

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



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**MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER,**  
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY  
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.  
CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,  
HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,  
Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

**SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:**  
F. BARRY, H. T. BROOKS, T. C. PETERS, C. DEWHY, LL. D., L. R. LANGWORTHY, EDWARD WEBSTER.  
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 Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other Journal, rendering it far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

### BEEF—WHY SCARCE AND HIGH PRICED.

THE extraordinarily high price of beef in all our markets cannot be attributed to the same causes that affect imported goods, but is alone created by a scarcity of animals to produce the article. There is no locality in all the region east of the lakes that produces animals sufficient to keep down and regulate our own markets; and therefore what few producers there are, tax the pockets of the consumer unreasonably and without stint, and to meet the demand butchers are obliged to kill animals so badly fattened that they are hardly fit for dogs' meat. Why is it so? The great West is now almost wholly supplying all the Eastern cities at exorbitant prices; immense railroad trains fairly encumber the roads, to the exclusion of way freight, wholly loaded with animals. We ought in every sense to be able to supply our own markets and our own wants and necessities.

One of our great over-sights and faults we consider, is the killing of so many calves, which, with a little care and small outlay, would in three years turn out fine marketable animals, worth from fifty to seventy-five dollars each, according as they are grass or stall fed. A calf after the first week with the cow's fresh milk, can, in another week on half and half, be weaned to skimmed milk and a little Indian meal, and in a month be turned to grass, and during the winter be kept in thriving order, by feeding a few roots and stalk fodder. And if you do the right thing in raising a good crop of corn, at the three years' end, almost before you know it, you have a fine yard of animals, that is good for sore eyes to look upon and may be sold at your own door, making happy amends for any failure of the preceding wheat crop.

Every farmer as is a farmer, should always kill a beef for his own consumption during winter, to relieve the stomachs of the family from the eternal heavy, fat food of that animal that was forbidden by the Mosaic law, which now so universally prevails in the rural districts. A good, well fattened sirloin, or rib of beef roasted, or a Porter House steak broiled, or even a nice boiled brisket nicely corned, is not bad to take.

The raising of animals is a point in good husbandry as important as any system of farming that can be adopted. There is a great falling off and neglect in growing beef creatures, while the pork business is well and thoroughly performed, and even some years an unprofitable surplus produced. The sheep stock is readily increased at greater care and risk than the bullock and cow raising, which are neglected. Is there any good reason for it? If so, name it.

**EFFECTS OF BUCKWHEAT STRAW ON DOMESTIC ANIMALS.**—J. MILLER, of the 94th N. Y. Vols., writes the RURAL:—"Buckwheat and buckwheat straw create, when fed to them, on all the domestic animals a variola-like cutaneous eruption, called buckwheat eruption, appearing on all the spots poorly covered with hair or wool—around the mouth, on the ears, and inside the hind legs. This disappears without further injury as soon as the food is changed."

### SORGHAM SUGAR MAKING IN SPRING.

Eds. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I am just finishing the manufacture of Sorgham Sirup from the last years crop, and as it is a somewhat new business to work Sugar Cane in the spring of the year, I thought it might not be uninteresting to your numerous readers to learn of the success attending the trial. I was so unfortunate as to break my Cane Crusher soon after I commenced business last fall, and through this misfortune, and some other hindrances, I was unable to get my Cane worked up in season. My Cane was all cut up before the frost, as follows: cut four hills and laid in pile between the two inner rows; then cut the next four hills and lay down as before, having the tops cover the butts of the previous pile, and so on to the end of the rows. This way of doing kept the Cane from the sun and somewhat from the storms.

I drew my Cane up to my mill and piled most of it in one large heap, butts and tops, and covered it well with straw; I let the tops hang over the butts about three feet. Some that I expected to work, which were standing nearly upright by the side of a pole (horizontal.) I covered with straw, and as soon as the weather would permit, I uncovered a portion and commenced stripping and working, and found that the green appearances so common in the fall, had turned to a drab; and when I heated the juice, it still retained that drab color, and but a small amount of scum raised, compared with that made last fall. The quality of the sirup was good—about the same as last fall's, but the yield might have been less. There was more loss in stripping than there would have been in the fall. Some that remained in the field was in as good condition to work as any that I had.

Truly yours, N. M.

### PLANS FOR HAY RACKS.

IN the RURAL of March 18, "O. N. C." wants a hay rack. I have one made by a neighbor which is, I think, handy. Take two pieces of lumber 2½ or 3 inches by 8, 16 feet long, frame these together closely, with four cross ties, 2½ by 8, so as to fit inside the stakes of the wagon. Put through each of these ties two mortices six inches from the center; into these fit two by four scantling for arms, a bevel tenon at the lower end extending through far enough to receive a pin on the underside, at an angle to clear the hind wheels, and length to make a rack the desired width. Fasten two boards six inches wide across the arms on each side, a strip in front to support a "center pole," a board on the bottom, and you have a "rig" easily taken apart and put on and taken off" without any "tugging and lifting." W. C. Farmersburg, Iowa, 1865.

Eds. RURAL:—I send my plan for a grain or hay rigging. Take two pine or whitewood plank, 16 feet long, two inches thick, and say 12 inches wide. Frame in three cross pieces 10 inches wide and 2½ inches thick, with tenons long enough to receive a pin outside the frame. Forward cross pieces far enough back not to interfere with wheel in turning. Place the frame on the wagon, and make the braces of pine, whitewood or chestnut, 2½ inches thick, 3½ inches wide where they rest on side pieces, tapering to 1½ inches at each end—4 for each side. Try the braces and narrow down the side pieces before, and behind if necessary, so the braces and sideboards will clear the wheels. Chamfer off the lower corners of the lower ends of braces, so they will enter iron staples driven into the inside lower edge of side pieces to receive them. Place the side boards on and fasten them with bolts. Boards 16 feet long, 1 inch pine or hemlock. Make wedge-shaped pieces to fill up on the sides under the braces. Nail to the braces to make the load rest squarely on frame. Also nail similar pieces on braces inside the frame to prevent sides from shaking off.

For a ladder, put on a cross bar two or three inches from end, of oak two inches square. Set into side pieces two inches, and fasten with large screws for ladder to lean against. Place the ladder and let it lean forward against the bar and mark place for round to pass through the side pieces and lower end of ladder. Round 1½ inches, and fasten in with pins. Cannot give exact width of side pieces, as wagons vary so much in width between stakes.

The above described rigging is the best kind I ever used, and a man can easily lift it on or off as it is in three pieces. A. ROYSON. Waterloo, N. Y., 1865.

## Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. RANDALL'S address is Cortland Village, Cortland Co., N. Y. All communications intended for this Department, and all inquiries relating to sheep, should be addressed to him as above.

tion of the Cross Ram see pedigrees of his sheep given in RURAL NEW-YORKER, May 7th, 1864. The dam of Green Mountain was got by Young Matchless, her dam one of Mr. SANFORD'S pure Infantado ewes.

The ewes in above cut were bred by us. They were got by Green Mountain, dams ewes of our pure HAMMOND stock.



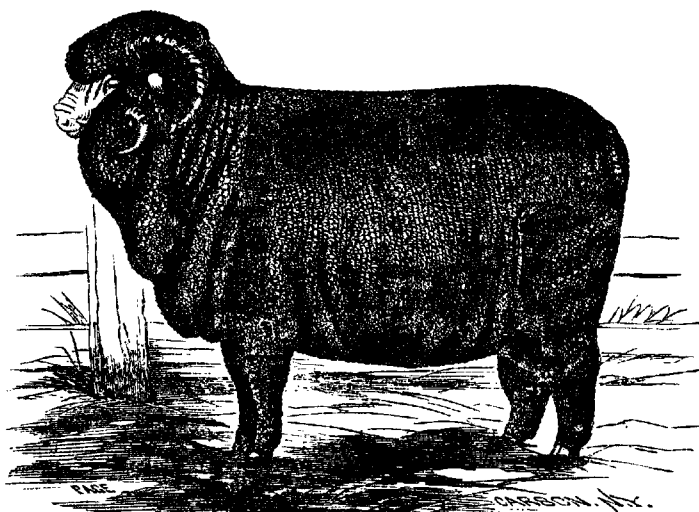
INFANTADO EWES.

### THE MESSRS. HINDS' INFANTADO SHEEP.

J. HINDS & SON of Brandon, Vermont, write us:—In January, 1850, we purchased of EDWIN HAMMOND, Middlebury, Vt., twenty-five ewe tegs of his pure Infantado stock. We first used Mr. HAMMOND'S stock rams, Matchless, Old Greasy and Long Wool, (for the pedigrees of which see Practical Shepherd, p. 121,) and after-

The ram teg, Grand, bred by ourselves, was dropped in April, 1864. He was got by Goldfinder, Goldfinder was got by Mr. HAMMOND'S Gold Drop, dam by Green Mountain, grand dam one of the ewes we purchased of Mr. HAMMOND. Goldfinder was bought for and is now the property of JOHN D. PATTERSON of California.

—The accompanying portraits were drawn and engraved expressly for the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

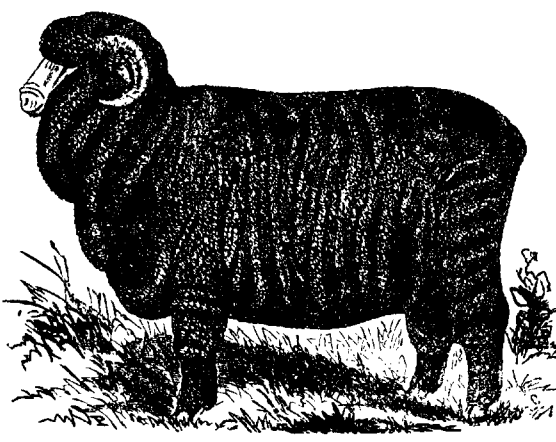


GREEN MOUNTAIN, SEVEN YEARS OLD.

wards rams purchased of him. We purchased three of him at different times. We also used rams of our own raising from above stock. In 1859 we commenced using Green Mountain, but since have sent some of our ewes to Mr. HAMMOND'S present stock rams, Sweepstakes, Gold Drop and Silver Mine.

### THE WOOL MARKET.

THE following remarks from the United States Economist, (April 15,) contain many timely views in respect to the probable prices of wool and woolens, now that the war is substantially ended, which we, more than a year



RAM TEG, GRAND.

Green Mountain, dropped in 1853, was bred by WILLIAM R. SANFORD of Orwell, Vt. He was got by the Cross Ram bred by Mr. SANFORD, by Old Greasy, &c. For Mr. SANFORD'S descrip-

ago, advanced in anticipation of the same result; and they are fortified by the able editor of that paper by many new facts drawn from events of more recent occurrence. The article derives

additional importance from the circumstance that the Economist is a recognized and influential organ among manufacturers and among all engaged in the wool and cotton trade. Most emphatically do we subscribe to its final conclusion, that if farmers "rush their wool into the market next June, just as soon as it is sheared," they must expect the natural consequences. "Both manufacturers and dealers will take advantage of their weakness and buy their wool at a very low figure." And there is no need whatever for such a foolish panic. Never before were our farmers so free from debt, so perfectly independent. No agricultural commodity will better bear the change from war to peace prices, for the reasons so cogently set forth below. We entreat our wool growing readers to pause and consider the subject well before they resort to the suicidal policy of glutting the early market. The Economist says:

"At the present time of doubt and uncertainty the question arises, Now that we are returning to peace and a specie basis, will woolens and worsteds be sold for a less good value the next nine months than they were the corresponding nine months of 1860?"

"In 1860 we had a very low tariff compared with the present one. Then we had an ad valorem duty of 24 per cent. on woolens; now we have on all woolen cloths and woolen shawls 24 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem, to be paid in gold. Then we had a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on carpets. Now we have a duty of 70c. per square yard on all carpets of the value of \$1.25 per square yard, payable in gold, nearly three times the amount it was in 1860; but we have a duty of 80 cents per square yard on all over \$1.25 per yard, provided that none pay less than 50 per cent. Then we had a duty on worsted pieces, yarns, hose, gloves, &c., of 19 and 24 per cent. ad valorem. Now we have a duty of 35 and 50 per cent. ad valorem. And as the United States does not manufacture sufficient for its own wants, it is evident that the price of these goods will be regulated by the price at which they can be imported; and as the duty is nearly double what it was in 1860, worsteds and woolens must be proportionately higher, other conditions being equal.

"Then how was it with wool? Wool at the value of 20 cents per pound, and at the port of exportation, was admitted duty free. All others paid 24 per cent. ad valorem.

"Now wool at 12c. per pound, or less, at the port of export, pay a duty of 8c. per pound, gold. More than 12c. per pound, and not over 34c. per pound, 6c. per pound. Over 34c. per pound, and not over 40c. per pound, 10c. per pound, and 10 cents ad valorem. Over 40c. per pound, 12c. per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem.

"In view of the fact that we do not produce wool sufficient for our wants, there any probability that it will not be as high the next nine months as it was when the tariff was so much lower? A few weeks ago we presented the fact that during the war the gold price of wool had never been equal to its price in 1860. Wool was worth 10 cents per pound more then than its gold value has ever been since. It was selling then from 40 to 65 cents per pound, and manufacturers were making money, while during the war it has never reached 50 cents per pound, gold, yet there have been times within the last twelve years that the most ordinary kind of clean wool was worth 50 cents. Are we to suppose that with our returning prosperity and protective tariff we shall not have as high prices as we had in 1860?"

"During the past four years the Southern States have been closed to trade. Now they are thrown open, and we expect a demand for woolens from that quarter much larger than we have had the past four years. It is urged by many that but few woolens are required in the South on account of the climate; but our best woolens went there before the war, and though through the day the Southern wears light goods, yet in the evening he wears woolens. The Texan requires them to protect him from the "Northern," while our heaviest cassimeres find a market in New Mexico and California. Then, again, during this time we have a large number of soldiers, as soldiers or as civilians. If paid off in that time, then, with their pockets well replenished, from bounties and back pay, they will not only require more clothes, but a better article.

"The people at large are bare of goods, and are ready to supply their wants in any way they are approaching a gold standard; for the price of labor, like the price of many other articles, has not been equal to gold value, nor will it be likely to fall with the price of gold. The laborer during the past four years has been able to obtain little more for himself and family than actual necessities; while the manufacturer has seen that a reduction in the price of provisions increases the demand for wearing apparel. We have a large increase of machinery both for worsteds and woolens; the worsted business having almost entirely sprung up during the last four years, and is now causing an enormous demand compared with the supply for coarse combed wools, and giving them a value unprecedented in the whole history of the wool business. Last week, notwithstanding the severe depression, coarse Canada wool sold for \$1.15 in Boston, which was equal to 75c. in gold. Then we have a large increase of machinery for mens. de lains. This business requires combed wool, but of a shorter and finer kind than that commonly termed combed. This increase will require a greater quantity of wool than the increased production of the past four years, leaving the increased machinery to be supplied from foreign wools. We have also reason to believe, from facts that have lately come to our knowledge, that, on account of our increased tariff, several large English manufacturers contemplate moving their machinery to this country, and bringing operatives sufficient to work it.

"It is urged by many that the termination of the war will bring an increased supply of cotton, and that this will enter into competition with wool, and reduce its value. Does the high price of wool depend upon the scarcity of cotton? We contend that it does not, but rather, that a plentiful supply of cotton enhances the value of wool. We have already shown that the gold value of wool during the past four years has been below that of the year previous to the war. It must be remembered that the past four years have been a period of intense suffering in England, France and the German States, caused by the scarcity of cotton. Hundreds of thousands were thrown out of employment with the first outbreak of the war. In Manchester, England, whole towns, not only of operatives but of trades people also, were ruined by this rebellion; and to these places, though the severe distress in a great measure has been relieved, prosperity has not yet returned. Among this people there has been













HEARTS AND TREES.

From laughing lips of gray-eyed morn
A fresher tide of life is gushing;
About the bottom of the thorn
The maiden bud is coyly blushing.

Kate's lip quivered and she turned quietly away. Charles Elwyn looked after her with an amused expression in his eye and a half smile on his lip.

So fdgety, Charles. What difference can it possibly make to you whether I wear green or yellow? It is entirely a bygone fashion for husbands and wives to study one another's whims.

Corner for the Young.



ILLUSTRATED REBUS. Answer in two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 33 letters. My 20, 4, 11, 16 is a kind of grain. My 27, 4, 30, 30, 31, 2 is a girl's name.

GEOGRAPHICAL DECAPITATIONS.

BEHEAD a river in Italy, and leave a word of sorrow or surprise. Behead a river in Washington, and leave a bird.

AN ANAGRAM.

On to glner twh getergtn. Ro rfo gaspin shru epdno; Onr, eth ayild otti goergtftn, Olok oto gerealv yeebnd.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 795.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—To be, or not to be, that is the question. Answer to Geographical Enigmas:—The rich and poor meet together, the lord is the maker of them all.

BURD'SAL'S BENICIA LINIMENT AN INFALLIBLE OURE

FOR BURNS, SCALDS, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, GUN SHOT WOUNDS, PAINS IN THE LIMBS AND BACK, CHILBLAINS, &c.

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- The following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Rural New-Yorker. We can also furnish other books on RURAL AFFAIRS, issued by American publishers, at the usual retail prices, and shall add new works as published. Allen's American Farm Book, \$1.50. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals, \$1.00.

The Story Teller.

MARRIED FLIRTATIONS.

The last dying cadences of a delicious, dreamy waltz, across whose wierd notes the soul of Beeethoven had poured out its magic sadness, were floating over the crowd that filled the ball-room of the fashionable Washington hotel; there was the stir and murmur of separating couples, and the ill suppressed yawns of weary "wall-flowers" that followed in the wake of every brilliant waltz.

"What shall I do?" she murmured to herself, deluging her handkerchief with rose water, and trying valdly to cool her burning eyes; "what ought I to do? Oh, I wish I had never come away from home—its a judgment on me, for leaving my dear little babes in the hands of cold hirelings. I was so happy before I ever thought of this hollow, deceitful whirlpool of fashion."

"I couldn't possibly this evening," she said adjusting the wreaths of ivy that depended from her shining hair. "We've arranged such a nice moonlight party to ride out to the navy yard."

"Well, what's to prevent me from driving you there?" asked Mr. Elwyn, anxiously. "Our party is all made up," said Kate coolly, "I promised to go in Mr. Garnett's carriage. He is so delightfully agreeable, and I like him so much."