

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.



TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

“PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT.”

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.]

VOL. XIV NO. 4.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863.

[WHOLE NO. 680.]

**MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,**  
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY  
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.  
CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,  
With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.  
C. D. BRADGON, Western Corresponding Editor.

The RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity 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 whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other journal, rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

## Agricultural.

### THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER—WHO IS HE?

It is a matter worthy of the attention of RURAL Readers—a question worthy of some effort to solve. The question may be answered negatively:

1. *He is not an Idler.* He has no time to spend in lounging about by-places, where loungers gather to talk politics, and gossip about the affairs of their neighbors with which they have no business. He does not consume a half day transacting a business matter which may be accomplished in half an hour. If he goes to the store, grocery or post-office, he does his business directly, and leaves to accomplish some other duty. He knows the value of time, as all thinking men do. He spends none of it in thoughtless inaction.

2. *He is not an Ignoramus.* He is vigilantly watchful of the progress of all matters, whether scientific, political, commercial or religious, which will in any degree affect his or the public interest. He is a thinker, as all intelligent men are. He glorifies and encourages the dissemination of knowledge of whatever character—no matter whether it particularly relates to his business or not. But he is especially interested in whatever tends to dignify labor and elevate the laborer—in whatever creates a higher standard of thought, feeling, refinement and motive among the class to which he, by his pursuits, belongs.

3. *He is not a Bigot.* He does not decry other classes and interests with a view to build up his own. He does not see (as some do) only antagonism and enmity in other pursuits than his own. He concedes the mutual dependence and co-operative relation of all industrial and commercial enterprises with his own. He does not stand aloof from these classes and claim to be holier and purer than they—but mingles with them, investigating the justice and animus of their acts, pointing out in what manner they trespass upon his rights, and entering protests which exert an influence. While he claims and defends his own rights he concedes the legitimate right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all men. He is respected; and his opinions and propositions are received and weighed by conflicting interests.

4. (Positively)—*He respects himself and his Occupation.*—And this is one of the most essential requisites to the farmer if he would be successful. Its absence gives to the speculating classes a power over the individual and the class of individuals which nothing else will. Such a want of self-respect paralyzes and destroys manhood. Its presence vitalizes the man—makes the man, dignifies him, and commands for him the respect of all men. “Only a farmer” is a feeling which ought never to be harbored, much less nourished by any one of the class. Gild your occupation with intelligence and self-respect. Do not destroy your influence by neglecting to acquire the knowledge which will command the respect of others and give you confidence in yourself. Never speak depreciatingly of your business. No successful farmer ever does.

5. *He is always wide awake.* Nothing escapes his observation that can possibly yield him profit; or add to his resources. To this end he goes abroad. He visits his neighbors. He looks after ideas. He heeds suggestions by whomsoever made. He mingles with the best and most successful men of his class. He visits their farms,

examines their systems of husbandry, adopts all proved improvements, invents others, experiments to prove what is new. But he does not make such experiments until he is well satisfied there is a germ of success in the theories he undertakes to demonstrate. He analyzes, by the aid of knowledge, a sound judgment and a clear head, the arguments, opinions, theories and practices of others—adopting such as seem practicable and promise profit.

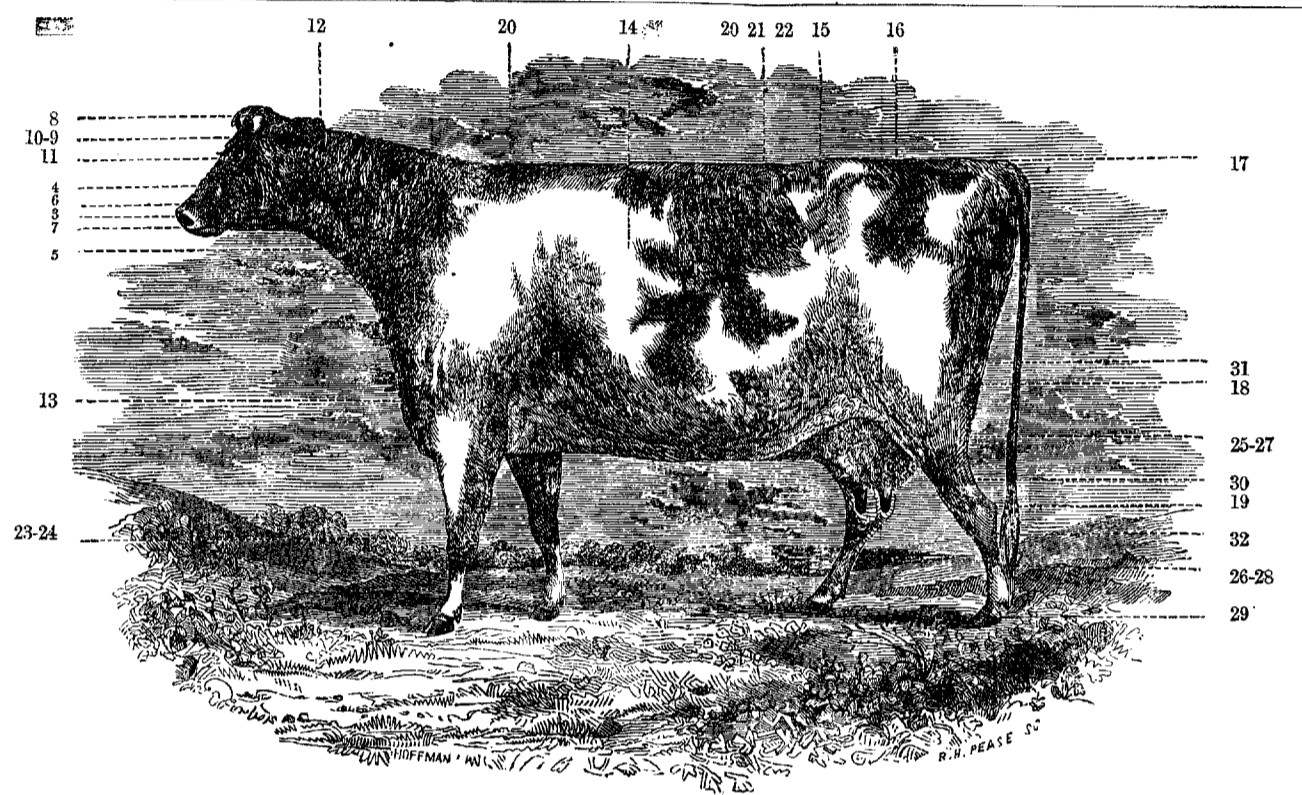
6. *He is Systematic.* He may not labor hard with his hands, but he plans, and watches, and directs the execution of his plans. If he does not lead in the field, it is not, as a rule, because he is not capable of doing so, but because he finds it more profitable to direct. He believes in the application of brains as a means of production. He knows the value of time, and the importance of its employment without loss. He knows that the only way to so employ it is to systematize labor—to give every man a place and insist upon his occupying it at the right time. He believes the doctrine of Solomon—that there is a time and a season for all things. He seeks to know the appropriate time for the performance of a duty and then labors to perform that duty at the appropriate time. This is one of the secrets of his success.

7. *He is Liberal, Generous, Just.*—He is not parsimonious, small, selfish, nor dishonest. He believes in paying well for intelligent labor. He secures such labor. He pays a premium for brains in the heads of his employes. He does not seek to make slaves of them. He always gives good measure—lawful measure, in the sale of his products. He never sends to market a poor article—whether of grain, fruit, stock, or the products of his dairy. He regards his reputation as a producer with as much solicitude as does the manufacturer or the politician. By so doing, he gets for his products what he asks; and being systematic, he knows their cost, and asks prices that will yield him a remunerative profit. He gets them, and it is one of the secrets of his success.

8. *He never runs in Debt.*—He is independent. He pays for his labor, and for what he needs that he does not produce, cash down, or in products that are its equivalent. He exacts pay down for what he produces. By so exacting pay for his products, he is enabled to replenish his stock, buy seed, tools, &c., at lower rates, and thereby realize greater profits from the same. His bills payable never trouble his dreams, nor deprive him of rest. He never indorses other people's notes, which is equivalent to contracting a debt. He has no right to indorse, unless he is made secure beyond a question by the party whom he accommodates. His relations to his family prohibit it. Indorsements he regards as mere business transactions—not personal accommodations. It is a loan of the amount indorsed to the party for whom it is indorsed, and he acts accordingly.

9. *He Studies the Wants of the Market.*—The crops he cultivates, the stock he feeds, the husbandry he adopts, is governed to a great extent by his knowledge of supply and demand—of the wants of the market, and the sources and resources for supplying those wants. He gathers facts. He makes figures. He studies statistics. He ponders upon the problems in political economy which each successive year gives the world to solve. He thinks before he acts. He plans before he presumes upon the prosecution of any enterprise. He purchases knowledge as an investment as profitable as the purchase of stock to eat his grain. He reads papers. He gathers together and carefully studies public documents. He gives time to this labor not simply as a matter of taste and pleasure, but as a source of profit—as a prudent, economical investment.

10. *He Studies Soil, Climate, and the Laws of Production.*—Do not suppose he ignores all knowledge of the material he manipulates—the fountain from whence all his profits flow—the great manufactory of the products which yield him profit. He keeps posted in these matters. He is a philosopher and student of natural history, as well as a political economist and observer of commercial currents and the ebb and flow of trade tides. He knows pretty accurately the character of soils, their adaptation to the production of grains, grasses, and vegetables; the laws which govern vegetable growth, the influence of climate upon these productions. He can give you a reason for each farm operation—a philosophical one, too. He has strength by reason of his knowledge, and each day's observation and experience adds both to his strength and resources.



POINTS OF JERSEY CATTLE, ILLUSTRATED—No. II.

LAST week we gave an excellent portrait of a Jersey bull, with illustrations of the Points of Excellence for judging males of that breed, as adopted and continued for many years by the Royal Agricultural Society of the Island of Jersey. We now give a portrait of a Jersey cow, showing the “points” adopted by the above named Society for guiding judges in determining the merits of Jersey cows and heifers. With few exceptions, the same points are good in judging any cow or heifer.

#### SCALE OF POINTS FOR COWS AND HEIFERS.

Article.	Points.
1. Pedigree on male side	1
2. Pedigree on female side	1
3. Head small, fine and tapering	1
4. Cheek small	1
5. Throat clean	1
6. Muzzle fine and encircled with a light color	1
7. Nostrils high and open	1
8. Horns smooth, crumpled not too thick at the base, and tapering, tipped with black	1

9. Ears small and thin	1
10. Ears of a deep orange color within	1
11. Eye full and placid	1
12. Neck straight, fine, and lightly placed on the shoulders	1
13. Chest broad and deep	1
14. Barrel-hooped, broad and deep	1
15. Well-ribbed home, having but little space between the last rib and the hip	1
16. Back straight from the withers to the top of the hip	1
17. Back straight from the top of the hips to the setting on of the tail; and the tail at right angles with the back	1
18. Tail fine	1
19. Tail hanging down to the hocks	1
20. Hide thin and movable, but not too loose	1
21. Hide covered with fine and soft hair	1
22. Hide of a good color	1
23. Fore legs short, straight and fine	1
24. Fore-arm swelling and full above the knee, and fine below it	1
25. Hind-quarters, from the hock to the point of the rump, long and well filled up	1

26. Hind legs short and straight (below the hocks) and bones rather fine	1
27. Hind legs squarely placed, and not too close together when viewed from behind	1
28. Hind legs not to cross in walking	1
29. Hoofs small	1
30. Udder full in form, &c., well in line with the belly	1
31. Udder well up behind	1
32. Teats large and squarely placed, being wide apart	1
33. Milk-veins very prominent	1
34. Growth	1
35. General appearance	1
36. Condition	1

Perfection ..... 36

Three points shall be deducted from the number required for perfection on heifers, as their udder and milk-veins cannot be fully developed. A heifer will therefore be considered perfect at thirty-three points.

No prize shall be awarded to cows, or heifers, having less than 29 points.

These are some of the signs by which a successful farmer is distinguished—by which he should be known. There are others, equally important and significant, but this article is already too long. If it shall lead any one to discover why he is not successful, the object of the writer will have been accomplished.

#### DRAINING—No. I.

SOME twelve years since an article appeared in the *London Quarterly Review* on the subject of draining, which we have never seen excelled or equaled in the able manner with which the whole philosophy of draining was made plain, and the reasons for its general use in all sections where improved husbandry is sought to be established. When it is considered that in at least ten millions of acres of the improved lands of this State alone, draining can be profitably used, nearly or quite doubling the present products of the soil, the subject assumes a magnitude worthy of the consideration of all interests in the whole State. This article will be followed by others making a more practical application of the principles involved to our own State.

Says the *Quarterly*:—The nomenclature of draining is indefinite, because the ideas of those who have practiced the art have been confused. Probably no other art had so long an infancy. In the word soil, we include, for our present purpose, the whole depth to which land is treated in our operations. All our readers will have heard of soils open and stiff—pervious or permeable, and impervious—porous and retentive. We mean to select for use the last pair of these epithets. By porous soils we mean those which, in their natural state, are capable of filtering through themselves all or the greater part of the rain which falls upon them. By retentive soils we mean those which, in their natural state, retain the whole or the greater part of the rain which falls upon them, until it has run off by superficial

discharge, or has been exhausted by evaporation. Of the terms cut, trench, and drain, we shall use exclusively the latter; and as the word sough or surf has been popularly extended beyond its original meaning, which was simply the artificial aperture left in the re-filled drain for the passage of the water, we shall drop that word altogether, and substitute the word conduit. Our predecessors have used almost indifferently the phrases surface-draining, hollow-draining, the frequent-drain-system, furrow-draining, and thorough-draining. Of these we shall select the last, as best descriptive of our object. We call that thorough draining which assimilates retentive soils to porous to this extent, that it enables them to filter through themselves, to the depth of the drains all the rain which falls upon their surface; or if that object cannot be entirely attained, the thoroughness of the draining varies inversely as the quantity of the water got rid of by other means. By water of drainage we mean all water existing among the particles of soil beyond that which they are able to retain by attraction. The water of drainage in any soil will stand at a level like any other dammed up water. In order to avoid circumlocution, we shall ask leave to call this level the water-table. In using the word attraction, we shall drop capillary, which is a favorite with writers on draining. We drop it because it conveys no definite idea to our mind as connected with particles of soil; because attraction is perfectly intelligible; and because every one may, by the simplest experiments, and the use of his own eyes, convince himself that particles of soil have an attraction for water so strong as to overcome to a certain extent the force of gravity.

We will assume, without proving, that water of drainage, stagnating in the soil, is prejudicial to excellent vegetation. If this be not so, all that we and our predecessors have learned and written is in vain. We will assume also that to raise the temperature of what are familiarly and justly

called our cold soils, well be beneficial to vegetation. We neither expect nor desire to carry on with us any reader who dissents from this proposition. Having made these assumptions, we will prove:—1st, that the main cause of the coldness of those soils is the removal of the water of drainage by evaporation; secondly, that their temperature is very much raised during the vegetative season of the year by the removal of this water by efficient drainage; thirdly, we will state the reasons for our conviction that, in all soils, the existence of the water-table within less than four feet of the surface of the land is prejudicial to vegetation; fourthly, we will show that the water of drainage will be best removed at a reasonable expense, and the level of the water-table will be best reduced by frequent parallel drains of a depth never less than four feet; fifthly, that the direction of these drains should, as a general rule, be in a line of deepest descent; sixthly, that pipes and collars form a better and cheaper conduit than any other which has been hitherto adopted; and seventhly, we will give our opinion on the disputed point whether, in the most retentive soil, drains of four feet will effectually remove the water of drainage.

First. The main cause of the coldness of retentive soils is the removal of water of drainage by evaporation.

The evaporation of water produces cold: it cools wine; in hot climates it produces ice. These facts are known to every one. To determine the actual degree of cold produced by the evaporation of one pound of water from soil is rather a complicated, and not a very certain, operation; but scientific reasons are given for an approximation to this result—that the evaporation of one pound of water lowers the temperature of one hundred pounds of soil ten degrees. That is to say, that if to one hundred pounds of soil holding all the water which it can by attraction, but containing no water of drainage, is added one pound of water which it has no means













