

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.]

VOL. XIII. NO. 44.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

{WHOLE NO. 668.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.
CHAS. D. BRADGON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those who interests it seasonally advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of Intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other Journal—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

for which it was designed. Bulky food will be found necessary to the health of all ruminating animals. All the nutritive matter required by the system of any animal may be given in a concentrated form, as in oil-cake, corn-meal, etc., but the result will be far from satisfactory, and if continued for a great length of time, no doubt induce disease. The same amount of nutrition given in part in a bulky form, as in hay, roots, straw, corn-stalks, etc., would produce much better results. It is, however, possible to give the stomach too much to do to obtain necessary nutrition, and this is no uncommon error—for some seem to think that anything that an animal can be forced to eat, and that will fill the stomach, is good food. With these facts kept in mind we are prepared to consider the comparative value of different articles of food, and this we will attempt to do in the next number.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

FARM ACCOUNTS.

LEAVING Rochester, on the New York Central, to go East, I was introduced to SQUIRE M. BROWN, of Onondaga Co., by the Conductor of the RURAL. I found Mr. B. knew a thing or two. Among other things, we talked of the profit of farming. He said there were many men who thought it was poor business—a hard life—a life of drudgery; and taught their children so to regard it; educated the girl to resolve she would never marry a farmer, and the boy for almost any other pursuit than that of farming. We need a different system of culture for our children—a different education for them at home and in the common school. He referred to the efforts to establish Agricultural Colleges, and asserted his belief that they would fall until the primary education of the farmer's children became more nearly adapted to their wants—until the early indication of the mind and the impressions made upon it are of a character which shall beget a love for the profession of their fathers, and an interest in and more thorough understanding of natural objects and laws. He regarded the common school the place where the fundamental principles of Agriculture and the philosophy of house-wifery, in all its branches, should be taught and illustrated by practical lessons at home.

Home-life is the life that educates. The mother should comprehend her relation to the child, and the father should not fail to appreciate his responsibility. It is wrong to teach the child that the position, or office, or employment yields him fame or honor; because it is not so. Teach him that the manner in which he fills his position, the thoroughness and completeness with which he discharges his duties, the intelligence he brings to aid him in any employment, is the scale by which he is estimated. The moment he is found to excel, that moment public sentiment will promote him. Man will invariably rise (or fall) to his proper level, no matter what may be his vocation. His field of effort will extend as naturally as water will rise under pressure. Let the young man, and young woman, take courage then, no matter where they may be. Do all that you can do in the position you occupy. Study your position. Know and use your resources, and the world will make way for you. It has always been so; it will always be so. Parents should teach children this, and children should heed such instruction.

But I am neglecting to say what I started to write. Talking of the profits of farming, naturally, we were led to discuss the causes of failure among farmers. This led to a reference to the importance of a business education for the farmer's son—a subject which has heretofore been written upon with this pencil. Mr. BROWN promptly said "yes" to the importance of conducting farm operations on strict business principles. He said he had kept a farm diary since 1848 (I think); kept a general account with his farm, a specific account with each field, his stock, his family, and with himself. He had found it profitable to do so. Indeed, he could not understand how farming could be profitably conducted in any other way, any more than any other kind of business. He urged the value of the farm diary. All farmers should record their observations, as well as their operations, on the farm. The manner in which the crop is produced is quite as important, as a matter of record, as the proceeds from its sale.

WHY HE QUIT USING TOBACCO.

To illustrate the benefits he had derived from his system of keeping accounts, he told me how he came to abandon the use of tobacco. One evening, near the close of the year, he sat at his desk, posting his accounts for the day and footing up the columns for the year. He was smoking an excellent Havana cigar. His wife sat near him with her sewing. The rest of the family had retired. On looking over his own private expense account, he discovered that the tobacco item was pretty formidable. He resolved to know its amount. A careful collection of the items, and the practical application of the rule of addition, and he made the discovery that he had paid the pretty little sum of fifty dollars for his indulgence in the use of the weed for the year! Impossible! He did not believe it! Again a careful compilation of items and a careful addition of figures, with a resulting total of fifty dollars. He looked at his wife, at his cigar, at the figures—again at the figures, at his wife, and at the cigar. Seizing

the latter, he hurled it from him, exclaiming, "I will never again use tobacco in any form, so help me God!" The good wife was astonished, frightened. "Why, husband, what do you mean? You do not know what you say. It is profanity. You can't do without tobacco; you had better take that back as soon as you can. You will die if you leave off the use of tobacco, after having used it so long."

"Live or die, wife, I shall keep that vow. Look at those figures! More money for tobacco, annually, than all my taxes amount to—all for a vile, noxious, nasty weed. I'm through with it."

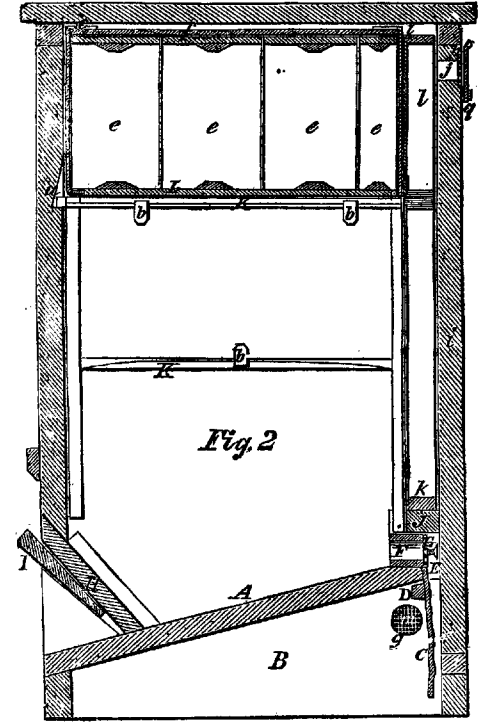
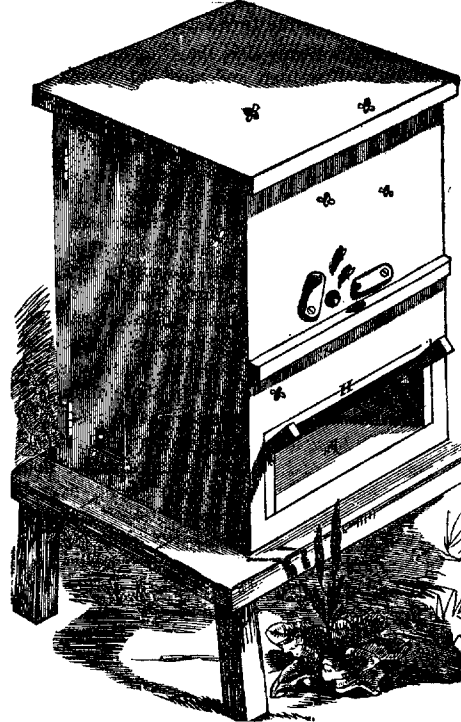
"And," said Mr. B. to the writer, "I have kept that vow; and I am satisfied I have added many years to my life by doing so, to say nothing of the money I have been able to employ very much better than by the purchase of tobacco. It is one of many benefits I have derived from keeping accounts."

"But I have no time to bother with accounts," says DAVE STAVEABREAD; "I can make more money by minding my own business and keeping at work." Perhaps you can. Let us see. Yonder is a field of corn, which you have cultivated thoroughly the past season. Your neighbor over the way told me that his figures demonstrated that his corn cost him, on an average, seventy-five cents to one dollar per bushel, as he cultivates it. You expend as much labor on an acre as he does. You continue to cultivate corn largely; he has abandoned it, and keeps sheep. You grow corn and sell it at a loss; he has abandoned an unprofitable business, and is making money. You hire money; he has it to loan. He is a good business man; you are not. He knows what he is doing; you do not. That is the difference between keeping accounts and not keeping them. One continues to pursue a losing business because he knows no better; the other quickly learns from his figures the result of his operations, and is governed accordingly.

EVERYBODY IS GOING INTO SHEEP.

My pleasant companion, Mr. BROWN, having left the train, an enterprising young farmer from Cayuga county—an old schoolmate—became my companion, and gave me the above text. He had been attending the State Fair, and was returning home. Said he had intended to buy him a good Spanish Merino Buck, but they cost too much. He wanted to improve his flock, but sheep were getting so high—"everybody is going into sheep"—he couldn't see the money in them that some seemed to see.

While it seems as if the wool business could scarcely be overdone so long as the rebellion continues to prosper, and the price of cotton is where it is, I am always reminded of the advice of an old and respected friend to me once, when I see farmers all rushing into a business in which there seems to be money. Although the substance of what follows has before been published, it will bear repeating—it has a practical value and pertinence just now, and in this connection. I had noticed that he often changed his husbandry—that when everybody seemed crazy with the sheep fever, and were going into sheep, all over, he took the opportunity to sell his flock at point of culmination in prices, and if the dairy business was at low ebb, and cows cheap, he proceeded promptly to invest his money in all the cows he could keep. Scarcely had he got his dairy in operation before the prices of wool and of sheep would begin to depreciate, and dairy products and dairy stock appreciate proportionately. For a series of years he would reap the reward of his sagacity, by selling all the butter and cheese he could make at good prices, considerably more than paying the interest of the money invested in dairy stock at low figures; while those excitable individuals, who were greedy enough to pay big prices for sheep about the time the wool speculation began to culminate, were mourning over the fall of wool and consequent fall of prices of sheep. They could not get their money back. Wod was scarcely paying the interest on the investment. The changes they had made had involved other expenses incidental to the adaptation of farm buildings, fields, &c., to the new order of things. But the money did not come back. The sheep men soon became disgusted with the sheep business. Flocks were neglected. Sheep died. Many were killed for their hides and tallow. The speculator was glad to get out of it at any rate. Dairy products were high. Dairy men were getting rich. Sheep men discovered that the dairy business had always been good. He would get rid of his sheep at any price, and go into cows. The sheep were sacrificed. Sheep man wanted to buy cows—was bound to buy cows—must have cows—would pay a good price—everybody was going into the



HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVE.

For description of this Hive, see article entitled "Bees and Bee-Hives," given below.

dairy business—it was the best paying business, and he must go into it. Would my friend sell his fine dairy and fixtures? Yes, he would sell if he could get enough for his cows. He of course got enough—all he asked, and people wondered how he could be so foolish as to go out of the dairy business when everybody else was going into it.

I asked him, "Why?" "Why?" he answered, "It is plain enough. Why, I sell my sheep, which I had previously purchased at low figures, at the highest market price for themselves and products, making a good round sum on their first cost to me, after having received the essential advantage resulting from the appreciation of wool. Then I buy cows and dairy fixtures far below cost—at a loss really to the parties of whom I purchased, reap the advantages resulting from the abandonment of this business—the decrease of dairy products. Sell my cows and dairy fixtures at a handsome profit, and am ready to take advantage of the blindness or folly of others and purchase sheep again at a low figure, just when everybody is going out of the sheep business, and it is going to be profitable. Do you see the point? It is a rule I have adopted with profit—to go out of any business the moment I see the tide is turning into it, and prices have reached the highest figure. It pays to go into something else then."

It is a rule among good business men in all departments of trade, I believe, to buy as lightly as possible when prices are high, and invest heavily when figures are low on any staple article. This rule may often be profitably applied by the farmer in his business.

BEEES AND BEE-HIVES.

That the farmers are giving much greater attention than ever before to the production of honey we have abundant evidence, and that, too, of a very positive character. Our markets are now much better supplied with good eatable honey than they were a few years since, when we were compelled to depend almost entirely upon a poor Southern article. We can now obtain good white box honey at almost any of the stores in our cities and villages, and at very moderate prices. People are beginning to realize that Providence has provided, in almost every district of country where man can live, honey-bearing flowers in sufficient abundance to furnish for every family all the honey they need. This valuable sweet, like the manna of the Israelites, is free for all who choose to gather. But more than this, we are supplied from the same beneficent source with earnest workers—models of industry the world over—that will gather and store this honey for us, and furnish their own vessels for storage, without money and without price, if we will only permit them to do so. All they need of us is a little encouragement—a cheap yet convenient house where they can do our work. They do not ask us even for food, for they will work for nothing and board themselves. It is not strange, therefore, that in these days of intelligent enterprise, the honey-bee is receiving marked attention.

One evidence of this fact we have is the great number of hives brought to public notice, particularly at our State Fairs, attended by those who are not only ready to enlighten their auditors on the nature of the honey-bee, but also to prove that each one is the very best that exists, both for the bee and his keeper. On exhibition at the New York State Fair, recently held in this city, was one known as Harbison's Patent. It was exhibited by the Agent, A. F. MOON, of Paw-Paw, Michigan, who also made a splendid show of honey, very tastefully arranged. We give engravings showing

the character of this hive, and the inventor's description:

By the peculiar arrangement of this hive, air, without light, is admitted into the hive, so that the bees are well supplied with the necessary material for respiration; and by being kept in the dark, they are continually in repose, and require less food for their sustenance than if they were in a state of activity. This economizes their winter's store, and saves the lives of many bees who would otherwise die of starvation, and prevents the ravages of neighboring bees. Fig. 1, in our illustrations, is a perspective view, and Fig. 2, a section of this hive; and by reference to them, the construction will be understood.

A is the inclined bottom-board of the fifth chamber. It is elevated above the bottom of the hive, so as to form a chamber, by means of which the admission of air and light is graduated according to the requirement of the bees at different seasons of the year.

B is the graduating chamber for the admission of air and light into the hive. O is a curtain, which can be raised to admit more or less light, as may be required, and, when lowered, serves for throwing a shade about the air-space, thereby preventing the entrance of light into the working chamber, without interfering with the ventilation of the same, and which serves to keep the bees in a state of repose a greater part of the time when unable to collect honey, or during windy and cold weather at any season. D is the cross-piece to which the curtain is attached. It is secured to the inclined bottom-board, A, at such a distance from the door as to allow a space for the admission of air and light to the hive. E is the passage for the admission of air and light to the hive, and F is a movable cross-piece, provided with two wire screens, G, for the purpose of admitting air and light, which ascend through the passage, H. H is an adjustable slide, which fits loosely in grooves on the sides of the hives, and provided with a wedge, I, for the purpose of tightening or loosening the same, said slide, H, being removed to admit the discharge of any impurities which may have collected on the inclined bottom-board, A. J is a cross-piece, mortised to admit the lower end of the sectional comb-frames; K, which has a tenon cut on its lower end, and which fits into the mortise cut in the cross-piece, J, and also has a projection on its upper part which fits into a slot, a, cut on the inner part of the hive; by this means it is secured in its right position in the hive, the lower part of the sectional comb-frame, K, being adjustable up and down, by means of holes and pins, for adjusting it to the different sized combs. By removing the honey-boxes, and bearing on the upper part of the sectional comb-frame, K, it can be elevated out of the slot, a, and the apiarian is thus enabled to remove or replace it with ease and facility, without molesting the other bees, or in any way injuring the combs in the adjoining frames.

The sectional comb-frame, K, is provided with six or more flexible metal clamps, b b, secured to its upper and lower ends, which serve to retain the comb in the sectional comb-frame; and by raising the flexible metal clamps, b b, on one side of the frame, the apiarian can remove or replace a comb with facility and dispatch.

L is the platform supporting the honey-boxes, and resting on the tops of the sectional comb-frames, K, of such a width as to allow a passage for the bees to the honey-box. The platform, L, is provided with a flexible back-angular clamp, and a flexible front-angular hinged clamp, both of which serve to brace the honey-boxes; e e e are the honey boxes resting on the platform, L; f is the upper coupling-strap, fitting under the angles of the flexible angu-

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, OCTOBER 25th, 1892. THERE are but few changes to note, yet some of these are of importance. BARLEY has gone up to \$1.05 per bushel, with a range as low as 85 cents.

Aver. weekly receipts last year. Total since January 1 date last year. Cattle..... 145,547 148,544 Sheep..... 4,081 4,063 Hogs..... 9,592 9,573

HIGHLY IMPORTANT To the Soldiers

OF THE UNION ARMY! "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Nearly all the diseases that camp life originates with degeneration and irregularity of the human system.

CAYUGA BLACK DUCKS, AND BRONZE TURKIES

FOR SALE BY JOHN R. PAGE, Sennett, N. Y. 100,000 APPLE STOCKS, 2 years, \$1000. DANVILLE, N. Y. DELAWARE GRAPE VINES, from \$8 to \$25 per 100.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE

Five Hundred times, for twenty-eight cents (in silver) Five, of different powers, \$1.00. M. MILLIKEN, 667-1 F. M. HOWEN, Box 220, Boston, Mass.

ROCHESTER WHOLESALE PRICES

Flour and Grain. Eggs, dozen..... 12c/17c Honey, do..... 12c/14c Candies, do..... 12c/14c

THE WOOL MARKETS

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A better inquiry has prevailed both for domestic and foreign grades, and a higher range has been established for the latter, owing to the great advance in exchange and gold.

THE INDEPENDENT

HENRY WARD BEECHER, AS A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER, AND A REAL NEWSPAPER. IT AFFORDS ITS READERS:

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND CIDER-MAKERS

Include One Dollar to my address and you will receive four genuine receipts for making Champagne Cider, with important directions. PETER JORALEMON, Belleville, New Jersey.

PEACH TREES

—25,000 one year old, from nursery thrifty and fine, at \$1.00 per tree. H. C. LAKE, of Charlotte Center, N. Y., manufactures a machine for \$60, run by two horses, that will saw 2 cords of wood per hour.

THE PROVISION MARKETS

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Wheat.—The market heavy and unsettled and may be quoted 10c/25c lower with only a very moderate business doing for export and home consumption.

THE WOOL MARKETS

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A better inquiry has prevailed both for domestic and foreign grades, and a higher range has been established for the latter, owing to the great advance in exchange and gold.

ONE SERMON EVERY WEEK

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. THE FOLLOWING EMINENT WRITERS ARE SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS TO ITS COLUMNS:

WILLIAM COX, Draper and Tailor

19 FRONT STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y. BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.

IMPROVED BUTTER PACKAGE

PATENTED SEPT. 2, 1892. This is a cheap and durable package, so constructed with a lining of mica on the inside, as to secure all advantages of glass, with the lightness and durability of a wooden package.

THE CATTLE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The current prices of the week at all the markets are as follows: BEEF CATTLE. First quality..... 7c/25c/20c

Married

In this city, on the 16th Oct. by Rev. Dr. PEASE, JAMES E. HART and ISABELLA GRAHAM, daughter of ELIAS FOND, Esq., all of this city.

Died

In this city, on the 22d of Oct., 1892, of disease of the brain, HENRY G. LORIN, only son of JOHN and EMILY M. LORIN, aged 53 years, 5 months and 15 days.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

HARMONISMS AND MELODEONS. Warranted the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the class in the world. See Catalogue containing testimony to their superiority from the most eminent musicians.

THE UNIVERSAL

Foreign and American Horticultural Agent and Commission Merchant. 90 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y.

THE CATTLE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The current prices of the week at all the markets are as follows: BEEF CATTLE. First quality..... 7c/25c/20c

New Advertisements

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance.—THREE-FIFTHS a LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 60c cents per line of space.

TO MINISTERS AND OTHERS

The Annals of the American People, by Rev. WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, D. D., are comprised in seven large octavo volumes.

TO GROWERS OF SPRING WHEAT

Chappell & Sprague, ROCHESTER, N. Y., SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF SEPARATING OATS, BARLEY, &c., FROM WHEAT.

CANVASSERS WANTED

To men who have had experience as canvassers, or any who would like to engage in the sale of this truly valuable invention, liberal commissions will be offered and good territory given them if they pay nothing for the Patent Right in which they shall have the exclusive sale.

THE TWO WORLDS.

Two worlds there are. To one our eyes we strain— Whose magic joys we shall not see again...

The lever there drank her delicious breath, Whose love has yielded since to change or death...

The merry song some maiden used to sing— The brown, brown hair that once was wont to ring...

It is perpetual Summer there. But here Sadly we may remember rivers clear, And harebells quivering on the meadow floor...

Upon the frontier of this shadowy land We, pilgrims of eternal sorrow stand...

Very far off in the marble cities seem— Very far off—beyond our sensual dream...

They whom we loved and lost so long ago Dwell in those cities far from mortal woe...

Thither we hasten through these regions dim; But lo, the wide wings of the Seraphim Shine in the sunset!

The Story-Teller.

[For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

FOEDORA.

[Translated from the French, by CARL MYRICK.]

It was in the year 1812. NAPOLEON, at the head of his victorious army in the plains of Moscow, had entered the ancient Capital of the Empire of the Czars...

A little daughter of a merchant, scarcely six years old, became lost amid the confusion. Forsaken, benumbed by cold, she wandered hither and thither in the streets which the fire had spared...

At the crossing of Berezina, FOEDORA had the misfortune to find herself separated from her benefactors, who believed that the child had either perished in the waves, or that she had lost her way...

Several years passed, in which they learned nothing of the parents of FOEDORA. In the meantime, she had grown in wisdom and in beauty. Nothing had been neglected to form aright her heart and mind...

Useful, Scientific, &c.

IMPORTANCE OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE importance of photography in enabling the naturalist to represent with accuracy the various forms of animal and vegetable life cannot be too highly appreciated, both in its relations to art and to education...

The engraver has endeavored to copy and perpetuate the finest productions of the pencil and the chisel; and the traveler, in his hurried sketches, has still more imperfectly represented to us the edifices of ancient and modern civilization...

To the sculptor sun-painting is still more valuable. The living subject affords him little choice of material. Swathed in opaque drapery, the human figure mocks his eager eye...

To the engineer and the machinist, photography and the stereoscope are of incalculable value. The difficulty of drawing complex machinery is insurmountable; and even then the drawings are well executed...

A LETTER to the Boston Traveller, dated September 7th, off Spain, from the United States war sloop Kearsage, says: The officers of this ship have, within the last three days, been electrified by an invention of our First Assistant Engineer, James W. Whitaker...

A POWERFUL WEAPON OF DEFENSE.

It revolutionizes the whole theory of naval warfare, and as long as its use is confined to our own navy, no other power in the world can be successful, no matter how many or what class of iron-clad ships may be brought against us...

Needless to say, the time required for its construction, application and readiness for action, not exceeding three weeks' labor in any of our navy yards, must soon bear of its acceptance by the Government...

Needless to say, the time required for its construction, application and readiness for action, not exceeding three weeks' labor in any of our navy yards, must soon bear of its acceptance by the Government...

We shall be very sorry to lose Mr. Whitaker, who is a thorough gentleman and universally liked by all of his mess-mates; but when we consider what an immense benefit it will be to the Government to have the immediate use of his invention...

UNION VILLAGE SHAKERS, OHIO.

THE society at Union Village, Warren county, Ohio, is worthy of particular note. It is one of the largest Shaker societies in the world. It was founded in the year 1805. It now numbers near 600 persons and owns upwards of 4,000 acres of land in one body...

They excel in the manufacture of carpets, wood-ware, leather, blankets, and various kinds of trinkets and fancy articles. We were shown some silk handkerchiefs which were made by them from silk of their own production, which were quite equal to the European silks...

They have now in their domain about 3,000 head of sheep, 500 cattle, 100 horses, countless numbers of poultry, but no hogs or dogs, the former being to them unclean, and the latter useless yelpers.

Big Guns.—The Fort Pitt works are turning out the immense fifteen-inch guns now at the rate of three a week. We doubt if there be in the world an establishment capable of anything like this.

Wit and Humor.

THE SUBLIME AND RIDICULOUS.

"THERE is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous." This distance is not greater from the poetical to the prosy.

LOVE. We are young, And both are loving— You love me, And I love you; Each, each other's Faults reproving— Some in me, And some in you, What is best For us to do?

ONE OF THE EXEMPTS.—Surgeon—What's the matter with you? Would-be-Exempt—Weak back, sir—very weak back. S.—Weak knees, you mean. W.—Yes, sir, Weak knees—very weak knees, can't march. S.—Yes, I'll give you a certificate (Writes:)

A DISCUSSION WITH STRICKS.—A contractor who was building a tunnel on a certain Ohio railroad, observing one morning, that the face of a member of his gang had its surface all spotted with bruises and plasters.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

- I AM composed of 104 letters. My 1, 104, 3 is to allow. My 57, 29, 69, 83, 68 is each one of all. My 9, 48, 66, 12, 85, 96 is the 1-1440 of a day.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

- I AM composed of 45 letters. My 2, 8, 20, 4 is a mountain in Europe. My 15, 29, 5, 4, 29, 22, 7, 30, 15, 29, 40, 49 is a city in Pennsylvania.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 665.

- Answer to Names of Eminent Men:—1. Charles Dickens. 2. James Silk Buckingham. 3. Samuel Warren. 4. Charles Lever. 5. Samuel Lover. 6. Albert Smith. 7. Thomas Carlyle. 8. Henry Kirke White. 9. George Augustus Sala. 10. James Montgomery. 11. Allen Ramsey. 12. Oliver Goldsmith.

The Publisher to the Public.

Our Fall Campaign!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE RURAL BRIGADE

The Last Quarter of Vol. XIII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER commenced two weeks ago—with October. As a large number of subscriptions expired with Sept., (all which have No. 663 printed after their address,) we would remind those interested that a prompt renewal is necessary to secure the uninterrupted continuance of the paper.

THE BEST, AT HALF PRICE!

In order to introduce it more readily to the notice and support of comparative strangers, preparatory to the commencement of a new volume, we have concluded to offer the RURAL NEW-YORKER for the ensuing Quarter—Oct. 1st to January, 13 numbers—at ONLY HALF PRICE, thus placing it within the reach and means of all non-subscribers who wish to give it a fair trial.

A REQUEST, AND WHEREFORE.

We ask its friends all over the land to aid in circulating the RURAL Campaign Quarter. Almost any one can readily obtain from 4 to 20 subscribers. "Where there's a will there's a way," and have not its friends in the East and West, North and South, and will to extend the circulation and usefulness of the favorite RURAL WEEKLY of America?

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LARGEST CIRCULATED AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TERMS IN ADVANCE:

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.—To Clubs and Agents as follows:—Three copies one year, for \$5; Six, and one free to club agent, for \$10; Ten, and one free, for \$15; Fifteen, and one free, for \$21; Twenty, and one free, for \$25; and any greater number at same rate—only \$1.25 per copy. Club papers directed to individuals and sent to as many different Post-Offices as desired. As we prepay American postage on papers sent to the British Provinces, our Canadian agents and friends must add 12 1/2 cents per copy to the club rates of the RURAL. The lowest price of copies sent to Europe, &c., is \$2.50—including postage.