

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMIL. NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

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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 seasonally 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.

AGRICULTURAL.

HOW MUCH SHOULD CATTLE GAIN?

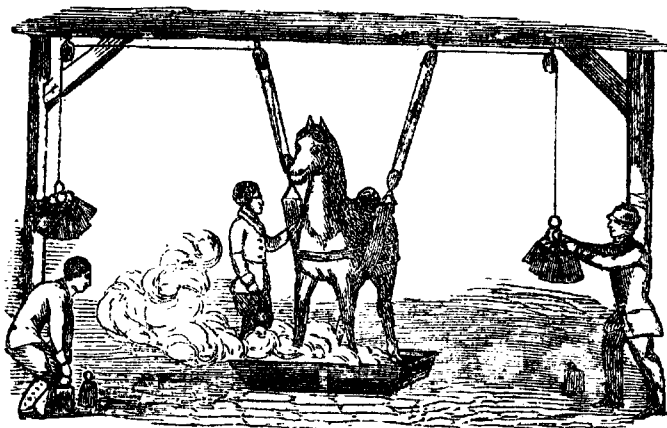
A CORRESPONDENT from Lancaster, Pa., inquires if we can inform him how much young cattle, from three to five years old, would probably gain during five months of winter, if fed on good hay and from four to twelve quarts of meal per day.

We do not propose to attempt giving a definite answer to this question, but would prefer to give the replies of several practical feeders, and hope some of that class will favor us with their experience on this subject. And we will venture to assert that if fifty feeders should give us the actual results of fattening cattle, in definite figures, verified by weight at the proper times, no two statements would coincide. So much will the various circumstances under which cattle are fed affect the general result.

No other branch of farming requires more thorough knowledge, more skill and judgment to be used, to attain the highest success, than does the fattening of stock. If you put a dozen steers into the stable on the first day of winter, of nearly equal weight and condition, and feed them just alike for five months, it will be found on weighing them that some have gained much more than others—some have converted more of the food into fat, others more into manure. This teaches the observant feeder that high success will depend very much on judicious selection of stock—he must get those that will convert a bushel of grain into the most meat. Again it is important for him to ascertain how much food each animal will consume with profit. Some feeders consider they are doing best when they give a steer all the food its appetite demands. But experiments have shown that while an animal may consume a certain quantity—say four quarts of meal per day—with profit, if the allowance be doubled, he will not increase in weight in proportion to the feed. In other words the animal system is able to manufacture a certain quantity of flesh or fat, if supplied with the requisite food; but if an overdose be given it will be rejected and passed off with the excrements. The amount of weight gained in a certain period of feeding does not depend so much on the quantity of food eaten, as it does on the capability of the animal to convert that food into meat under the favorable circumstances with which the feeder should surround it.

No feeder ought to be satisfied either with his stock or his management of them, if when he does his best his stall-fed cattle will not gain, on an average, two pounds per day. On grass it is not difficult to get this, and it ought not to be in the stable. But otherwise good feeders often fall in practice on two important points; first, they let their stock run down in the month of November—between the period when the grass becomes frosted and sour, and the time of stabling—and second, they neglect feeding roots.

It is a common remark among cattle men that a steer will not weigh as much at Christmas, after he has had two weeks feeding of hay and grain, as he did on the first day of November. The popular reason for this is, because he is changed from a juicy to a dry food. The true reason is, want of sufficient nourishment. He has begun to starve. No steer would thus fall away if given meal through November, together with



FOOT-BATHING APPARATUS.

roots enough to supply the lack in the frost-bitten and sour grass.

That proper shelter and care have much to do in determining the profit of feeding, is so trite an observation that it seems useless to reiterate it. But the practice of neglecting these important requisites is equally trite. How large a proportion of the feeders of the country supply food and drink to their stock with clock-like regularity,—keep them in clean, well ventilated, warm stables, furnish proper bedding; in short, surround them with all the circumstances that in any wise promote their thrift? It has been demonstrated often that care and shelter alone will turn the balance from loss to profit.

As an example of good feeding and its results we cannot do better, at present, than to quote the statement of Mr G. V. SACKETT, Seneca Falls. Thirteen head of cattle were, on the first of September, put into pastures with good feed and running water. During the month of October they were fed pumpkins which did not result to their benefit, as the owner thought, on account of the effect of the seeds. During the month of November they were fed on the grass, one bushel each of roots per day. December third they were put into the stables and fed what they would eat, and twelve quarts of corn meal ground with the cob, half in the morning and the rest at night. The first day of September the thirteen head averaged sixteen hundred and forty pounds each; the sixth day of February, when driven away they averaged nineteen hundred and seventy pounds each, having gained during that time three hundred and thirty pounds each.

From this statement our correspondent may draw some inference of the probable result of good care and feeding. We should like communications from experienced men on this subject.

LAMENESS IN HORSES—FOOT-BATHING.

We present herewith an illustration of a foot-bath, and the method of applying it to horses, from MATHEW'S Illustrated work.

The author says that of all inventions intended to mitigate the sufferings of the horse, none, perhaps, is so generally useful as the foot-bath; certainly, not one is so decidedly beneficial in its operation. It consists merely of a wooden or iron trough, one foot deep; the shoes of the animal should, if possible, be taken off before the hoof is allowed to tread within the bath; or, if such a measure be not possible, then the burden of the horse's body should be counterpoised by means of weights. This precaution is always prudent, for, should the shod horse occasion fracture or breakage, an alarm might be excited which probably would ever after prevent the employment of the foot-bath with the same advantage.

The water should always be mixed without the building; it is never well to excite an animal's fears by allowing it to witness unnecessary preparation. Always have the heat of the water ascertained by a thermometer. Let the fluid in the first instance stand at 70°; after the animal has entered the bath, gradually and without noise increase the temperature up to 90°. At that standard the water ought to be maintained; the hoof should remain soaking from four to six hours at each operation. It should be rendered perceptibly soft when the object is to relieve a painful lameness; the warmth and moisture should not only saturate the covering of the foot, but should also soothe the internal structures. The pressure of the horn may thus be mitigated, and the deep-seated inflammation likewise be ameliorated.

When the bath is removed, the foot should not be left exposed to the air, as the horn then quickly dries; it soon becomes harsh and brittle. When taken from the water the hoof should be encased in warm and air-proof bandages, to retain the heat and prevent evaporation. To obtain the full benefit of the bath the horse should enter it night and morning, and remain four hours each time.

Lameness is one of the most frequent diseases to which horses are subject. Its cause is often not readily ascertained. But horsemen will readily perceive that when it exists in the foot, this bath would be of great use in numerous instances.

WINTER CARE OF COLTS.

COLTS, perhaps, are generally the worst neglected stock on the farm. No profit is expected from them for a year or two in advance. They are fat in the beginning of winter, from having had nothing to do but eat on the rich pasture through the summer. So when they are brought to the barn-yard, they must live at the straw stack, and on portions of fodder refused by other stock. Instead of keeping their flesh and growing finely, they gradually fall away under this treatment. The coat becomes rough and staring; the ribs and bones protrude; lice infest them, and often they have barely strength to totter to the field when grass grows again. This is a cruel and unprofitable way of wintering colts. Their growth is checked and they never make as valuable animals as they would under more generous treatment. They do not gain strength and maturity so early, and consequently cannot be put to labor at so young an age, as if they had been well kept. Their spirit is lessened, and frequently disease induced.

The rule is, keep your colts thriving constantly until they are fully grown. They do not require food to fatten them like a steer, but to make muscle and bone. They should never be tied on a floor in a stable long at a time. Nor should they run in the same yard with other stock among cattle, as they are very liable to be gored, and when they master the cattle they drive them too much. They should not be tolerated at all with sheep. If you wish to confine them in a stable, the best way is to give them as much room as possible and not tie them. Give them the earth for floors, and litter it plentifully with straw. Two or three, or more, colts may be kept together, if the room be sufficient. In the spring you will find a valuable bed of manure under them. It is a good plan to stable them thus in the day time when the cattle are out in the yards, and on pleasant nights when the other stock is in the stables, let the colts run in the yards for exercise, and to pick up fodder that may be left, and forage at the straw stack. They should, however, have sufficient hay to keep them thriving, and some ground oats in addition. Oats make more muscle than any other grain, hence they are the best feed for horses. It pays to feed them some ground grain if you diminish their other food in the meantime, and when they are shedding their teeth it is difficult to keep them in good condition without it.

Colts are a necessary evil on a farm. There is no other stock so costly to keep; so hard to confine within proper limits; so destructive to fences and enclosures; so uncertain of giving an ultimate profit, and so utterly worthless in case of being disabled by accident. They are close feeders on grass, biting as low as a sheep, and seeking invariably the poorest, highest spots where the herbage is sweet; nor do they enrich the land on which they feed like sheep. The

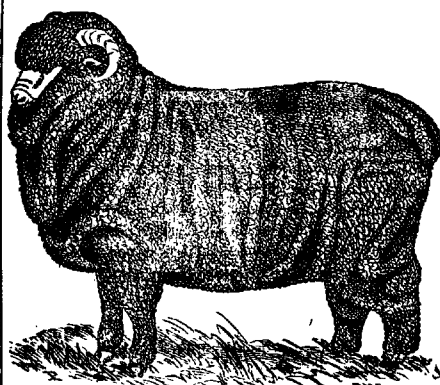
latter spread their manure evenly over the field, and fertilize the knolls, by choosing them for their resting places during the night. But while horses are the hardest feeders, they are likewise the poorest fertilizers of the pasture in which they roam.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

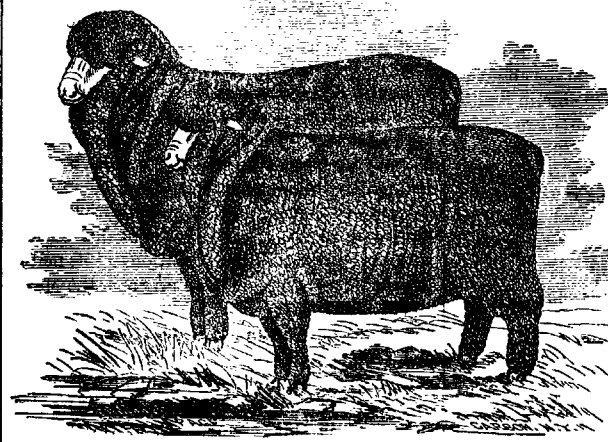
N. & N. BOTTOM'S INFANTADO SHEEP.

MESSRS. BOTTOM of Shaftsbury, Vt., write to us:—In July, 1856, we purchased of EDWIN HAMMOND AND BROTHER of Middlebury, Vt., 20 yearling and one 2-year old ewe. In 1852, Mr.



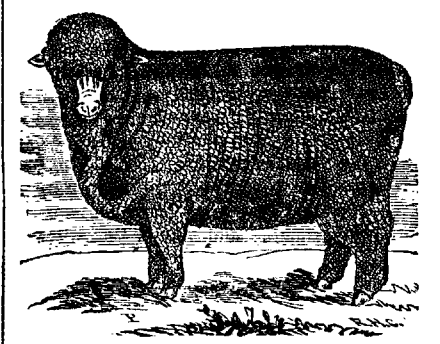
"PRINCE OF GOLD DROPS."

C. J. BENEDICT of Arlington, Vt., purchased 25 ewes of the HAMMOND BROTHERS, and in the fall of 1856 we purchased two entire crops of the ewe lambs raised from them, 21 in number. In 1857 we purchased of the late J. B. HARWOOD of Rupert, 8 ewes of pure HAMMOND stock. Mr. HARWOOD made his purchases of Mr. HAMMOND in 1852, 1853 and 1858. In the latter purchase was included the dam of HAMMOND'S "Sweepstakes," and the dam of HARWOOD'S "Sweepstakes," which obtained the first prize at one



"PET AND BEAUTY."

of the Fairs held at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y. In 1859 we bought five 2-year old ewes of E. HAMMOND, mostly in lamb by "Sweepstakes." In 1863 we bought six pure HAMMOND yearling ewes of HARWOOD. One of these was from the dam of "Sweepstakes," and we have raised two ewes from her by "Gold Drop." In 1863 Mr. C. J. BENEDICT and ourselves purchased of F. HAMMOND two yearling ewes, from one of which we bred the ram teg "Prince of Gold Drops" represented in the cut. He was got by "Gold Drop," dam by "Sweepstakes."



LONG WOOL.

The ewe teg "Pet" (nearest the eye in cut) is by "Gold Drop," dam by Sweepstakes, grand dam by HARWOOD'S "Sweepstakes," g. g. dam the dam of HARWOOD'S Sweepstakes. The ewe teg "Beauty" was got by PERCY & BURGESS,

"Gold Mine" out of a ewe bred by HARWOOD, which was one-eighth of Pagan Blood.

The two-year old ewe "Long Wool" was got by "Gold Drop," dam bred by E. HAMMOND. We have bred our ewes to pure blood Infantado rams of Mr. HAMMOND'S stock, some of which we bought of him, and others bred ourselves. In 1859 and 1860 we used HARWOOD'S "Sweepstakes" quite extensively. Our flock now (April, 1865,) consists of seventy-two ewes and two yearling rams.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL EXHIBITION.

We learn from the Economist, published at Melbourne, Australia, that an "Intercolonial Exhibition of Merino Wool" took place at the wool stores of Messrs. CUNNINGHAM & MACREDDIE, Melbourne, in Jan., 1865, on the following conditions:—The wool "was to be divided into three classes, of which the first two were to determine the greatest value of sixty fleeces, whether washed or greasy; and the third was merely to determine the highest value per pound. Each exhibitor had to state the time during which the wool had been growing; and as that exceeded or fell short of twelve months, weight was deducted or added so as to put all the competitors on the same footing. Two bales were to be sent in for each class; one to be valued and afterwards sold by auction at Melbourne, the other to be sent to London to be valued and disposed of there."

The paper before us contains the reports of the Australian and London judges. We have not room for the tables of awards prepared by them, and shall only pick out a few facts which will possess most interest to American readers. We are gratified to observe that the three flocks which are represented by sheep now in the United States,* stand high among the competitors. The Messrs. LEARMONTE drew the second prize on washed fleeces, and the first on unwashed, in Australia; and the same on washed, and the first on quality, in London. Mr. SHAW drew the second prize on unwashed in Australia, and the first in London. Mr. CURRIE obtained no prizes, but took a good standing among the competitors in all the classes at both places of exhibition.

There are other discrepancies in the Australian and London awards besides those which above appear. There can be no doubt that each exhibitor made his fleeces which were to contend in the same class at the different places as near alike as he could, for the criterions established in both cases were the same. We entertain no doubt, therefore, that the want of correspondence in the awards is due as much at least to a non-concurrence of opinions between the Australian and London judges as to a difference in the wool. That both sets of judges were disinterested in their action is made to appear from the fact that effectual precautions were taken to prevent their having any knowledge of the ownership of the different bales of wool. And we are bound to presume that in appointing judges for so important an occasion, and in two of the greatest wool markets of the world, none would be selected but persons equally eminent for skill and probity. We have called attention to these facts, and laid stress on them, for the especial benefit of a class of people at home, who, when their stock or products are beaten at a Fair, always charge favoritism or direct corruption on the awarding committees! They cannot comprehend an honest difference of opinion; in other words, an honest dissent from their own opinions.

The following will give our readers the product of some of the best Merinos of Australia, and the price obtained before exportation (Jan. 12, 1865,) by the grower for washed and unwashed wool of about the same quality. These furnish interesting points of comparison between sheep husbandry in Australia and the United States. We give the net weights of the bales from the London tables (where they alone appear); supply the column of weights per head ourselves, (rejecting fractions of ounces;) and take the other figures from the Australian tables. It

* DR. KENWORTHY'S; and his sheep were the pick of those flocks.

will be remembered that each exhibitor showed sixty ewes' fleeces in each class.

Table with columns: Exhibitor, Net weight, Average wt. per head, Judges' value at sale, Price per lb. at auction.

The following comments on each of the above lots, by the judges, will give some idea of the qualities regarded by them.

- REMARKS OF THE JUDGES. 1. Splendid combing; very desirable wool; heavy skirts. 2. Superior combing and quality; fair condition; very desirable wool.

Table with columns: Exhibitor, Net weight, Average wt. per head, Judges' value at sale, Price per lb. at auction.

- REMARKS OF THE JUDGES. 1. Superior quality; good combing. 2. Well bred; combing very heavy. 3. Heavier than lot 1; better length, and well grown.

The wool classed as washed, was well washed; the unwashed was from sheep never sheltered in summer or winter.

It will be remembered that the prices above given represent gold; that a pound sterling is worth \$4.84 of our currency when at par; a shilling sterling between 24 and 25 cents; and a penny sterling a fraction over 2 cents.

If we take 2 shillings sterling as the average home price per pound of the best washed wools in Australia in Jan., 1865, it shows that they were selling there for a higher price in gold than our best American wools were selling at home, though ours had the benefit of a home demand vastly exceeding the supposed benefit of the present tariff, and though our wools were selling at fabulous prices compared with those into which the Australian wools were to be manufactured after a transportation of 20,000 miles!

Let us now see how these same Australian washed wools were valued and sold in the London market, May 11, 1865. We take this from the tables of the London judges heretofore referred to:

Table with columns: Exhibitor, Net weight, Judges' value at sale, Price per lb. at auction.

Making the average price per pound in gold almost 2s. 6d. sterling, or 61 cents. Add 50 per cent. for the difference between American currency and gold, and the wool sold for about 90 cents per pound in London. We should like to be told how it happens that the American manufacturer, obtaining so much more for his wools than the English manufacturer, cannot afford to pay near so much for his raw materials.

* We do not remember the precise difference, last May, and have no table at hand to refer to.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

TOBACCO FOR SHEEP.—An Ohio correspondent after mentioning a febrile disease existing in his flock, remarks:—"They are inveterate tobacco chewsers, having taken all the refuse leaves and pealed the stalks clean from a quarter of an acre of tobacco."

Still we do not deny that nature in most cases regulates the diet of brutes so as to promote health. The sheep partakes of many things besides its main articles of food in obedience to that instinct.

retical reasons for believing that it may be a good internal remedy in certain cases. It is notoriously an admirable external remedy in cutaneous diseases.

Our conclusions, thus far, may be summed up as follows, and we trust that they will be extended and rendered more certain by the carefully conducted experiments of our correspondents. We believe 1. That tobacco eaten daily in small quantities is not prejudicial to the health of sheep, and may possibly be beneficial to it, though the last point is not yet clearly established.

SIZE OF ILLUSTRATIONS.—Among those sheep owners who are having cuts of their animals prepared for publication, there is a tendency to have them executed on too large a scale. These cost more and are not really any better for the purposes of illustration.

DRESSING SHEEP WITH CASTOR OIL.—We find in the Canada Farmer a communication quoted from the Irish Farmers' Gazette, in which Mr. JAMES WILSON of Edinburgh gives his experience in the effects of applying castor oil as an antem dressing to the fleeces of sheep.

A GOOD TOOL. I FOUND digging potatoes with a hoe or spade this fall very laborious work. The ground was wet and hard, and the tool constantly clogged.

THE CANADA FARMER.—This excellent Agricultural Journal, quoting our remark, made some weeks since, that "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," asks who are these serfs, demi-savages, &c.?

SALES OF SHEEP IN NEW YORK.—Our good friend, JOHN MALTMAN of Canandaigua, N. Y., has sold Merino Sheep this season to the amount of \$4,155, and has but ten less than he had last winter.

Communications, Etc.

HORSES AND BREEDING.

MR. EDITOR:—When I wrote you, lately, somewhat of a galloping article on "Horses and Breeding," I intended to resume the subject ere this, but have been prevented from doing so until the present moment by the calls of business.

Within the last few years considerable attention has been given to breeding by several wealthy gentlemen of our city, as well as by some few of the farmers in the adjoining country towns. Associations have been formed for the purpose of bringing into the county some of the best stocks known in the country; and some slight inducements have been held out by County and Town Fairs.

The only thorough-bred Morgan which we have ever had here, was the "Arabian Morgan." He was or is a remarkable horse for one of his inches, but entirely too small for breeding purposes.

But we have had several horses within the last few years far superior to the two which I have mentioned. Among these are Wild Irishman and Hornpipe,—the first one of the most celebrated horses known to the American turf, and both thorough-breds.

track ever bred in this country. When brought here from Canada to sell, he was fairly shunned by our horsemen. He was, however, bought for a small sum by Mr. FIELDS, and under his rough handling he soon began to show such stuff as great horses are made of.

Capt. PEREW is also the owner of a four-year old sired by Young Royal George, which in a match ran this fall, trotted on a slow track in 2:47. This colt, although not handsome, is well put together, with a good show of muscle and a slashing way of going.

Let farmers and stock raisers pay more attention to "horses and breeding," and they will find that it will pay, as good horses now sell largely.

A GOOD TOOL.

I FOUND digging potatoes with a hoe or spade this fall very laborious work. The ground was wet and hard, and the tool constantly clogged.

The next job was drawing the manure from the barn-yard. It answered the place of the manure fork in handling the coarse manure, and was almost as good as a shovel to gather up the fine manure, and much easier to fill.

Next I wanted to spade up a bed for the tulips. The wet soil stuck to the spade, and made hard work. The fork was brought into requisition.

HOPS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—III.

THERE is a feeling of jealousy in the minds of our English neighbors towards American farmers, but in nothing as much as in the item of hop growing. They fear our competition, and it is amusing to hear the variety of defects urged against American hops by the farmers there.

There is nothing so universally deplored by the English hop growers as the necessity of cutting the vine at picking. And here, the Hop Growers' Journal says, thousands upon thousands of hills are bled to death every year; and when the injury is not fatal the roots are so weakened as to cause a feeble and sickly growth.

It has been recommended by an English writer to loosen the pole by moving it in its socket in the ground till it can be turned around and the vine wound, so as to admit of raising it out of its place, and take it down without cutting the vine, holding it until it is picked and then return it to its place—claiming that it would pay, although it doubled and trebled the expense of picking.

The older the country the more liable it is to be visited by destructive plagues. The enemies

of the hop plant have been known in Europe for thirty or forty years, while in this country they have only prevailed three or four years in the oldest hop districts. In the Western and new States they are unknown still.

Mr. SNYDER of York, sold his crop last year from three acres for \$2,000. Mr. C. WHITMORE, from a field of 12 acres, took \$7,000 for his crop last year, and this year about \$6,000, although a light crop.

The average cost of each cow per week lacks a fraction of \$2 90, and of each cow per day, 41 3/4 cents.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

H. E. MOSELEY, Springfield, Mass., gives the following estimate of the weekly expense of feeding four cows—three milk and one dry—during the winter of 1864-5.

Table with columns: Item, Price per unit, Total.

The average cost of each cow per week lacks a fraction of \$2 90, and of each cow per day, 41 3/4 cents. The three gave 22 quarts of milk a day, or an average of 7 1/2 each, or 154 quarts a week; worth, at eight cents a quart, \$12 32.

His plan of feeding was to give corn-stalks twice in the morning before milking, after which 12 quarts turnips and carrots, cut and mixed. After watering, long hay is given, and at night cut feed, consisting of corn fodder, oat straw and hay, cut and wet with warm water, and sprinkled with rye and corn meal.

Major George Taylor, a noted feeder of fine bullocks, says regularity in feeding is indispensable. His regular ration to each animal is eight quarts a day of meal made of corn, rye and oats mixed.

From Ohio.—While closing this paper for the press (Monday P. M.) we have a pleasant call from General HARRIS of the Ohio Farmer, and Messrs. R. M. MONTGOMERY, President of the Ohio State Wool Growers' Association, and W. F. GREER of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, who are en route to the Syracuse Convention of Wool Growers and Manufacturers, which takes place on the 13th.

The Farm Gate.

TAKE four split sticks two inches by one and a half, (sawed would answer,) whose length are the height of the gate; and then take light, narrow boards enough to make the gate to a proper height, place the sticks under the boards, at right angles to the same, and equidistant, the outer sticks about two or three inches from the ends of the boards; spread the boards at the proper distance, the upper and lower at the ends of the stakes, then nail the boards fast to the sticks, and the gate is completed, unless you wish to paint.

Farming Tools.

THERE is a plow out in the snow, and the horse-rake is up in the middle of the field. Neglect left them there when he went off fishing instead of finishing his work. Neglect will always be a shiftless, thriftless fellow.

REGULARITY in feeding is second only in importance to an abundance of good food.

Rural Notes and Items.

JUST A WORD.—Though we have neither the space nor disposition to dilate upon what we purpose to do next year—or to enumerate the liberal inducements offered to club agents and others—we can confidently assure the thousands of ardent friends and supporters of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, to whom we never appeared in vain, that its Seventeenth Volume will be worthy of their hearty encouragement.

THANKS TO THE PRESS.—As we remarked last week, our friends of the Press have ever been most kind and appreciative in regard to the RURAL NEW-YORKER, frequently placing us under great obligations. But judging from the highly complimentary notices we are now receiving from all parts of the country, we infer that our brethren of the metallic instrument more powerful than the sword, are striving to excel one another in their kind and generous allusions to the RURAL and its conductor.

A MOVEMENT IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—Under this heading the editor of the Sheep Husbandry Department of the N. H. Farmer notices what he styles Dr. RANDALL's "detailed and very interesting account" of the meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, held in New York on the 8th ult., as given in this journal of the 25th.

FROM OHIO.—While closing this paper for the press (Monday P. M.) we have a pleasant call from General HARRIS of the Ohio Farmer, and Messrs. R. M. MONTGOMERY, President of the Ohio State Wool Growers' Association, and W. F. GREER of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, who are en route to the Syracuse Convention of Wool Growers and Manufacturers, which takes place on the 13th.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.—The card of this establishment will be found in our advertising department. We understand the proprietors are reliable and responsible, and they are certainly fortunate in securing the services of Mr. E. D. HALLOCK, formerly engaged in the implement and seed trade in this city, and widely known as a competent man for the business.

MINOR RURAL ITEMS.—The Weather continues very mild for the season. As we write (Monday 11th), the sun shines brightly and the temperature is decidedly September-like.

The Maine Farmer closed its thirty-third year and volume on the 7th inst. It is a capital Agricultural and Family Newspaper, edited by N. I. TRUE and S. L. BOARDMAN, and published by HOBAN & BADGER, Augusta. May it increase in prosperity and usefulness.

Indiana Agricultural College.—The citizens of Monroe Co., Ind., wish this institution located at Bloomington. They offer to purchase the Cabinet of the late DAVID DALL OWEN, at a cost of \$75,000, and to donate a farm worth \$25,000.

A Hard Winter is predicted by some weather prophets for New England, and a mild one for the Mississippi Valley, because of drought East and plenty of rain West the past season.

N. Y. State Ag. Society.—The next Annual Meeting and Winter Exhibition of this Society is to be held at Albany, on the second Wednesday (14th.) of February, 1866.

The Cheese Manufacturers' Association of this State will hold its next annual meeting at Ulta Jan. 30, 1866. X. A. WILLARD, Esq., is to deliver the address.

A Precocious Chicken.—Is the one told about by a writer in the N. E. Farmer. It was hatched last April and came off her nest with ten chickens Nov. 15.

Remedy for Glanders.—An exchange recommends hydro-sulphite of soda for glanders; dose from one to two drachms, three or four times a day.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture holds its next annual meeting at Columbus, commencing on Wednesday, the 3d day of January, 1866.

Good Cows.—One in Craftsbury, Vt., whose product in butter, during the ten months ending Oct. 30, was 454 lbs., and which sold for \$307.

The Wild Out is very troublesome in some parts of Wisconsin, having so completely overrun some farms as to make them nearly worthless.

The Publisher of the Wisconsin Farmer, W. C. CAMPBELL, Esq., died at his residence in Madison, Wis., Nov. 20th, of typhoid fever.

The Scorchers have been cured by first washing with soap suds, then with a strong solution of vitriol—says the N. E. Farmer.

The Ohio Wool Growers' Association is to hold its Winter Meeting at Columbus, Jan. 2d, 1866.

HORTICULTURAL.

MANAGEMENT OF BEARING ORCHARDS.

As the apple is the most important at present of all our fruits, so the proper management of our bearing trees is among the foremost in interest of Horticultural subjects.

Have you done justice to the soil from which your trees produce the fruit? Successive crops of apples, and the growth of wood, will exhaust its richness, and the yield will surely diminish, unless, from some source it is supplied again.

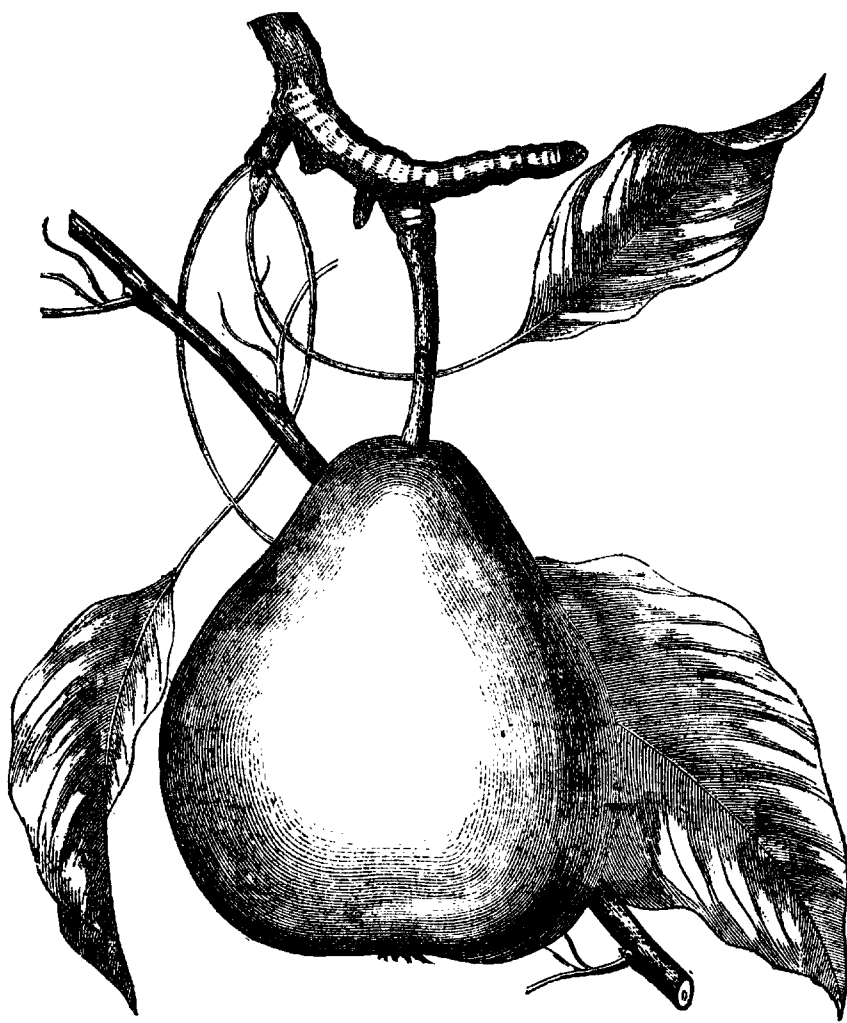
looking firs, some 8 to 15 feet high, though 30 years old many of them, until they disappeared among the icy summits, apparently, of the Alpine heights.

A ROCK GARDEN IN ENGLAND.

PRESENTLY the gardener returned, and taking me round to the front of the house, opened a little door in a wall covered with yew trained against it, and immediately adjoining the entrance front.

These 28 baskets seemed a succession of circular terraces, each color was so vivid, so gay, and so continuous. This bright parterre, set upon this emerald lawn, was surrounded by this famous rockery, from 15 to 30 feet high, built up against the stables and offices, as support, and brought down irregularly to the lawn in front, filled with every variety of fern and rock plant that would stand the summer climate of England; most of the more delicate being removed in winter to green and even orchideaceous houses.

Until something of the sort is done, we shall all of us be continually falling into the most ludicrous errors, and committing the most ridiculous actions.



BEURRE GIFFARD PEAR.

Among the new pears recommended for general cultivation by the American Pomological Society is the Beurre Giffard, a good engraving of which we now give our readers.

The Beurre Giffard ripens in August, and ranks as one of our best summer pears. It has fully indicated the wisdom of the American Pomological Society in recommending it for

general cultivation, as the reports we receive from widely distant localities, are all very favorable. It is a French variety, and was first fruited in this country about 1850.

The tree is a moderate grower, and therefore planters must not feel disappointed that it does not keep pace with the Vicar of Winkfield, Duchesse d'Angouleme and other strong growers. It is distinct in wood and foliage, the young shoots being long and slender, the bark reddish, the leaves small, with very long, slender leaf-stalks. It succeeds well both on pear and quince stocks.

THE SCIENCE OF POMOLOGY.

SCIENCE is understood to be knowledge founded on indisputable facts. A Horticultural Committee going the rounds of an examination of fruits, must present a queer sight to a looker-on who judges of Pomological "Science" by the above definition. A new seedling, perhaps it may be, is presented for an opinion. The enquiry is not how does it differ from any other kind, but effort is made to be satisfied that it is really a "seedling," then it is assumed that it must necessarily be distinct from any old kind, and if it is of tolerably good size, color, or flavor, it receives a certificate as a "valuable new fruit," and takes its place immediately as one which "every one must have."

This is all wrong. It has become an intolerable evil, and one crying to the leaders of the press for vengeance. For our part, unless some means can be found to abate this seedling nuisance, we shall vote Pomology and pomologists humbugs of the "first water," whatever kind of humbug this may be. They must abandon their pedantic title of "Pomologists," and descend to the common distinction of mere "fruit men."

It is, as we said, rare fun to an outsider to see a Committee go round. "That is a splendid Baldwin," says one member. "Baldwin," ejaculates No. 2, "that's no Baldwin: that's a Pen-neck." "Not large enough," says 3, "nor deep enough in the eye: it is Tompkins County King." This is a rather ridiculous example, and we put it thus strongly, to ask even the "Pomologist," who would laugh at our absurdity, if he could undertake to write down, without the fruit before him, the chief points which mark the distinctive characters of the very common fruits we have named? Possibly—but most likely not—and if not, on what does Pomology base its claim to be a Science?

A Botanist will tell you on the instant in what consists the difference between a Strawberry, a Raspberry, and Blackberry,—what are the characters that mark Pyrus malus, and what Pyrus communis. Why cannot some one who lays claim to Pomological consequence, or some Pomological Society, do as much for us with fruits. The trouble with societies is that they are likely to overlook the fact that it is of vast labor, and one falling on a few chief members, which becomes too onerous to be borne. The only way we see by which it can be accomplished is to pay handsomely the proper persons for doing it well.

The following is the latest "joke," and is from Hovey's Magazine:

"RUSSEL'S PROLIFIC AND BUFFALO STRAWBERRIES.—Our Russel's Prolific and Buffalo vines, standing side by side, enable us to say, without any hesitation, that they are both

one and the same sort, and that the two are identical with McAvoy's Superior, well known years ago. That such a tripple mistake should be made at this late day, seems most remarkable."

We have not grown McAvoy's Superior for many years, nor the Buffalo at all; but as far as our memory, in the absence of any better pomological "science," serves us, we think Mr. Hovey's observations most probably correct; which would seem "most remarkable" after these kinds have passed through so many distinguished hands, if "Pomology" were on any regularly established system; but until it is, we much fear our friend of the Magazine and all of us are destined to witness again things quite as "remarkable."—Gardener's Monthly.

MARKET GARDENS OF NEW JERSEY.

MR. PETER HENDERSON in addressing the Horticultural Association of the American Institute on this subject said:

The market gardens of New Jersey are embraced in a half circle of ten miles from the city hall, New York. The land occupied by them is about 1,000 acres, and it is questionable whether there is an equal area anywhere else in the country so thoroughly cultivated, or with such profitable results. In many cases the returns are \$1,500 per acre, and it is perfectly safe to say that the whole average is \$1,000 per acre. But this high degree of fertility is only obtained by the highest cultivation, and it takes about three years to break in farm lands and bring them up to this high standard. The varieties of vegetables cultivated are few in number, and mostly different from those of Long Island, whose lands embrace a much greater extent, but are not so highly cultivated. The vegetables grown are principally cauliflowers, cabbages, beets, spinach, onions, and lettuce for a first crop, followed by celery, horseradish, thyme, sage, and other herbs for a second crop; for to produce the above results the soil must be kept at work, and as soon as the spring crops are off in July, the plow and harrow again invade mother earth, and she is planted with the fall crop.

A feature peculiar to the Jersey market gardeners, is the forcing and forwarding of early vegetables by hot-beds and cold-frames, immense numbers of which are used, some growers having upward of 2,000 sashes, principally for the forwarding of lettuce and cucumber in cold-frames. The frame is very simple, being two boards 9 to 10 inches wide, fastened to end boards six feet long, on which 3x5 feet sash are placed to any desired extent. The lettuce plants are set in them in March, eight inches apart, or 50 plants per sash. By the middle of May the lettuce is fit for use. As soon as a few heads are cut, seeds of cucumbers are sown in their places. They come up quickly and take the place of the remaining lettuce as it is removed. By this method any occupant of a city lot could find a corner for a sash or two, and with little trouble provide lettuce and cucumbers at a time when stale ones, which has passed through half a dozen hands, could not be purchased at less than \$1.50 per dozen.

FRUITS, &c., IN NEW YORK.

The following is the list of prices for fruit, &c., in the New York market, for the week ending Dec. 7th, from the N. Y. Com. Advertiser:

FRUITS.—There is no new feature to note in the apple market since our last report. The receipts continue large, and the only demand is for the local trade. The stock of cranberries is large, and the market is dull.

Apples, Fancy Western # bbl. 3 00 @ 4 00 Do. Mixed Western 2 00 @ 3 00 Do. Common Western 2 00 @ 3 00

DRIED FRUITS.—Dried apples are in more liberal receipts, and the demand is less active at lower prices. Other dried fruits are more plenty at quotations.

Dried Apples, old, # bbl. 14 @ 15 Do. Apples, new State and Ohio 15 @ 16 Peaches, new Southern 24 @ 27

POTATOES, &c.—The market for potatoes is very dull and heavy, at unchanged rates.

Mercers, # bbl. 2 50 @ 3 00 Jackson White 2 00 @ 2 25 Buck Eyes 1 50 @ 1 75

BEANS AND PEAS.—The demand for new beans is principally for the local trade, and any heavy arrivals would break down the present high prices. Old beans of poor quality are very dull with on outlet.

Kidney beans, per bushel 2 75 @ 3 00 Marrows 2 00 @ 3 00 Medium 2 40 @ 3 00

HOW TO RAISE PEACHES EVERY YEAR.

By the following method peaches can be raised in Iowa as well as in New Jersey. I raised this season one bushel of choice peaches on one tree four years old. By the same method I have seen one tree in Iowa bearing fruit every year for the last ten years. Any one can do the same by strictly following these directions, viz:—When quite young, set the tree in the ground with all the roots running north and south, and thin the tree to a fan shape, with edge in the same direction as the roots. When the tree is past three years old, after the leaves are off in the fall, lean it towards the west till the branches nearly touch the ground. This can be done easily as the roots which run north and south will be only slightly twisted. This should be the permanent position of the tree, never should it be righted up. The suckers or water sprouts should be kept stripped off during the summer, or the vitality of the tree will run to sprouts.

The end of all the branches should be clipped about the first of August to force the sap into the fruit buds.

Every fall before cold weather sets in cover the tree with brush to keep the tree close to the ground, and with straw over the brush to protect fruit buds from the cold—and uncover in the spring about the 10th of May.

Thus by a little care and labor, every year, an abundance of that delicious fruit can be raised at home affording a great pleasure, and saving expense of exporting from a distance.—H. B. S. in The Homestead.

GRAPE VINE CUTTINGS.

Those who intend to propagate grape vines from cuttings should lose no time in pruning their vines and making up the wood into cuttings of the right length for planting, say about three eyes to each cutting. Tie these up in bundles of about fifty each. Dig a trench deep enough to stand them in, and then stand them in it, and cover them with fine soil, working it around and through them as much as possible. Let them remain there till spring, and when you are ready to plant them, take them up, one bundle at a time, and plant immediately. The lower part of the cutting will have callosed ready to throw out roots, and this callos must not be exposed to the air, or it will be so injured as to never produce roots. The soil in which the cuttings are planted should be put in the best possible condition, and be well worked all summer and kept free from weeds. The Concord, Catawba, Hartford Prolific, Taylor's Bullet and most other kinds, grow as freely from cuttings as currants.—Rural World.

MANURING TREES.

Now is a good time to put some manure round your fruit trees. The fall and early spring rains will carry the soluble elements into the soil and cause them to start with fresh vigor in early spring and summer. Apple trees will send out their roots a great distance for food. We recently cut off roots a distance of forty feet from an apple tree. Thus a single tree may extend its roots across the diameter of a circle two hundred and fifty feet in circumference. We are inclined to the belief that manure should not be placed close to the trunks of trees, but at a distance of a few feet from them.—Maine Farmer.

WAR ON THE APPLE TREES.—A good many gentlemen in the suburban cities and towns, it appears, have almost despaird of being able to raise healthy apples in future, and, as we are informed, have cut down many of their apple trees and substituted the pear. One gentleman in West Cambridge has displaced, in this manner, over a hundred apple trees of various improved sorts. The Baldwin seems to be the only tree in which the growers have anything like confidence.—Boston Journal.

Domestic Economy.

VARIOUS ORIGINAL RECIPES.

EDS. RURAL:—Seeing an inquiry in the last RURAL for a recipe for making gingerbread without sour milk or eggs, I send mine, which I think better than that made with sour milk. Take one cup of molasses; one cup boiling water; one-half cup butter; one teaspoon saleratus; one tablespoon ginger; three cups flour. Mix well together and bake in a quick oven.—L. G. H., Potsdam, N. Y.

GINGERBREAD.—I will inform J. E. W., of Neenah, my way of making gingerbread without milk or eggs:—Take two cups of molasses; one cup lard or meat fryings; two tablespoonfuls soda; a lump of alum half as large as a hickory nut, dissolved in half a cup of warm water; mix soft with flour enough to roll. Bake in a hot oven.—E. A. WELD, North Cohocton.

ANOTHER.—Take two teacups molasses; half cup butter; one tablespoon ginger; one teaspoon soda dissolved in one tablespoon hot water; flour enough to roll in cakes. Bake in a moderate oven.—S. H. FLINT, Great Valley, Catawagus Co., N. Y.

INQUIRIES.—Can you tell me how to prepare cones for the foundation of frames, and what is the best varnish for the same, and how many coats are wanted?—C. A. GROVER, Saxon, Ill.

WILL some one inform me, through the RURAL, how to make leather work frames, and greatly oblige.—E. A. WELD.

New Advertisements

FORTUNE! FORTUNE!—Full instructions by which a person can master the Art of Ventriquetism in a few hours practice, and make a world of fun and a fortune. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address FRANKLIN & CO., Calhoun, Illinois.

MAKE UP A CLUB FOR Beadle's Monthly. See advertisement, "The Great Success of the Year."

100 PHOTOGRAPHS OF UNION Generals sent, post-paid, for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of Rebel Officers for 25 cts.; 50 Photographs of Statesmen and Generals for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actors for 25 cts.; 100 Photographs of Actors for 25 cts. Address C. SEYMOUR, Holland, Erie Co., N. Y.

500 ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED.—To sell our new Military Map and Compend, just published. Large profits and beautiful prospects to every agent. Every dollar more than doubled. Every body buys. Circulars sent free. Address LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, 55 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

100,000 RED CEDARS, 4 to 12 inches high, six dollars per thousand; 10 to 15 inches high, two dollars per hundred, carefully handled, packed and delivered at the depot. J. A. CALVERT & CO., Cobden, Union Co., Illinois.

TO WOOL GROWERS.—For sale by the subscriber, a very choice Lock Ram, will be five years old, and is in fine condition for service, and is only offered for sale because the owner has no further use for him. Dec. 7, 1855, Cayuga, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

CLUB AGENTS SHOULD SEND 20 CENTS for a Specimen Copy of

Beadle's Monthly. BEADLE & CO., Publishers, No. 118 William St., New York.

ARTICLES ALL REQUIRE.—French Arsenic for the cure of Pimples, Tan, Freckles, &c., \$1.25. Spanish Curling Cream for the curling of straight hair \$1. Oriental Remedy for the removal of superfluous hair from the face, forehead, &c., \$1.25. Full particulars and prices sent on application. Address GEO. H. BLACKIE & CO., 713 Broadway, New York.

THE CHURCH MUSIC BOOK FOR 1856-56, "THE HARP OF JUDAH," Seventy-Five Thousand Copies Sold, and The Demand Increasing. Price \$1.35. 25 Specimen Sheets sent free. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

PENS! PENS! PENS! GOLD PENS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS! On account of the near approach of the Holidays we offer our large stock of Gold Pens and Pencils with Gold and Silver Extension, or Ebony Holders, of every description, at 50 per cent. less than the usual retail price. Send early for new Catalogue and Price List to Station D, New York City.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, for the sale of Flour, Meal, and other commodities, and Seed, at the Malt House, Baltimore. 145 W. Pratt St., opposite the Malt House, Baltimore. ANDREW BANKS, J. L. SLEINGLUFF.

Mr. E. D. HALLOCK, formerly in the Implement and Seed Business at Rochester, has withdrawn from the same and will be pleased to see or hear from his Northern friends.

TO THE LADIES.—The American Wash-Board, Prepared and Excelsior Soap, has been thoroughly tested during the year past, and found to be just what we say it is—a saving of one-half the expense and labor in washing, and makes the clothes as bright and clean as if they were new. It is also adapted for all household purposes, cannot be equaled, as the numerous recommendations daily tell us. Receipts for the above will be sent to any address on the money refunded. Address J. THOMPSON CREKE, Rochester, N. Y., care of WILLIAMS' Rural New-Yorker Office.

NEW JERSEY FARM FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—A Farm containing 120 acres in Gloucester county, 10 miles from Philadelphia, 11 miles to the Delaware river or Steamboat Landing, 5 miles to the navigation, 1 mile to a marl bed, 1 mile to a village of 2,000 inhabitants, or a Railroad depot; fronting a turnpike, and an elevation of 125 feet above the level of the Delaware river. It is well fenced—every foot of land is adapted to loss. If you want such a farm come without delay. J. H. COFFIN & CO., 820 St. Franklinville, Gloucester Co., New Jersey.

1,500 PER YEAR!—We want agents everywhere to sell on IMPROVED 30 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commission. Also for cheap machines are by agents. Circulars free. Address one dollar upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 83 Broadway, New York; No. 786 Carter St., Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 14 Lombard St., Chicago, Ill.; No. 170 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. [830-15]

20,000 EXTRA STRONG ANGERS 20,000 EXTRA STRONG ANGERS 20,000 very fine yearling Apple Seedlings, \$15 per M. 30 bushels Peach Pits for sale by NOAH P. HUSTED, Lowell, Kent Co., Mich.

FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. WILLIAM HACKER, Office 258 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Importer and Grower of Agricultural and Garden Seeds, Trees, Plants and Bulbs. County Merchants, Dealers and Druggists supplied at the low rates. 227 1st

ONE THOUSAND IONA BUDS.—From vines brought from the Dutch East Indies, and hand-dried, sale by R. F. KENDIG, Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
TO MIRA.

BEHIND you stand the forceful FATES;
Within your heart a simple love;
Around, the world stands with its hates,
While God, serene, looks from above.

The "tones for which you sadly yearn,"
To you, no doubt, incline their wing;
And, for your purer ears, might learn
Of nobler thoughts and hopes to sting.

That "god" to whom your soul appeals,
Lives in the houses of your street;
The feebler nature only feels
The scandal-monger she may meet.

The "peace" for which you vainly sigh,
Comes not at fearful vows on earth;
Life was not given to merely die,
Else trifling were the boon of birth.

Ah me, the huckster thought that dwells
In bartering love to save a name!
Such sacrificing only swells
The feebler list of woman's shame.

The Christ to whom you look for aid,
Invited hate and death for love;
Not for his "friends" he wept and prayed,
And asked assistance from above.

Wyoming, N. Y. MO.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
DESULTORY TALK ON HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

ONE of the greatest problems of our age is how to make woman independent and self-sustaining.—*Triumbe.*

HANNAH MOORE'S primary object, in the schools which she founded, was to teach the principles and practice of domestic economy. The ten servants connected with her establishment at "Barley-Wood" were rendered capable, through her instructions, of conducting homes of their own, in every way economical and progressive. That great and good woman felt that her relations to those around her, even to her servants, involved responsibilities which she—herself the servant of another Master—could not ignore or transfer to others. Unquestionably, in her own day, as in ours, the cause of two thirds of the want and unhappiness which invaded the dwellings of the poor, were due mainly to a genuine ignorance of the important matter of house-keeping, and a lack of economy in the disposition of too limited "ways and means." She did not disdain, then, among her lesser activities, to unlock her useful store of knowledge and experience, and impart freely to those around her—those too whom she wisely saw stood most in need of just such instructions.

Since the day of HANNAH MOORE, many schools for women have been established upon a so-called practical basis, which, while demanding for the sex a culture quite as deep and comprehensive as is claimed for man, have not been wholly oblivious of the fact that woman needs some preparation for those special duties in life which are certain to devolve upon her. So they have taught a great deal of Latin, literature, the whole curriculum of the sciences, &c., and sandwiched the course of study with a few lectures on house-keeping and cognate mysteries; and under color of this plan have compelled the students to perform the drudgery of the institution. But such schools never will be popular; for girls instinctively feel that home is the proper school of such duties, and "mother" the most competent teacher.

Such being the case, how many mothers are competent to instruct children and servants in such duties? Here is a sphere in which every competent woman may exercise her benevolent functions; for there is a notable want of individuals skilled in house-work and house-keeping, both among mistresses and "help." Does "my lady" ever think how much MARY or KATE, or BRIDGET may learn in the way of economy at her hands, besides laying away a snug little sum every year from the wastes in her kitchen? It is here, among the poorer classes, that so much shiftness prevails—here that there is the deepest feeling of helplessness in the presence of the uses, necessities and purposes of life.

I have rather wandered off from my theme, into the subject of female education. To return,—let me indicate by an example what I mean by economy in household matters. We have air-tight stoves, yet how few know the care of them! A roaring fire is built and kept up, the dampers are all thrown open, and you feel your flesh become hot and dry, your eyes dull and languid, and you flee to the open air for breath; while one half of the same amount of wood may be made to contribute more health and comfort, with less labor to replenish the stove, by merely keeping up a bright fire, with closed dampers. In your servant, and you too, Lady THIRSTLESS, in simply boiling the tea-kettle use fuel sufficient to heat an oven for baking; while your dear old-fashioned mother will bake a fine cake, a batch of pies, boil a two-hour's vegetable dinner and steam a pudding, with the same fire with which she does her ironing.

But there are times when a little prodigality becomes the best economy,—when economy, as it is usually understood, is sheer parsimony. When the wind is howling at night-fall, and the doors are slamming and the blast rushing in at every crevice, then hasten,—when the hired men and children and husband return home wet and weary,—open all the dampers, let the light shine out, and the flame of the cheerful evening lamp greet their entrance. The greatest of all economy is that which keeps down temper, and contributes to render the family happy.

There is true elegance in a wise economy. How neat and even refined is the home of a poor young widow I happen to know. A patch upon her

boy's knee is not a patch,—it is a square form, modeled in so nicely with seam, press and needle, that it looks like a mere shade, or figure in the cloth. Many a pretty scrap of silk, ribbon or other material, which in most houses is wasted by children or finds a place in the rag-bag, is here seen formed into a pretty device upon a stool, a chair-cushion, or the binding of a child's wristband. It is surprising how many pretty things a pair of swift little hands can make and save. And how dignified, in view of the principle involved, such economy becomes!

The woman who makes herself truly a help-mate when married, is seldom destitute when deprived of husband or father. The time, labor and care necessary to secure economy, never become irksome to one early instructed in the art. Woman's extravagance and ostentatious disregard of expenditures bring about in their course much want and suffering, and many are the self-made victims of married life whose whole fortune glitters upon their backs.

The prudent man's fortune rests mainly in his wife's hands. He expects to furnish supplies, but he usually leaves the ordering of his household wholly to her judgment. Economy then becomes at once a duty and a science.

DELIA DAHLIA.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

KEEPING CHILDREN HEALTHY IN WINTER.

SAID an anxious mother to a physician: "I dread the winter on account of my children. I kept them in doors all last winter, and our rooms were warm day and night, but in spite of our care, they had several attacks of croup. They stood on the steps one day to see a company of soldiers passing, and all took such terrible colds! If I could afford it, I would spend every winter in Florida until they are grown up. What shall I do, Doctor?"

"I'll tell you, madam. Before November comes, pull off your children's clothes, and put on flannel under garments. Let drawers reach below the stockings, and have the whole person well covered. Provide thick shoes, hoods, socks and mittens, and let them run out of doors as much as they please. Frequent rides will do them good. Sleeping in cold rooms does not injure those accustomed to it, if the bed is well supplied with blankets and quilts. Let them retire early. Give them plenty of wholesome food. Heed this advice, madam, and rest assured that your children will be exempt from colds the entire winter." S. C. G.

INFLUENCE AND AFFECTION.

THERE is a good deal of cant about involuntary affection in the world, and all that; but a young lady should never let such foolish notions enter her head. She should allow the pride of conscious strength of mind to keep her above every foolish, vain and nonsensical preference toward this precious fop and that idle attendant on a lady's will. She should lay it up in her heart as an immutable principle that no love can last if not based on a right and calm estimation of good qualities; or, at least, that if the object upon which it is lavished be one whose heart and head are not right, misery will surely be her portion. A sudden preference for a stranger is a very doubtful kind of preference; and the lady who allows herself to be betrayed into such a silly kind of affection, without knowing a word of the man's character or his position, is guilty of an indiscretion which not only reflects unfavorably upon her good name, but argues badly for the nature and ground-work of that affection.

YOUNG MEN GROWING UNPOETICAL.

"THE girls," will not forgive a London critic for thus disparaging the promising fathers of their own sweet families:—"I find well educated young men of twenty who have never read the Waverley novels; who know nothing of the glorious romance of Ivanhoe, save what they have gathered from a parody in some so-called comic publication, or a burlesque at the theaters. I once knew a popular author, all of the present time, who had never read the Vicar of Wakefield. Our young men also skip the poets. There was a time when parents and guardians had to complain that their sons and wards were Shakespeare mad, and wasted their time in declaiming plays; there was a time, not long gone, when Byron and Shelley had to be hidden away from the impressionable youths who were too much given to poetry. But, now-a-days, Shakespeare and Byron, and the rest of the English classics, lie with dust an inch thick on them."

WOMAN'S SPHERE.—From an English pen discussing "Woman and her Rights," we have the following paragraph:—"There is one sphere, however, in which the influence of woman is never out of place—that of charity. Here she has undisputed, and, thanks to the selfishness of mankind, unenvied sway. The privilege of giving away money, labor, health, sympathy, has always been accorded by man to woman, and so it comes to pass that charity is woman's peculiar sphere—the one in which, both by force of circumstances and inclination, she has always been fondest of. Thus it is that we find ladies presiding over bazaars and fancy fairs, for all kinds of conceivable purposes; thus it is that the advertising columns of our newspapers are loaded with the announcements of schemes which mean, simply, the assuagement of suffering and want."

MISS HANNAH F. GOULD, the poetess, died at her home in Newburyport recently. She was born in the last century, the first volume of her poems was published in 1835, and she has continued to be a prolific writer both in prose and verse until quite recently. Her poems are characterized by strong religious sentiment, and she has written much and acceptably for children.

Choice Miscellany.

L E I S U R E .

BY JEAN INGELOW.

GRAND is the leisure of the earth;
She gives her happy myriads birth,
And after harvest fears no death.
But goes to sleep in snow-wreaths dim.
Dread is the leisure up above,
The while he sits, whose name is Love,
And waits, as Noah did, the dove,
To wit if she would fly to him.

He waits for us, while, houseless things,
We beat about with bruised wings,
On the dark woods and water springs,
The ruined world, the desolate sea:
With open windows from the prime,
All night, all day, He waits sublime,
Until the fullness of the time,
Decreed from his eternity.

Where is our leisure? Give us rest!
Where is the quiet we possessed?
We must have had it once—were blest
With peace, whose phantoms yet entice.
Sorely the mother of mankind
Longed for the gardens left behind;
For we still prove some yearnings blind,
Inherited from Paradise.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

"TOO GOOD TO WORK."

BY G. W. F.

EVERY community furnishes instances of individuals who seem to have successfully evaded the divine command, that by the sweat of his face man should eat his bread. Large cities are infested with these characters, and there is hardly a village which does not contain several. In the cities many of them are among the most fashionably-dressed people you will meet; but there is always an air which pervades the man, —a something in the cut of his clothes, the style of his carriage and "the trick o' the eye," which cause city-bred people to avoid him, and the policeman to keep a wary watch of his movements. In the village such gentry are seldom of so imposing an appearance; they usually hang around the tavern during the day-time, have improbable appointments with nobody-knows-whom, at late hours of the night, are suspected of having had a hand in every outrage and piece of mischief which ever occurred in the vicinity, and although they seem to be on speaking terms with all the men of the place, are pretty generally feared and detested.

Thank God, that the honor still paid to labor is such that we naturally suspect the man who seems to have nothing to do! However much we dislike labor as such, and however hard we toil now to win exemption from toll in the future, the hard and horny hand, swart and scarred with the evidences of hard work, bears a patent of respectability which is recognized all the world over.

"What the ' on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hoddin' gray, and a ' that;
Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine,
A man's a man, for a ' that!
For a ' that and a ' that,
Their tinsel show, and a ' that,
The honest man, though e'er so poor,
Is king o' men for a ' that!"

There are always some, chiefly the very young, who seem to be oblivious of the contempt in which the class above described are held by all honest men, and who think it a very desirable thing to imitate them in so far as to strive to get a living "by their wits," as it is called. Again, in a new country, whose resources are but partially developed, fortunes are often made with such rapidity, and apparently by such mere strokes of good luck, as to give young men a distaste for the slow processes of amassing wealth in the more legitimate occupations. And so, having no capital, they hang around the centers of "speculating" enterprise, put their hands in their pockets, and resolve that at least they are too good to work. But alas! they go down the scale of respectability very fast, as they are reduced from one mean and petty shift to another to keep body soul and together; and about the time that they effloresce in a too-fashionable suit of clothes, it is well understood that they have graduated at the school of vice, and taken a pretty high degree.

It is always seemed strange to me that any community should tolerate the presence of men who will not work. To be sure we have institutions where, ostensibly, those who have "no visible means of support" are confined; but it is only the abject sort that get incarcerated, and then only for a short time. In a perfect State, the relations between capital and labor would be such that all men would have to work certain hours, and the leisure now monopolized by a few would be more equitably divided. DR. FRANKLIN asserted that if every man was usefully engaged, four hours each day, in such rational occupation as would keep his powers in good harmony, there would be enough food and clothing for all mankind. If this be a fact, you will at once see that the necessity of labor in this world might be made a blessing, instead of being, as it is generally thought to be, a curse. Four hours a day would furnish just about the amount of exercise required to keep a man in a state of good health. As it is, a great portion of mankind suffer physically and morally by doing nothing at all, and a still greater portion suffer in the same particulars by having more than their fair share to do.

What can be done about it? Why, as I intimated above, no man should be tolerated in a community unless he can prove that he shares in a fair and honest way, according to his abilities, in the duties and responsibilities of society. Render idleness odious by treating the idle as you do the vicious, and you will not only make

labor honorable, but you will also prevent the commission of two thirds of the crime which shames the civilization of the day. As long as idlers are tolerated, and flaunt their gaudy colors in the open light of day, young men will regard labor as drudgery, and sigh for the delights of good clothes and plenty of leisure.

GOOD CHARACTER THE MAIN THING.

CHARACTER is the main thing, and to be the best man is better than to have the name of it. There are many manufactured reputations. We cannot doubt that when we examine the list of famous men, when we reflect how weak and poor their manhood is. How many men we find who seem to be constantly itching for notoriety; who seem to think that the world will forget them, unless they make themselves prominent upon every opportunity, and are constantly on the alert to find a place in which they can introduce their flux of words, that attention may be drawn to themselves. It is not well for any young man to look out upon life as only the stage on which he is to play his part, and catch the applauses of his fellows. It is his duty to be true and manly wherever he may be, let applause come or not, as it will. The world is not so near-sighted or forgetful as it seems. It has a keen eye and a tenacious memory for every true thing that it is spoken, and it will never let die what is worthy to live. It may not do justly at first, but it does not neglect to have justice done at the last. Let no one think that his life is unappreciated, or complain that he is neglected. No man will ever be neglected who gives his fellow-men anything worth taking care of, and the very humblest virtue will be preserved as a blessing. It is well, sometimes, that the world may seem to forget, and it may be that a man is so just and true as to be above the world's commendation. When Cato, the censor, lived, many ignoble men had statues erected to their memory. To those who expressed their wonder to the virtuous old Roman that he had none, he said, "He would much rather that it should be asked why he had not a statue than why he had one." Yet it must be remembered that a man must be a Cato to say that with becoming truthfulness.—*Ez.*

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

WE are told that Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments.

Cato, at eighty-eight years of age, thought proper to learn the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

Ludovico, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own time; a singular exertion noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of age in new studies.

Accarsio, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of law so late, replied that indeed he began it late, but he should therefore master it the sooner.

Dryden, in his sixtieth year, commenced the *Iliad*, and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

Franklin did not commence his philosophical pursuits until he had reached his fiftieth year.

Ogilvy, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past fifty.

Colbert, the famous French Minister, at sixty years of age returned to his Latin and law studies.

Boccaccio was thirty-five when he commenced his studies in polite literature, yet he became one of the three great masters of the Tuscan dialect—Daute and Petrarch being the other two.—*Exchange.*

NEVER MIND YOUR LOOKS.—Why spend one's life in fretting over the inevitable? If a man or woman be plain, why not accept the fact, and go their ways, attending to the business and pleasures of life, just the same, cultivating other means of agreeableness. The plainest men and women have been the best beloved and honored, while the handsomest of both sexes have often found themselves obliged to stand aside for them. Besides, were it not so, life is earnest, and may be rendered so noble and so beautiful, despite what is considered by surface-people adverse circumstances, that it seems not only weak, but wicked and ignoble, to be paralyzed by such accidents. Nor is such weakness confined to women, who are wrongly supposed to be the vainer sex.

SINGING.—Singing is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care, and supplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings has a good heart under his shirt front. Such a man not only works more willingly, but he works more constantly. A singing cobbler will earn as much money again as a cordonwainer who gives way to low spirits and indigestion. Avaricious men never sing. The man who attacks singing throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses and August of its meadow larks. Such a man should be looked to.

THE history of unconscious influence is a history which eternity alone will reveal. The volumes of that history are laid up in the archives of heaven. They will there be pursued with adoring wonder. From their pages many a humble Christian will learn for the first time the work he has really been doing while treading the obscure and thorny path appointed to him in this vale of tears. But even in this world we are sometimes permitted to light upon a stray leaf of the history of unconscious influence.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
STRIVE TO DO GOOD.

BY S. C. GARRETT.

"Blessed are ye that sow beside all waters." *Isaiah, 32: 20.*

SCATTER the precious seed, when morn's faint blush is gleaming
Above the hill-tops and o'er dewy vales;
Rest not in idleness, with sluggards dreaming,
And vainly waiting more propitious gales.

Scatter the precious seed when high in you bright heaven
The noonday sun sheds down its fervid beams;
For blessings from the SAVIOUR will be given
To those who fearful sow beside all streams.

Scatter the precious seed when twilight's shadow
Creeps softly forth all laden with the dew;
At morning, noon or eve, thy hand withhold not,
"Though never may'st thou see the good seed grow.

Others will come when thou in dust art sleeping,
And gather fruit of seed by thee long sown;
And many in that clime where is no weeping
Will bless thy deeds before the Eternal Throne.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM.

BY L. M. G.

IN the article headed "Look into Thy Heart," some weeks ago, we considered the process of discovering our own Christian status, and the test by which we may determine our relation to CHRIST. We propose in this to consider some of the signs by which we may recognize those who claim to have "passed from death unto life," and for this reason demand our Christian love and sympathy.

It becomes necessary, in our relations to each other as human beings, that we should be able, in some way, to test the professions of one who claims that he has met with a change of heart; this is necessary, not for the determination of such a change as it affects the person himself, but for our own protection against the designs of Satan. As a general rule, it would seem, that if a person says that he believes on the Lord JESUS CHRIST, we are bound to believe him; but we are not bound to take him into our love and Christian confidence, unless his professions are supported by other evidence. It is to the nature of that evidence that we propose to devote this article.

We are told in the New Testament that we shall know the followers of CHRIST by their fruits. As the kind of its fruit determines the character of a tree, so the character of a human being is indicated by the fruit he bears. What is that fruit which indicates the Christian character? Is it sin? Is it ungodliness? Is it willful violation of CHRIST's commands? Is it hatred for CHRIST and His people? No! It is the natural product of CHRIST in the heart. It is the joy of the soul redeemed. It is obedience to the commands of CHRIST. It is meekness. It is holiness. It is purity of heart. It is love for prayer. It is love of GOD. It is love of the brethren. It is love of enemies. It is hatred for sin. It is the Christian hope. It is the peace that passeth understanding. In fine, all the blessings which are bestowed upon a human being because of his faith in CHRIST, constitute the fruit of the Christian. No one but a child of GOD can bear such fruit. If a human being has passed from death unto life he will certainly bear fruit. Some trees, by reason of neglect, bear little fruit, and that of an inferior quality. Some fruit is blasted in the blossom, and no fruit appears till another season. Some trees are always heavily laden like the healthy orange, and others yield but at intervals. Some branches are pruned to increase the quality and quantity of the fruit.

If any one claims that he is a tree planted in the garden of our LORD, you may believe that Satan planted him there, if he bear no fruit at all; but if you discover any fruit you may know that CHRIST planted him. If any of the blessings which are bestowed upon the Christian, are withheld for a time from the redeemed soul, he may be sure that CHRIST withholds it but to add to it, and the better prepare him for its enjoyment. GOD blesses some continually,—such are "strong in the LORD." "This kind comes only by fasting and prayer." Those who are variable in their trust in CHRIST, bear fruit at intervals. Most in number, among Christians, are those who need the pruning knife. We are made perfect through suffering; and the suffering through which we are made perfect is the suffering of conflict with Satan. GOD cuts off our branches and with them the fruit they bear. He takes away our peace, our joy, and many other fruits, by permitting us to be tempted by Satan, and when He takes away the temptation we see the benefit of it in the fruit which follows.

It is to the credit and glory of the husbandman for his tree to be laden always with fruit. It is to the glory of CHRIST for the Christian to be filled with the gifts of GOD. Strive to bear fruit, not only that you may be known as the disciple of CHRIST, but that you may glorify your Master.

ONE of the most cogent arguments not to be weary in well doing is—that Christ was not weary. What if he had been weary, what if in His rugged, thorny path, and bearing the ponderous load of a world's stonement, He had omitted one duty, or shrunk from even one trial? Heaven, earth, and hell would have been convulsed, and our hopes buried beyond resurrection. But no! He endured to the end, and finished the work which was given Him to do; and while thereby he made possible our salvation, "He left us an example that we should follow in His steps."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

INDIAN SUMMER.

BY JOHN MOINTOSH.

Let other bards forget thee, O Summer of November!

Let other bards forget thee— Thy morns and eyes of amber,

Let other bards forget, too, To draw from thee a moral,—

Wyoming, N. Y.

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

WITCH KATIE.

BY MARGARET MARSHALL.

SUPERSTITION, to the extent of a belief in supernatural phenomena, seems to be an innate weakness of human nature itself.

Captain WALTER MARBEN was the proprietor of a beautiful retreat in the south of England.

KATIE CARDEEN had very little of the English in her appearance. She was eight years old, small, dark, lithe as a cat,

WALTER, Junior, was alternately attracted and repelled by the little Indian.

Captain MARBEN was a lover of hospitality, and Silverwells was rarely without guests.

There was an endless quantity of hiding holes about Knockavalloch, and it did not take KATIE long to explore them.

There was an endless quantity of hiding holes about Knockavalloch, and it did not take KATIE long to explore them.

been for the monotony of her life at Knockavalloch. The rest of the visitors did not arrive till two weeks after Captain MARBEN,

"Don't let the ghost out, KATIE." Away she flew,—but the key would not turn, and she took it down to the kitchen to get it oiled.

"Why, KATIE, what have you the candle burning for, it is light enough to see without! Phew! it smells musty,—and what in the—

"What are you up to, WALTER, and you, KATIE?" "Come and look at the pictures, father. Is that you mother,—and you aunt—

"Yes, DAN PHELAN can make one,—all right, it will be capital fun!"

"What are you up to, WALTER, and you, KATIE?"

"Come and look at the pictures, father. Is that you mother,—and you aunt—

That evening KATIE retired early with a severe headache. WALTER had been absent ever since dinner at G—, the nearest post town.

The ladies screamed, the gentlemen started and the children shrank into the corner.

The servants heard the uproar, and this spread the consternation; but as the company arrived the next day, they were too busy to comment much on it.

The next day at dinner a voice behind CALLAHAN'S chair cried, "Ha! laughest thou, LOCHIEL, my vision to scorn?"

The next day at dinner a voice behind CALLAHAN'S chair cried, "Ha! laughest thou, LOCHIEL, my vision to scorn?"

"Follow me, follow me!" CALLAHAN sprang up and followed, but saw nothing, searched all the hall but in vain, and returned discomfited to his seat.

"I shall not live in this house another year," said Mr. MARBEN.

"I beg pardon for my demand, but what will you give me to lay that ghost?"

"I'll get you an appointment, CALLAHAN." "And I," said the captain "wilt—"

"Hold, captain, my terms with you shall be private; if you agree to them I'll wager my dapple gray, in Mr. MARBEN'S stable, that I'll bring all things right."

A malicious gleam shot thwart KATIE'S face; which did not escape CALLAHAN'S notice, and he treasured it up among his circumstantial evidence.

That evening CALLAHAN brought in a folded paper, which he requested them to sign, the captain assuring them that the contents were all right.

"I can write too, Mr. CALLAHAN." His gravity almost forsook him, as she took the pen and wrote in a fine hand, "KATIE CARDEEN,"

The next morning he missed it, but found it by the wash-stand. "Ha! the ghost has paid me a visit," said he quietly.

"Why, Mr. CALLAHAN, where have you been? You look like a Brownie!"

The rest turned their eyes the same way, and were filled with consternation. CALLAHAN'S face, neck, and hands were a beautiful brownish black.

"Why CALLAHAN, what has changed you into a darkie? Did you do it yourself?"

"Copperas and nut-galls will do the same for any one—the ghost paid me a visit and this is the effect."

"Do give up that mad scheme of yours, DENNIS!"

"Never, captain!" KATIE happened to pass just at that moment, and CALLAHAN gave her a savage glance,

A few days passed, with no repetition of the ghostly visits, still strange noises were heard; the black was wearing off CALLAHAN'S face,

The next morning all the top curls of his head wherein he much delighted were shorn, and he vowed vengeance.

That evening he seated himself near KATIE, who had always received him with more freedom than she accorded to the other gentlemen.

"Miss KATIE, will you join me in the ghost adventure?"

"What! to get a complexion like yours, and lose my hair?"

"I don't think there is any danger of that,—besides the color is wearing off."

"Well, I have no objection,—what do you propose to do?"

"Come out on the balcony, and I will tell you."

"Oh! no." "Why not?"

"I am afraid of the ghost." "Nonsense! You are the only cool one, when the rest are excited.

"O, then I will go!" and away they went, out into the cool balcony.

"KATIE, do you see the moon?" "Yes, what of it?"

"Isn't it beautiful?" "Not particularly." "Come look at this flower, KATIE,—of what does it remind you?"

"Of a large China aster." "Oh for shame! Where did your parents reside, Miss KATIE?"

The question stung the girl, and she retreated a pace or two, facing CALLAHAN.

"Sir, my parents, my parent's sins, or myself, are nothing to you."

It was a wet, dismal evening, and the company were dismal too. KATIE was sick again, and CALLAHAN had gone to G—.

CALLAHAN stepped forward, the phantom looked affrighted, and glided out quietly; CALLAHAN followed and shut the door.

"Now, KATIE," he said, deprecatingly. "Let me go, DENNIS,—Mr. CALLAHAN I mean."

"No, you mean DENNIS, but I won't let you go till you promise to be Mrs. CALLAHAN. I love you dearly, as you know already."

"Dear DENNIS!" They forgot the wet and discomfort of the night, forgot all save that there were two people in the world, KATIE CARDEEN and DENNIS CALLAHAN,

"Mr. CALLAHAN, are you here?" "Yes sir, safe and sound. Come in."

"And the ghost?" "I've laid the ghost, captain, and now I claim my pay."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the captain, scanning KATIE, "who is this?"

He advanced cautiously, and held the candle close up to her face,

"CALLAHAN, in the name of all that's wonderful, what does this mean?"

"It means that 'witch KATIE' is one of the ghosts, as I suspected all along, and I believe the other was your son WALTER; to which of them I am indebted for my complexion of a fortnight ago, and my crooked hair, they can best tell themselves."

"The young villains! What on earth put it into your heads?"

"Who blacked Mr. CALLAHAN'S face, girl?" "I put copperas in the water, and nut-galls on the towel, in revenge for that paper he made us all sign, binding us to—"

"CALLAHAN laughed; "and my lost curls, KATIE, what of them?"

"How did he do it, without waking me." "I gave WALTER a handkerchief saturated with chloroform; he threw it over your face when you were sleeping."

"Oh! I never thought of that. What if it had?—what a wicked girl I am!"

"And the pane of glass, KATIE," said the captain.

"Here it is, captain," and CALLAHAN drew out a roll of adhesive plaster and glass.

"You see she plastered this on the window, and then gave it a rap. Of course you found no pieces, for she had it in her pocket."

"Who spoke behind my chair?" "I am a little of a ventriloquist."

"Well, but KATIE, you should not, the servants are frightened, and the guests are in a tremor. Why did you?"

"I guess just for mischief and revenge." "Captain I claim the fulfillment of your promise," said CALLAHAN, stepping back and putting his arm round KATIE.

"O ho! that's it, is it? Well, DENNIS, do you think you can manage her? Now KATIE go, and don't have the headache for a week at least."

There was a wedding at Knockavalloch that day two weeks, and the same day WALTER gave his uncle the false key he had made for their mischief.

KATIE proved quite a model wife, and was never again known to play ghost.

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