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"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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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, C. DEWEY, LL. D.,

H. T. BROOKS, L. B. LANGWORTHY,

T. G. PETERS, 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.

PREPARING WOOD FOR FUEL.

The season is at hand when fuel becomes an article of great interest. If one lacks it he must pay a heavy price to be ransomed from the clutches of the fierce minions of winter. Evil times have come upon us in regard to fuel. Possessed but yesterday, as it were, of unequalled forests that cumbered the ground before the husbandman, having wide spread beds of peat that surpass the famous "hogs of Erin," and coal fields that are easily accessible,—and actually inexhaustible, we must pay three times the price for which fuel is furnished in the British Islands, and for which three years ago it could be purchased here. We do not propose to discuss the causes that have created and now sustain this state of the fuel market, as this has been freely done by the press and community in general. But we hope that another year, at least, will find the prices of this important article reduced to their proper level. We offer some suggestions about that kind of fuel in most common use among farmers—wood.

Wood that is intended for fuel should be cut in the winter, as it contains less sap than in the spring, and will season quicker. The sooner it is converted into stove wood after being cut from the stump the less work will be required, for it is well known that seasoned timber is harder to saw and split than green. The best way to store it for seasoning, is to pile it under cover; it will do very well to cord it out of doors, and if merely thrown together in a large pile it will wet in but little, though from the greater amount exposed on the ground and outside this is more wasteful than the other methods. It does not seem a good plan for farmers to cut more wood into cord length, than in the course of the winter and spring they can convert into a size fit for the stove. And the time has come when it pays to cull the forest. Save the timber. Use up first the dead and fallen trees, cut the crooked, worthless saplings, thin out where too thick, and by this treatment the timber lot will improve in value. Be careful also in felling large trees, not to injure the valuable under-growth beneath and near them. Many of our most useful kinds of timber throw up numerous thrifty sprouts from the stump after being cut—chestnut for example. These should be cared for—thinned—and in a remarkably short time several trees, large enough for stakes or posts, will replace the parent.

Nearly all the work that pertains to preparing wood for fuel is laborious. It takes strong muscle to swing the ax and fell the king of the forest; but it requires more endurance to work steadily the buck-saw. It pays to work the wood into suitable size for handling readily, and then saw it with horse power. One machine will answer for a neighborhood, and can be moved easily. When large trees are to be cut up, two men with a cross-cut saw can take off lengths for a stove rapidly, and these can be easily split with an ax.

Although it will not be good economy for a farmer to pick his fuel from his wood lot, merely with regard to its good qualities as fuel, yet it may be interesting to know the relative value

of different kinds of wood for burning purposes. We subjoin a table from the best authorities.

	1.	2.
Shell-bark Hickory	1.000	1.00
White-Ash	.772	.77
Apple	.697	.70
White Beech	.734	.65
Chestnut	.522	.52
Pignut Hickory	.949	.95
Red Heart Hickory	.839	.81
Hard Maple	.844	.80
Soft Maple	.697	.54
White Oak	.355	.31
Scrub Black Oak	.728	.71
Red Oak	.728	.69
Yellow Oak	.653	.60
Yellow Pine	.551	.54
Pitch Pine	.436	.43
White Pine	.418	.42
Sassafras	.418	.59
White Elm	.580	.58
Red Cedar	.565	.56
Black Walnut	.681	.65

The column marked 1 gives the specific gravity of dried samples of the different kinds; and that marked 2 the relative value of specified quantities compared with shell-bark hickory as a standard, which is marked at .100. Shell-bark hickory is considered the best wood in market for fuel. Next hard maple and beech are held in highest estimation. But it will be noticed in the table that several woods are placed in advance of the latter. White oak stands nearly to hickory and white ash next. Yet who, in our markets, would think of paying as much for a cord of these as for sound, hard maple? But we apprehend the table is right in regard to the value of the different woods for fuel. With white and red oak we have had some experience, and know, if well seasoned, it will equal any hard maple we ever burned. But in a green state it is about worthless. It contains more water than maple or beech, and requires much more seasoning to become fit for burning. Undoubtedly the prejudice in favor of beech and maple, arose from this cause. It was generally more plentiful than oak, and as it would burn quite readily without much seasoning, and is easier to kindle when dry, it was taken into favor. Oak and ash being more valuable as timber for manufacturing purposes, naturally would not be thrown into market for fuel to so great an extent as beech and maple. But as ash, and especially oak contain more water when green, and require a longer time to season thoroughly, they are apt to be used before they are perfectly dry, or else become slightly decayed from long exposure to the weather.

SETTING FENCE POSTS.

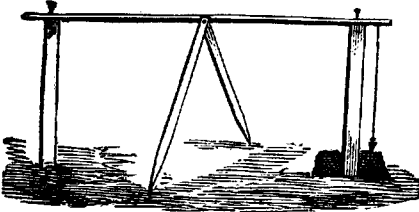
The durability and beauty of a board or picket fence, depend, to a considerable extent, on the firmness with which the posts are set in the ground. If the action of the wind and frost swerves them from the perpendicular, the fence will be thrown out of line, and however shapely and elegant in other respects, this apparent lack of strength will overbalance its other good qualities, and it will become an eye-sore to the beholder. Its durability will also be lessened. The joints will be strained apart, and the nails somewhat loosened, so as to admit the wet more freely underneath the boards, and cause decay. Besides we all know that any structure once partly overthrown from the position in which it was built, loses its firmness and consequent durability. It is important, then, to set the posts firmly.

The first requisite is a deep hole. Three feet is as shallow as any post, for the most ordinary fence, should be set. If a high and tight board fence is to be built, the holes should be much deeper. The depth should be in proportion to the amount of surface of the fence that is exposed to the pressure of the wind. So the course of the fence with regard to the prevailing winds, and its location, whether in a sheltered spot or a breezy one, should be taken into consideration. If the fence is designed to be a high, tight, board structure, and is much exposed to the wind it is difficult to make it sufficiently firm without the use of bottom braces. One way to construct these is by using a simple brace, the upper end being notched into the leeward (so to speak,) side of the post six inches below the surface of the ground, and the other end resting on a piece of board or a flat stone in the bottom of the hole, and a foot or two away from the lower end of the post, so as to give the brace the proper inclination for support.

Another simple and effective method is to bore a large hole through

the post, close to the lower end, and insert a stout pin, each end projecting a foot and a half from the side. A piece of board or a flat stone, placed on the upper side of the windward end of the pin, and another under the leeward side, will, when the holes filled with compact earth, stay the post very firmly. These braces, pins and boards, being so far under ground, will last as long as any other part of the post.

As it is necessary to set posts in line and exactly upright, a cord and plummet are necessary. Attach the ends of the cord three feet from the ground to a couple of posts, set some rods apart, and it will be a sufficient guide to set the posts in line. When one man is employed



to do the work, he should have a jack to keep the posts in position while filling the holes. It is made in this way. Take a light strip of board long enough to reach from one post to another. Fasten to the middle of the board two movable legs or braces, long enough when spread wide apart to sustain the board as high as the top of the post. Tack one end of the strip to the top of the post last set, and the other end to the post you are setting, first having adjusted the latter to its position with the plummet and line. If the braces are stretched apart properly, the jack will support the post till set. When you move to the next post, draw the nail from the first one, and swing the jack round, using the last post as a pivot.

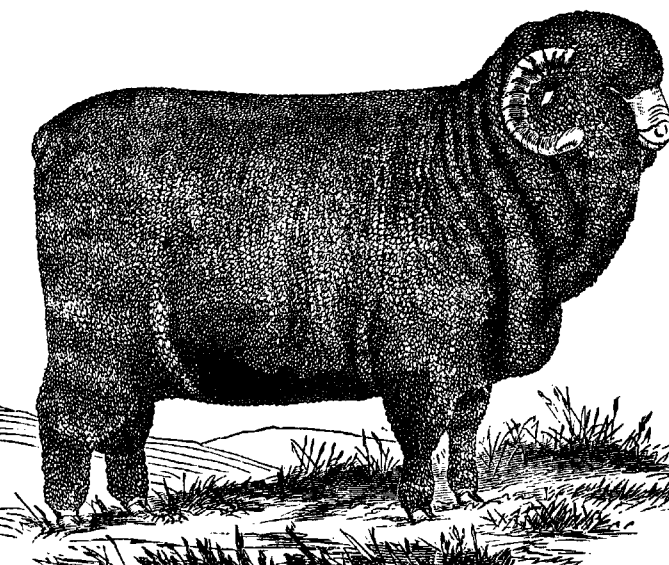
It is essential to pound the dirt solid at the bottom of the hole around the post, and also at the surface of the ground. If stones are put in they should be firmly pressed around the bottom, or at the surface. It is not so easy to set a post solid by using stones as with dirt alone. The bottom of each post should likewise be sawed off square.

ABOUT CELLARS.

A GOOD cellar is a necessity to a farm house. When constructing a new house it is easy to plan and build a suitable one. If the house is already built, and the cellar is defective some improvements can generally be added.

It should have a dry water tight pavement to exclude all moisture from the sides and from below. Stone, gravel, and the proper cement will accomplish this. It should be light, so that one can walk about it without the risk of breaking a skull, or using a lamp. Sufficient windows will supply the light free of cost. It should be high for convenience. Perpendicular space costs nothing. It should be warm enough to keep out the frost. Thick walls, double doors and windows, are breast works that Jack cannot surmount. It should be well ventilated, to preserve untaunted the fruits and vegetables stored in it, and above all for the health of those dwelling above it. Unventilated cellars are frequently the sources of fevers and summer complaints. Ventilators can be connected with the chimney. It should be clean, kept in order, and have a cheerful comfortable look, like a place where the "good things" for the table are kept, not like a dungeon in an old castle.

SOILS THAT NEED LIME.—To ascertain the soils likely to be benefited by lime, says an exchange, put a small quantity of soil in a tumbler, and pour upon it, first a little water, and then a good deal of spirits of salts, or muriatic acid. If this addition produces a strong effervescence, there is no need of applying lime to the land; if no effervescence is produced, in all probability liming or marling will be useful. However, this simple test cannot always be depended upon, and it is therefore much safer to have the proportion of lime determined in the soil, which at no great expense can be done by an analytical chemist. But in localities where the services of a competent chemist cannot be conveniently obtained the test should be made.



MESSES. ATWOOD AND ALLEN'S RAM "GENERAL GRANT."

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

MESSES. ATWOOD AND ALLEN'S RAM "GENERAL GRANT."

MR. P. L. ATWOOD of Poplar Ridge, Cayuga Co., N. Y., and MR. HORACE ALLEN of Venice Center, in the same County and State, write to us:

"Our ram 'General Grant' was bred by D. CUTTING of Richville, Vt., and was got by his ram 'Monitor' out of a ewe purchased of PROSPER ELITHARP. 'Monitor' was got by VICTOR WRIGHT'S 'California,' &c., &c. 'General Grant' was exhibited at the Cayuga Co. Fair in 1864, and took the first prize as a yearling. At the Sheep Shearing in the same county in 1865, he received the first prize as a two-year old. His fleece on the latter occasion, being one year and four days old, weighed 15 pounds, and his carcass 83 pounds. For about two months previously he had been out of condition, and his wool was dried up."

P. L. ATWOOD writes:—"In 1859 I purchased 30 ewes of D. CUTTING'S and GASTIN RICH'S stock, also an Infatado ram of GERMAN CUTTING'S stock, from which I have bred my present flock of ewes, numbering about 40. In September, 1864, I purchased of D. CUTTING the ram 'General Grant,' represented above."

H. ALLEN writes:—"In 1859 I purchased ten ewes of D. CUTTING'S and G. RICH'S stock; and in 1860 I purchased, with J. AIKEN, of HENRY LANE of Middlebury, Vt., 50 Infatado ewes in lamb by the LUTE ROBINSON ram. I also purchased a half interest in P. L. ATWOOD'S Infatado ram above mentioned, and used him together with a ram of the LUTE ROBINSON stock down to 1864, when I purchased a half interest in Mr. Atwood's 'General Grant.' My flock now numbers about 40."

"I CANNOT SELL AT YOUR PRICES."

THIS is often said by purchases to breeders of established reputation who ask high prices for their animals. Suppose we grant this to be true. Does it thence follow that it is not profitable for any body but breeders of reputation to pay such prices? Let us illustrate this subject practically. A friend of ours purchased a ram a few years since, and paid \$200 for him—a higher price than, in the public estimation, than \$1,000 would be now. The wisecracks of the neighborhood, we take it for granted, shook their heads as usual on such occasions, and probably the sage saying about the "fool and his money" was more than once repeated. Now for the result. Our friend had about one hundred and eighty breeding ewes of mixed Saxon and Spanish blood, which yielded, on the usual keep, four pounds of washed wool per head. He used the ram three years to all of these ewes, and raised nearly 100 per cent. of lambs each year. The ewes of the entire produce yielded on the average upwards of 2½ lbs. more washed wool than their dams. Suppose we grant that the young sheep were rather better kept, and were not washed quite so clean, (for our friend is a progressive man!) so that the actual natural increase of wool was not over two pounds per

head;—how long was the proprietor in getting back the extra cost of his ram from his wool sales, to say nothing of the improvement effected in the blood and quality and consequently in the marketable value of his flock? Yet we know of his being offered, and that he can now take for all the ewes got by this ram—except perhaps a dozen excluded from the flock for some defect—a price more than three times equaling what their dams would ever have sold for—or what they would sell for to-day if of the same age with their progeny. Our friend finally sold the ram for as much as he paid for him, and though this invaluable animal died prematurely, his next owner raised lambs from him two years, and was benefited by him to the extent of thousands of dollars. Here were two instances where the "fools and their money" did not "part."

We readily concede that this is a strong case. But we undertake to say, on the evidence of abundant observation, that any pure blood Merino ram, which would now be pronounced a good one, would have produced an increase of over a pound of clean wool per head, in his progeny, from the same ewes. Indeed, the ram that produced only an increase of a pound, on the progeny of ewes of any blood yielding but four pounds of inferior stock getter.

This leads us to an incidental remark. We should esteem it much better economy to pay \$500 for a pure blood and prime Merino ram for the purposes of grading up Saxons, or even coarse sheep, than to take as a gift a good looking high grade Merino ram. To ensure rapid improvement, and to produce uniformity in the get in such cases, absolute purity of blood in the ram is indispensable.

The profitableness of paying high prices for pure blood ewes is not so great; and the expediency of it depends upon circumstances. He who purposes to embark in fine wool sheep husbandry, and who has means to do so on a scale to suit himself, can always, we think, buy such ewes with the assurance, that if properly managed and they encounter no extraordinary misfortunes, they will prove a safe and profitable investment to him. Suppose, for the sake of the argument, that he cannot sell their produce for the prices paid for their dams. Suppose he paid \$100 a head for the latter and must sell the former for \$25 a head. How long will it take him, even in this way, to pay all the extra cost of his pure blood ewes, and have his stock of them on hand stand him in no more than common sheep? All the extra prices he gets after that, will be just so much extra profit which he cannot obtain from his common sheep. We have never, we think, seen the time, certainly not within years, when choice pure blood Merino rams and ewes, could not be sold singly or in small parcels, at as high a price as \$25 a head. And does any intelligent man expect fine wool sheep to be cheaper in the future than they were before the opening of the recent war?

While these facts are patent, we do not advise—and we never advised any person in the innumerable letters we have written during the last twenty years in answer to questions on that subject—to purchase high priced pure blood ewes, unless under certain circumstances. First, the buyer should possess pecuniary means, so that if accidents, or "bad luck," should prevent him

Rural Notes and Items.

Beware of pretended agents for the Rural! The season has arrived when swindling sharpers are again strolling about the country, pretending to be agents for the Rural New-Yorker.

The man is undoubtedly a swindler, and will soon appear in and dupe the people of some other locality. The fact that the Rural is offered, by any one, at less than its lowest club rate (\$2.50) is good evidence of fraud.

Proposed New England Agricultural Colleges. At a meeting of the Trustees of the Mass. Ag'l College, on the 1st inst., progress was reported in regard to the selection of a location for the proposed building.

The proposed Vermont Agricultural College is to be connected with the University of Vermont at Burlington, the commissioners on location having so concluded.

The Trustees of the Maine Ag'l College have decided not to locate it at Orrington or Topsham, but to further look for sites and pecuniary inducements.

Profitable Poultry Keeping. In a recent letter Mr. Sylvester Lehman of Schoharie county, sends to the Rural New-Yorker this report of what he has received the past season from a small flock of poultry.

Protection against the cattle plague. It is stated that the collector of the port of Boston is co-operating heartily with the Cattle Commissioners of Massachusetts to prevent the introduction of the murrain into that State.

Tell your neighbors. We wish those who already take, read and appreciate the Rural would remind their neighbors that the present is a capital time to subscribe.

Sale of a valuable ram. We understand that Mr. A. J. Jones of West Cornwall, Vt., has made sale of his ram "Young Comet," that was awarded the first premium at the late State Fair at Utica.

The price of the Rural is much lower now, compared with the prices of most farm products, provisions, etc., than it was before the war.

Fine weather. After some weeks of cold, wet and generally unpleasant weather, we are this week favored with agreeable, Indian-summerish weather.

A present and an admonition. An eastern man has just sent us \$2 with a request that we paste a slip with "Liviticus XIX: 19, and others" at head of page 116 of The Practical Shepherd.

undeniable pedigrees; no mixed up alloyed gentlemen full of cart horse blood, which give substance only in appearance, and that is not propagated in the stock.

Selecting Milch Cows.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Farmer's Club, says that Col. Woodman, in the State of Maine, for about forty years has kept a dairy, and generally reared his own cows.

Boiled Potatoes for Milch Cows.

A SUCCESSFUL farmer informs us that he has practised, the last summer, giving to each of his milch cows five quarts of cold boiled potatoes a day, and that they were worth half a dollar a bushel for this purpose.

Husbandry.

By husbandry, the ground gives us everything necessary for food and nourishment, and such things, likewise, as afford the greatest pleasures.

The practice of husbandry makes men strong and bold, enabling them to defend their country. He was surely a wise man that said husbandry was the mother and nurse of all the other sciences.

Care of Stock in the Fall.

Coming out well involves the necessity of going in well, as a rule. The farmer who neglects his stock, of whatever kind, in the fall, with the view of "feeding them more in the winter," will find that, having run down, they will not only absolutely require feeding the more.

The Hogs. Now is the time to fatten the hogs to kill this fall. See that they have a good warm and dry nest. Many farmers are in the habit of boiling pumpkins and mashing them with meal.

How a Hog Sweats. Not like a horse or a man, but through his fore-legs. There is a spot on each leg, just below the knee, in the form of a sieve. Through this the sweat passes off, and it is necessary that this be kept open.

Bleeding Hogs. A recent writer says: "Bleeding is a remedy for most of the diseases to which a hog is liable, and one of the best places to bleed a hog is in the roof of the mouth."

Warts on Animals. It is said that warts on young cattle or colts can be eradicated by washing them repeatedly with the juice of poke berries.

wild marsh more or less for a dozen of years, I would prefer the Hungarian. All that I would ever expect from the best of wild marsh hay, would be, with good shelter and care, for the sheep to come out of winter in as good condition as they went into it.

Hungarian seed is very convenient to have on hand, though we may not calculate to sow it. The hay crop often falls to be good, and then Hungarian hay is the very best to fall back upon.

Albion, Noble Co., Ind., 1865.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

How to Use Diseased Potatoes.

A WRITER in the Agricultural Gazette, London, says:—"Many years ago I went to reside at Mossley Hill, about three miles from Liverpool, and there I cultivated for my own use about thirty acres of land. I found it advantageous for my horses, cows, and pigs, and poultry to plant ten or twelve acres with potatoes each year.

Labor Saving-Labor Making.

LABOR saving implements were once thought to be destructive to the interest of the working man, just in proportion as they saved the drudgery of labor. This seems reasonable at first, but a little thought will correct the error.

Selecting Cattle as Breeders.

THE MARK Lane Express has this advice:—"Let breeders select dams that have size, plenty of milking properties, with ribs out of their loins, like a bullock that is shown for a prize; standing on short legs, wide and square made, regardless of registered improved sires, however numerous attached to their pedigrees."

effectiveness. Agricultural journals in the different States are requested to copy the Resolution. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers be instructed to invite the State organizations of Wool Growers to meet them at —, in the — of —, for the purpose of consulting in relation to the representations to be given respecting the wool producing and manufacturing interests before the U. S. Tariff and Revenue Commission.

After consultation with representatives of wool growing interests present, the place and time of such meeting were fixed at Syracuse, New York, on the 2nd Wednesday (18th) of December, 1865.

LARGE SCOURED FLEECE.

LIMA, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1865.

DEAR SIR:—In buying wool the past season I determined to have the heaviest fleeces I bought cleansed, by way of experiment. This proved to be the fleeces of the ram "Osceola," owned by JOSIAH TAFT of West Bloomfield, N. Y.

MR. MOULTON:—When I took the fleeces of Mr. TAFT's ram from you it weighed 30 lbs. I cleansed it myself thoroughly, dried it perfectly dry, and obtained from it eight pounds of well cleansed wool.

30 lbs. wool (after one-third shrinkage) at 50 cents..... \$15.00
Cost of cleansing and working..... 4.50
Cr. 14.50
By 6 lbs. yarn, at \$2.50..... 15.00
Net gain..... 50

It is proper that I say that Mr. TAFT had no knowledge that the fleeces was to be cleansed separately, until it was done; and that my object was not so much to see how much wool I could get from it, as to ascertain the amount of waste.

Yours, respectfully, N. MOULTON.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

SALE OF SHEEP AT HAMBURG FAIR.—It is stated in the Practical Shepherd, Appendix, p. 439, that the "highest priced foreign Merino sold at the (International) exhibition (at Hamburg in 1863) fetched but \$40 or \$50." LOUIS FISCHER of Wirchenblatt, Prussia (from whom WM. CHAMBERLAIN of Red Hook, N. Y., obtained the origin of his flock of Silonian Merinos) wrote to CARL HEYNE, Sept. 23, 1865:—"I sold at the Hamburg Fair two rams for three thousand five hundred thalers."

STRENGTH OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WOOL.—A. F. MOON, Paw Paw, Mich., asks us which is strongest and will make the strongest cloth, coarse or fine wool. Fine wool is decidedly stronger in proportion to diameter than coarse wool; and fine wool if spun into as large threads as those of coarse wool which are employed in heavy common cloths, would make a fabric more than three times as durable as the latter.

CORRECTION.—LOAN J. BURGESS, North Hoosick, N. Y., requests us to say there was an error in the pedigree of his "Little Queen" (published by us Oct. 21); that instead of being bred by the Messrs. Rich and sold by them to J. L. BUTTRICK, she was bred by the latter out of a Rich ewe.

Communications, Etc.

HINTS FOR A "MINNESOTA GIRL."

By whom are the "mercantile rules of the market," which fix the price of the farmers' produce, made? Why must the farmer humbly ask "How much will you give?" When the farmers, by uniting in a confederation or mutual compact, can regulate the fall of rain in summer or the degree of cold in winter, then may they hope by confederation or compact to regulate the price of their produce.

But why must the farmer ask how much will you give? Because the merchant as a part of his business keeps himself informed in regard to the supply and demand for every article of farm produce in which he deals. If the farmer was as well informed, he need not "humbly ask what will you give," but might confidently demand its full value.

This is no new subject, I am aware, yet if by this I could induce one farmer to subscribe for and read any well conducted agricultural paper, in which the markets are correctly reported, I would not think my time lost in writing.

HUNGARIAN GRASS - MARSH HAY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In the Rural of Oct. 14, I saw an inquiry whether "Hungarian hay is as good a forage for sheep as good wild marsh hay." I have fed both, and as far as my experience goes, and I have been feeding

rom obtaining any profit, or even compel him to submit to a loss on his pure blood ewes equaling their entire cost, he will not be seriously inconvenienced thereby. Secondly, before buying such ewes, he should possess, or be able to avail himself of a reasonable share of skill in their management. There is no more mystery in the management of sheep than in the management of an equal number of any other domestic animals.

If there is a slight we detest it is to see an experienced, able breeder with smooth words and glowing representations fanning up a "sheep fever" in the bosom of some enthusiastic boy, or some poor adventurer, or some wholly inexperienced person, until he is ready to pay enormous prices for stock, when that breeder ought to know that the chances are ten against one that such a purchaser will never see his money back again.

On the whole, the prospects in favor of a continuance of good prices on sheep were never as favorable as now. American farmers who live well, and educate their children and pay government taxes, cannot compete in cheap wool production with serfs, and demi-savages, and dirt-eaters of other descriptions, in other countries. This fact may as well be distinctly avowed by farmers, and understood by all. Our wool must have government protection, in spite of all Utopian free trade theories, or else we must throw their production on other countries, and thus kill our own sheep farmers; and this too without benefiting the consumer, for without the competition of the American grower, the control of prices would be thrown into hands which could, and therefore would, use it on those purely selfish principles which control all the operations of commerce.

We believe the day of buying Congresses has passed away. We believe no tariff can be forced through that body, and receive the Executive sanction, which will place our wool growers in a more unfavorable relative situation to foreign growers and our own manufacturers, than they now occupy.

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WOOL GROWERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' MEETING, CALLED AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.

THE Government of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers met at the St. Nicholas Hotel in the City of New York, on the 8th inst. and unanimously passed the subjoined resolution. We were present at the meeting and participated in its proceedings.

It was understood that the proposed Conference would only be attended by the Executive Committee of the National Wool Manufacturers' Association and such other members of that body as the Executive Committee should select to accompany them, on the one side, and on the other, delegates from the State Wool Growers' Association, selected and accredited by those bodies or their officers.

