of the Hamburg, and the same size at both ends. They never attempt to sit; and I never heard but one cluck, and that for about a week, but she went on laying the same, only stopped a little longer on the nest when laying—and they will lay from nine to ten months without intermission, though the weather be bad. If they are hatched in the last week in April they will begin to lay in October and keep on till June, and some of them till July; and then when done moulting, they will begin to lay again in December or before, and lay as long as they did the first year and as well; so that my managing to have them of two or three different ages there is no need to be without eggs every day in the year. They are very great caterers for themselves. They leave nothing unturned that they are likely to find the smallest mite in: consequently they do not require and do not eat near so much as many others of the sorts I have mentioned. So, taking them in every way, they are the most profitable fowls I ever had or ever saw amongst any of my neighbors who have kept many more different sorts than I have; but I have always eggs when they have none. I have no doubt they would do well a third season, but I keep them but two. So if I was going to begin keeping poultry I should at once get some good maiden White Dorking pullets and a good square Silver-penciled Hamburg cock and breed a stock from them, keep all the young cocks cleared off before they begin to interfere with the hens, so as not to have them crossed any further than one cross.

I have crossed many other sorts, and given them all a two years' trial, and have one sort now undergoing a third year's trial—and that is a cross between the Silver-penciled Hamburg cock and White-crested Black Poland hen. Now for laying there is nothing to equal them, let alone surpass, either in confinement or at large, and the egg is a great improvement on the Hamburgs; so I advise a White-crested Black Poland hen or two to breed from as layers turned down with the above-named. And if laying was the only quality I wanted, I should make that breed the main stock, and have more Polands and less Dorkings. This cross, being non-sitters on either side, lay full ten months, and have the good quality of moulting all as it were by magic. They fall off in laying the last fortnight; and when they have laid their last egg, in a day or two you will see two or three feathers turned wrong side up, and next day perhaps hardly any feathers on them, the tails dropping all at once. In one night I have seen it and all the feathers come on all together. They are soon in full plumage and all right, and begin to lay again directly.

Then there must be a Silver-penciled Hamburg hen to breed some cocks for to be reared up with the pullets, as the cross-bred cocks, as stated above, must be done away: neither must the cross-bred hens be bred from, and no other sort of stock introduced. By that means there will always be the true Silver-penciled Hamburg breed, and the other crosses true to what they are intended to be; and with a good walk and proper feeding, they beat every thing in the poultry way that has come under my notice.—[Worcester, in Cottage Gardener.]

NINTH SESSION OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

In conformity with a resolution adopted at the last meeting of this National Association, the undersigned, President thereof, gives notice that its Ninth Session will commence in the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, corner of Washington and West streets, Boston, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, September 17th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, and will continue for several days. All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural, and other kindred institutions in the United States and the British Provinces, are invited to send Delegations as large as they may deem expedient, and all other persons interested in the cultivation of Fruits are invited to be present, and to take seats in the Convention.

The present season promises to be the most propitious for fruit that has occurred for many years, and it is anticipated that the coming session, which takes place at the same time with the Annual Exhibition of the Mas-

sachusetts Horticultural Society, may be made one of the most interesting which has ever been held by the Society. All the States and Territories are urgently invited to be present, by Delegation, at this meeting, that the amicable and social relations which have heretofore existed between the members of the Society may be fostered and perpetuated, and the result of its deliberations, so beneficial to the country at large, be generally and widely diffused.

Among the prominent subjects to be submitted at this session will be the Report of the Special Committee appointed to revise the Society's Catalogue of Fruits, and thus to ascertain what varieties are adapted to the different sections and districts of our country. The various State and Local Committees who have not already made their reports on the revision are, therefore, solicited to forward them without further delay, to P. Barry, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., Chairman of said committee. And it is further requested, that all other reports, which are by the by-laws made returnable to the General Chairman of the Fruit Committee, now deceased, may also be addressed to Mr. Barry, as aforesaid.

Members and delegates are requested to contribute specimens of the fruits best adapted to their respective districts—to furnish descriptions of the same, their mode of cultivation, and to communicate whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the Society and the science of American Pomology.

Each contributor is requested to come prepared with a complete list of his collection, and to present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as soon as practicable.

All persons desirous of becoming members, can remit the admission fee to Thomas P. James, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, or the President, at Boston, who will furnish them with the transactions of the society. Life membership, \$10; Biennial, \$2.

Packages of fruits may be addressed as follows: "American Pomological Society, care of Mass. Hort. Society, Boston, Massachusetts."

MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.

THOMAS W. FIELD, Secretary.

HORSES IN THE FUTURE.—An exchange says that there is certainty of advanced prices in horses, from the demand which is sure to follow the close of the war. Here is what the Secretary of the Vermont State Agricultural Society says on this subject in his annual report:

"The number of horses in Vermont before the breaking out of the rebellion was about 55,000, since which, nearly 10,000 have been carried from the State for army purposes. This immense levy for horses has been made throughout the entire country. When it is considered that comparatively few of these horses will find their way back; that the number which will die of disease or become unfit for service is twenty times as great as it would be were they used for any other kind of business; that to meet this great want of the Government a large portion of the business horses of our large cities, which have been thrown out of service by general prostration, have been bought up; readily appears that even during the war horses must advance in price; and at its close, when business shall revive and trade resume its former channels, the demand for good horses must exceed the supply. Reasoning from these premises, no more profitable labor can be engaged in than the production of good business horses."

FOREST PLANTING IN FRANCE.—The French government is seriously occupied with a scheme for replanting the mountains in France, the diminution of timber trees creating considerable alarm.

NORTHERN BORN SECEDEERS.—A Nashville letter says: "Let me give the words of an eminent loyalist of this city. 'Do you know, sir, that our bitterest, most unreasonable, unrelenting Secessionists here are natives of the North, mostly of New England?' Being of Southern birth and breeding myself, I have many a time seen the charge confirmed, that Yankee slavery defenders and slave drivers are the most ultra, intolerant, and cruel of their class. The Adjutant-General of the regular Confederate army, Samuel Cooper, was born in New York; Brigadier-General Ripley was born in Ohio; Pemberton, in Pennsylvania; Whiting, Pike, Ruggles and Blanchard, in Massachusetts; French, in New Jersey. Massachusetts furnishes as many Generals for the rebel army as either Alabama or Mississippi, and more than Texas, as many as Florida, Arkansas, and Missouri altogether, and lacking one of half as many as South Carolina. Of course these men were citizens of the South at the breaking out of the rebellion."

TWO WAYS OF FISHING.—When men go fishing for trout, they take a light tapering pole, with a fine silken line attached, and a sharp hook with a sweet morsel of worm on the end. They noiselessly drop the line on the water and let it float to the fish, which nibbles, and by a slight twitch is landed safely on the bank. But when men go fishing for souls, they tie a cable on to a stick of timber, and an anchor is the hook. On this a great chunk of bait is stuck, and with this ponderous machine grasped in both hands, they walk up and down thrashing the water, and bellowing at the top of their voices, "Bite or be damned."—[Dr. Bellows.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM SANPETE COUNTY.

MANTI, Sanpete County, U. T.
July 7th, 1862.

ED. DESERET NEWS:—

I embrace the opportunity offered as a correspondent to communicate some few items touching matters pertaining to the interests of this county. In my last communication I gave some account of the extent and effects of the winter and spring rains, which have since been succeeded by floods and freshets that have exceeded anything of the kind within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," even the Indians say they never knew the waters to have been so high before. The "bottoms" or lowlands in this county have all been completely submerged and had so much the appearance of a lake that a citizen of Manti, laboring under old impressions, constructed a boat, in which, provided with sails and anchor, he sailed for and made the port of Moroni, twenty miles distant, the said city of Moroni being remarkably adapted at present for a sea port, as its outskirts are submerged so that vessels of no greater tonnage than the one referred to like the celebrated Gondolas of far famed and beautiful Venice, can sail through her thoroughfares.

I am happy to state that as far as I can learn but little loss or damage has been sustained excepting the washing down of a few worthless buildings, beyond which no serious calamity has befallen us, but how much damage would have been done had not measures been adopted and carried out by the united exertions of the people in the various settlements to avert, is not for me to say. In Manti particularly has watchfulness and energy been requisite to prevent destruction.

The grain crops of this county were never more promising than they are the present season, indeed we have had a remarkable spring and summer so far, for refreshing rain descends every few days in this region, making everything smile with gladness. Particularly may I mention that the prospect for fruit is greater than ever before known. In Manti I see trees laden with apples, plums, cherries, gooseberries (English) and even peaches, though some have thought the latter could not be raised here, but Prest. Kimball said they could, and here they are in several different orchards—the altitude of Sanpete to the contrary notwithstanding. Surely the Lord is changing the seasons to favor the Saints, agreeable to the predictions of his servants.

It affords me pleasure to state that the Anniversary of Independence was celebrated in the various towns and settlements throughout the county on the 4th with an unusual degree of enthusiasm, for as we are not at war we have time to be loyal.

F. C. ROBINSON.

MILITARY.

EDITOR OF DESERET NEWS:

Sir:—Col. Wm. B. Pace, of Provo city, has the past winter and spring been teaching the light infantry and rifle drill in several of the settlements in this county, and organized several schools for that purpose.

On Friday last the 11th inst., the Colonel exhibited the class he has been teaching at Payson, and for that purpose an encampment was formed on the prairie about one mile to the side of that place, for a two days' camp drill, and by special invitation I was present and witnessed the performance.

The camp was formed, guard mounted, and everything conducted in strict accordance with military rules and discipline. Gen. A. Johnson (the commander of that district) and staff were present; also many of the distinguished citizens of the county and quite a number of ladies.

On Saturday the 12th inst., at ten o'clock a.m., the lines were formed by Col. Pace, and reviewed by Gen. Johnson, in company with several of the officers of the legion. After the review, the battalion passed through the manual exercise, and various regimental and battalion evolutions, deploying at times as skirmishers, firing blank cartridge; and the skill and spirit displayed reflected much credit and honor upon Col. Pace and his pupils, as the most of those present had received but thirteen lessons. Their maneuvering showed that they had made great proficiency, and the short time they had spent in learning the science of war had been spent to some purpose.

If military schools could be formed in all the settlements in this Territory and conducted upon a proper basis, and those liable to bear arms in defence of their country were properly instructed, in military science; in my opinion, it would prove highly beneficial, especially in these times of trouble and war, when our liberties and our country are threatened with utter destruction by men who utterly disregard its constitution and laws.

It behooves every man that lives on American soil to prepare and qualify himself to defend his home and the laws and Constitution of his country, against the usurper or invader of his rights and liberties.

I am of the opinion that a few hours spent each week by our youth in learning the military art would not infringe upon other duties. Schools of that kind would afford a healthy exercise calculated to develop both body and mind.

Being desirous to promote every good and to overthrow all evil, I subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. CUMMINGS.

Provo city, July 15th, 1862.

GOODWIN'S BREACH LOADING CANNON.—A patent has just been issued to Wm. F. Goodwin, of Belmont county, Ohio, for a breach-loading cannon that has been examined and tried, as we learn, by President Lincoln, officers of the ordnance department, and others, and very uniformly pronounced a simple, efficient, and entirely successful breach-loader. It can be discharged twenty-five times per minute; can be loaded safely when the gun has been heated purposely to a high heat, though it can be discharged continually all day without materially heating it. It has a shield to answer the double purpose of protection to gunners, and turn back Minie bullets upon the infantry sending them; and is furnished with a system of sword bayonets, further to protect gunners against a charge of infantry. The specimen exhibited is intended to be used in hand batteries, each gun to be manned by eight men. It can be increased to any size, and rifles and pistols are to be made on the same principle. Col. Stewart, of Washington city, has acquired an interest in the invention. Arrangements have been made to secure European patents.

MAKE A BEGINNING.—If you do not begin, you will never come to the end. The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed set in the ground, the first shilling put in the savings-bank, and the first mile traveled on a journey, are all important things; they make a beginning, and thereby give a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now creeping his way through the world, who might have held up his head and prospered, instead of putting off his resolutions of amendment and industry, he had only made a beginning. The Popish fable of St. Denys, who lifted up his head from the ground, after decapitation, and walked away with it, was drawn by Sir Joshua Reynolds with the legend underneath—"It is but the first step which is difficult."

A SMART YANKEE GIRL.—We relate a true story, which is a gratifying instance of successful Yankee enterprise. A young girl belonging to a respectable family in reduced circumstances, four years ago learned to operate sewing machines, and then went out from this city to Peru to teach the art to Spanish girls, and to establish the business in that country. She has since enjoyed uniform health, and has realized between three and four thousand dollars a year beyond her expenses. About a year ago she married a wealthy old Spaniard, who, dying, bequeathed to her a fortune of \$80,000, and thus placed her in very comfortable and independent circumstances. She now writes to urge her relatives to emigrate to Peru and share her good fortune.—[Newburyport Herald.]

WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS.—John Herschel, in his essay on the power of the telescope to penetrate into space, says there are stars infinitely remote to be found at the distance of twelve millions of millions of miles from our earth; so that light, which travels with the velocity of twelve millions of miles in a minute, would require two millions of years for its transit from those distant orbs to our own; while the astronomer, who should record the aspect of mutations of such a star, would be relating, not its history at the present day, but that which took place two millions of years gone by.

CEREMONY OF DISGRACING A CAPTAIN.—The Philadelphia North American prints a soldier's letter, in McClellan's army, giving an account of the ceremony of disgracing the Captain of Co. I, 34th New York, for mutiny. He had been sentenced to death, but Gen. McClellan commuted the sentence to being disgraced before his regiment, and imprisonment in the District of Columbia jail for one year. The culprit was brought hand-cuffed before his regiment, formed in hollow square, and after the charges had been read, a sergeant came forward and cut all the brass buttons from his coat, and then took his sword and broke it in halves, saying, as he did so, "I hereby declare it disgraceful for all men of the army of the Potomac to associate with this man hereafter," and threw the pieces on the ground.

AN INTERESTING CHAPTER.—It was the practice of an eccentric Irish divine to read a chapter before the sermon; and, to the amazement of his auditory, he requested them to read with him one day, "for edification," the first twenty-seven verses of the tenth chapter of Nehemiah. He might as well have asked them to read the first twenty-seven pages of a Sanscrit lexicon. But the doctor went on with the chapter, and, as he enunciated, in his own mouth and sonorous way, one strange-sounding word after another, "Meremonth—Magplash—Meshezabeel—Hashabab," every eye was strained to the pulpit, hardly a soul, for sheer wonderment, ventured to draw his breath. At the end of the last verse, the reader put on one of his grimmest looks: "You will have got as much good," he exclaimed, "my attentive hearers, from this chapter, as ye seem to have got from any chapter I ever read to you, and ye will carry home as much of it, and ye will carry as much of it in your daily practice."