MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YOREER, ar ortannli merkit CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,







 curn
 New $\operatorname{AND}$ Larportant Fsaturi-a $^{\text {Depertment excl }}$ SHEEP HUSBANDRY,




## gefricultural.

HOW ABOUT THE FARMERS' CLUBS? Yes, how about the Farmers' Clubs? A
those organized in former years still in exist those organized in former years still in exist-
ence? - and are they actively engaged in carryence? - and are ecy actively etgagedo many-
ing out the objects contemplated? How many
are passive - exist only fin name-and what are passive- exist only lin name-and what
proportion are again in the "full tide of successful operation" at this appropriate season for meetings, diecusgions and lectures? We hear
little on the subject, but hope these beneficial associations will not be permitted to droop or part of their originators and others who are in duty bound
impaired.
There are several somewhat prominent Clubs There are several somewhat prominent Clubs accomplished much in former years, and others which have made commendable progress; of
whose present condition and prosperity the farmers of the country who believe in improvement, and wish to follow their example, would
like to hear at the present juncture. We shall be glad to receive reports from these Clubs-to learn and impart to our readers what has been
the result of their organization and working thus far, and as to their present positions and prospects. Such information will be timely, and no
doubt prove of interest and value in many localities where the propriety of organizing Farmers' Clubs seems to be a debatable question.
But, though we call for information as to the
progress and prospects of Farmers' Clubs, we progress and prospects of Farmers' Clubs, we
have no doubt of their value to the agricultural interest, or as to their beneficial influence in aug-
menting the friendly and social relations of their members - and therefore urge their formation in every locality where it is consigtent. Wherever
they have been estabished, and properly conthey have been established, and properly con-
ducted - the officers and members being live, energetic, progressive men, zealous of improvement-a a spirit of inquiry and emular
tion has been amakened, and old notions and prejudices eradicated, by the results of close investigation and long practical experience,
brought out by the discussion of various quesbrought out by the discussion of various 'quesing, the hreeding , underdraining and sumsil ing, the breeding and management of domestic
animals, etc., etc. The Farmerg' Club is emphatically the Farmers' College. It has, howinstitutions of learning, for almost every intelligent and observing member can impart some
valuable fact unknown to his fellows - and in return for instructing others on one subject, will be taught by them in regard to several matters of practical importance. The members by thus
"teaching one another," largely increase their "teaching one another," largely increase their
own knowledge, promote the pecuniary interests of individuals and neighborhoode, and materially

Anticipating queries which may arise in the
minds of some of our readers, we will add that Farmers' Club can be advantageousily formed by rom six to a dozen persons, or it may include a undred or upwards. Some Clubs have memers in several towns, and usually meetata public not unfrequently delivered by persons from
distance, but more frequently one of the ftembers gives a lecture or reads an essay on a subjec nnounced at the previous meeting, and at ita Clubs which embrace but fow the club. Som (weekly, fortuightly or monthly,) at the resithe house of Mr. Broors, the next at that of Mr Langwortity, another at Mr. Perers, and so round the neighborhood, school-district or town n such cases the Club often meets in the after
Loon to visit and examine the premises, stock etc., after which follows supper and then a reg lar meeting for discussion.

## WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

trae ohto wool arowers. convention Berores me is a letter in which $I$ find the for
owing propositions and suggestions, having of "all persons interested in the production, consumption, and handling of sheep and wool,"
Columbus, Ohio, Jannary 5th and 6th, 1864:
 I question the policy. I doubt if a Confedera-
I Ion of Wool Growers is necessary. Local or ganizations are needed to secure the co-opera-
tion of wool growers in their respective local ion of wool growers in their respective local
ties. Each locality sustains peculiar relations to a local market. The practicce of shepherdse in
different localities must necessarily be different. There are different conditions of climate, and liversity of production. Illinois is an examle. The regime of shepherds in the North, imilar. It is somewhat different in adjoining counties. Practice and policy must depend upon circumstances. Circumstanees are peculiar to localities. And while there may be a
general co-operation, the bulk of the work must be individual and local.
The State organization will be useful in adgrower, - such as the improvement of stock comparison and discussion of the relative merit, and profits of different breeds, and the general
relations of the producer and consumer. And it will probably be profitable that there be conorganizations, through the Executive Commit tees or Secretaries. In this way concert of ac-
ion may be secured. Delegated National Con entions may be necessary or useful, occasion there is some important and specific object to be secured. Then the local organizations should be represented, and the thing put through with telling emphasis. But let no effort be lost, nor noney expended in creating an elephant. Let the local organizations have a practical and speeach locality. And when there is any subject affecting the interests of wool growers at large requiring discussion, let co-operation be secured
by correspondence, or by a Convention, as sugby correspond
gested above.
2. Wool Growers should vist Colnmbus for a specific
purpose. Each member hoould have some well digested
tion of general interest to ask and press to an answer.
This is a good suggestion. If a man is dele-
gated by an Association to attend this meeting is is supposed the Association has some object in
The delegate should be instructed. The delegate should be instructed. He hould plan it and press it. It is always humi
iating to attend a convention of this character definite motive or plan of action. No abstraction should be entertained. Practical questions should be proposed and disposed of; and the of wisdom and purpose that shall possess posi of wisdom and purpose that shall possess posia good suggestion, therefore, that the thinking is done at home, and the talking and resolving at
the Convention, that the whole may result in united action afterward. Let each man purposlog to attend the Columbus Mase Meeting, ask
accomplish?" "What needs to be done?"
"What plan have I to propose?" "How shall the work be prosecuted ?" If a man can answer the said meeting
The Eastern sLotegrs.
he has nere reader will ask what a slough is, thrilling stories of the manner in which peole "get sloughed"- pronounced slewed - out
ere. If you look in WEBSTER you will see that a plough is "a place of deep mud or mire; a hole
full of mire." And it is just such a place, or lass of places, of which I am writing; and "get ing sloughed "is getting into such a place. xperience in' these miree, should avoid them in locating their "claims" They did not appreciate them. There was then no need they
ehould. For the cattle had range enough and could secure forage and water outside the setranges are con tracted if not altogether lost to the nust have forage and water. And water is no
insignificant item on the prairies, remote from reams. The traveier wonders "where they get water for stock." He sees no springs, nor brooks,
nor branches. It is natural he should wonder And especially in Central Illinois where the dry abject is commendable. At some points Arte sian wells have been bored. In some cases there
are springy spots where slight digging discovers are springy spots where sight aigging discover.
never-failing water. But comparatively feve
farmers have learned that living streams flow ihrough nearly every quarter section of prairie-
and. I do not think this an extravagant propo and. I do not think this an extravagant propo-
sition. These slonghs are the water-courses. The slopes and water-sheds drain into them-the ater has washed into them, and finds its way slowly to the streams that are known to Geogra-
If the fall of water is great and sudden phers. If the fall of water is great and sudden, urplus rushes to the big rivers in powerful tor ents, sweeping away everything in its path. I
what is regarded as a comparatively level country, a dangerous flood seems an anomaly and yet they are as frequent, and usually more han among the hills of the Eastern State
It is proper to say, in passing, that our prairie
land is by no means level. When its elevations are marked by groves and buildings hedges an orchards, these prairies astonish us by their diversity of surface. Break the beautifully rounded and symmetrical outline, which mark the breasts of this prairie-land with a group of objects, and we discover the degree of depression And the water which falls on this broad land does not all evaporate. It goes to fill the banks of the Ohio and Mississippii and Missouri. It
gets therethrough natural channels. Thesloughs are the tributaries to these mighty ditches whic rain this great fertile valley. And I nnd
woithout exceettion, so far as my observation has axtended, the farmer who has run a good mole making a channel for the water to flow in, has
been compensated therefor an hundred-fold. In almost every instance he has found a perennial stream of excellent water, supplying stock win
tor and summer. This alone is compensation which few of the earlier Western farmers hope to secure on the prairies. Then, the gain be-
cause of increased productiveness. Drained, by ause of increased productiveness. Drained, grows where a team could not draw a plow be
fore. Grass takes the place of the sedges. And the sloughs cornopise the natural meadow lands of the West. All kinds of grasses can be grown
them. I have seen red clover thriving in hem, apparently as much at home as on th summit of the slopes. The fact is, the sloughs
contain the best soil of the farm, and are reallycontain the best soil of the farm, and are really
their capacity for productiveness once fully their capacity for productiveness once finlly d
veloped - the most valuable portions of it. I not, of course, advise the farmer to select all
slongh in making a purchase; but $I$ would not undervalue it nor sell my farm because ther happened to be a slough on it.
And this article has been suggested by ited his son, settled in Iowa. Has he a good larm? I asked. "Well, he reems to raise a good and good for nothing." The father was probably ${\underset{\text { alough. }}{\text { mistaken }}}^{\text {and }}$


## the spanish sheer doc.

THe cut above affords a faithful representation a thorough-bred Spanish Sheep Dog imported With a flock of Merino sheep a number of years
ince into England. ince into England.
Soon after Arrogal
we under his charge's arrival in England, a itch, during the temporary absence of the panish shepherd, who had accompanied the
lock and dog at their importation. An English shepherd, in a spirit of vaunting, insisted on re eving the fallen sheep, in preerenenee to having is companions to desist. The stern stranger dog met him at the gate and also warned him with sullen growls, growing more menacing as he
approached the sheep. The shepherd was a powapproached he sheep. The shepherd was a pow-
erful and bold man, and felt that it was too late now to retract with credit. On reaching the on the dog, which instantly made a spring a his throat. A quick forward movement of his rm saved his throat, but the arm was so dreadully lacerated that immediate amputation be-
came necessary. To save the dog, which had mot done his duty, as he had been taught it from the popular excitement, he was shipped in a vessel which sailed that very afternoon, from Bristol squ, then a resident of New-Bedford, Massar Fifteen or sixteen years ago, when I was riting "Sheep Husbandry
Rorcin wrote me as follows:
"I have, as you desired, made you a sketch of Spanish sheep dog Arrogante, and \& villain ous looking rascal he was. A worse countenance
hardly ever saw on a dog. His small, bloodhot eyes, set close together, give him that sinis
er, wolish look, which is most unatractive; but is countenance is indicative of his character There was nothing affectionate or joyous about
him. He never forgave an injury or an insult him. He never forgave an injury or an insult
offend him, and it was for life. I have often been offend him, and it was for life. I have often been was proud and reserved in the extreme, but no harrelsome. Every little cur would fly out at them fasten for a moment on his heavy, bushy tail, and yet he would stride on, never breaking
his long, 'loping,' shambling trot. Once I saw im turn, and the retribution was awful! It was ight-guard in the bank. He then put forth his strength, which proved tremendous! His coat hung about him in thick, loose, matted folds, irty and uncarea-for - Bo that 1 presume a dog never got hold of anything about him deeper arge to fit him anywhere, and especially around of neek and shoulders. The only other evidence was the perfect ease with which he threw himsel ver a high wall or paling, which often drew my
atention, becanse he seemed to me wanting in hat particular development which we are accustomed to consider as necessary to muscular
power. He was flat-chested, and flat-sided, with a somewhat long back and narrow loin. (M) forearm and thigh certainly indicated strength most assuredly had in him such a cross; the very
effluvia of the animal betrayed it. In all in
which he differed from the beautifal Spanish habits. But, though no parlor beauty, Arrogante was unquestionably a dog of immense ho had met the large wolf of the A Aperines, and without aid slain his antagonist. The shepherds who bred hin
ful issue wh handed. His history, after reaching England, rou know. I have been unable to procure any new por-
trait, known trait, known to be authentic, of a dog of this
oreed. The American editor of Mr. Yovatr's Spanish sheep dog "is of the same breed" as the great Alpine Spaniel or "Bernardine dog," which is employed by the monks of St. Bernard in rescuing travelers among the sorms and avalanches of the Alps. I have
seen several of these, and Arrogante resembles them as nearly as can a spare, atten-
aated, ugly man resemble one of massive proportions and noble countenance - the height, length, contour, logse hide, ete., are the same.*
But while I strongly incline to credit Dr. Lewis' a portrait of a Swiss og as characteristio of a race of Spanish doga. Arrogante proved himbelf an animal of imense value. Dall, almost stupid, and apparver, escaped his observation, or was subsebuilding at night-fall, in a manner to evince particular design, during the entire night like a sentinel he traversed some part of the guarded ring, permiting neither man nor beast to pass in or out from they were slain in an instant. He possegeed almost human intelligence in protecting property of every kind belonging to his master. But, though never the aggressor, the terrible vindicveness of his temper, when injured, finally cos im his life.
Mr. Trimaer, in his work on the Merinos, Sheep Dog:-"There is no driving of the flocks; that is a practice entirely unknown; but he shepherd, when he wishes to remove his heep, calls to him a tame wether, accustomed feed from his hands. The favorite, however more of the dogs, with large collars armed ith spikes, in order to protect them from the wolves, precede the flock, others skirt it on each are, an brig up hepherds, they stay with it and defend it nutil ome one returns in search of it. With us, doge pen, uninclosed districts they are indispensahe, but in others, I wish them, I confess, either nanaged or encouraged less. If a sbeep comerd, or accidentally offends him, it is dogged to obedience, the signal is given, the dog obey eld to escape the fangs of him who shoul be his protector, until it becomes half dead with
*I he cat of the Bernardine dog, in hir. Youxiry semblance I
lainly exists.

cheese-makina in herkimer county. EDs. Rdarat New. Yonkrs:-Herkimer Co
has a worldwide reputation for the production
of cheese; end the
 our dairymen. our pastures have afforded $a$
luxuriant growth of teed; luxuriant growth of feed, our hay crop was
extra heavy, and the quantity of cheese made
erred ranging from nine to fifteen cents, is nearly
quite two cents quite two cents a pound more than we have
realized any previous year-which will pay all
extra prices for 1 labor, tore extra prices for labor, store bills, war taxes, \&ce,
and leave a handsome balance in our and leave a handsome balance in our favor.
The wide margin mince is partly owing to the
ffinctuations of "King Gold." and partly to the quality of the article. But little cheese is now contracted through the season, as formerly; but
it is sold by the load, there being gated weekly market days at at Lithe Falls, Herkimer, and
other points on the Central Rail road, where bus Other point so the Central Railroad, when
ers and sellers meet to take their chances reported from a neighboring town - the co
 from sales, we think, has never been equaled.
The cheese from this dairy was "made up" in factory. Cheese factories are becoming popular. They
sara lar, rellieiovg the "women folks" of nearly
and all the drudgery of cheese-making, except milk-
ing; besides they increase the quantity and gen-

 of mall dairies, and we predict that in li less than
en years the majority of Herkimer County on years the majors mat Herkimer Count
Cheese will be factory made
The present and prospective price of cheese will present and prospective price of cheese
with whin, make this banach of farming pay
better than any other, the demand and consump
ton for timon for good cheese constantly increasing, whit

 ind utter iingoraneco as to the ornantity we were
actually grown. In consequence, France had a
and great advantage over us, and for three or four
months the people of England were paying
si,50,000 per month for grain from abroad. In 1846-7 We had to send abrodd large amounts of
gold to pay for grain. A panic followed, and a
fearful crisis occurred; some of the lat al fagrul crisis occurred; some of the largest
house failed, and very many farmers loot large
sums of money, because, in our ignorance of of


 America was now passing through a fearful
ordain, and England was entering, too, to a
great extent from the great extent, from the calamities of the $A$ merit
can people. It was the interest certainly of England to see all other nations prosper ans and
happen. quired s,000,000 tuns burden of shipping to io-
port it They could easily perceive how that
 by creating a scarcity of tonnage, and enhancing
the price of cotton and other raw materials,
upon which our manufacturers and artisanal de pended. The price of these manufactured anti-
cles advanced, and thus all closes were affected. coles advanced, and thus all classes were effecteted
He would therefore suggest to his agricultural
friends to consider calmly whether the collection fiends to consider calm whether the collection
of agricultural statistics would not be an adman-
tape to them as well as of ore classes of the com munity.
 che; should be read attentively by those who have poultry which they design sending to market,
before the holidays. Try the experiment, at all events, and our word for it, you will find not
only a more read gale, but prices that will re.
munerate you for trouble and addition l munerate
mensa:
" It m ing means only what itimplies. It is in (in tater-
prase) adding fat to lean. It is useless to put up a skeleton, however heal thy, and to force
that good meat will be put on fy feeding in in con-
tenement. As we wish to write tamil wild lineament. As we wish to write familiarly, we
will say the lean meat must be made while the bird is running at liberty. Another e error against
which we must warn our readers is the idea that any amount of feeding will make a hare fowl
tender. Hardness is the result of as e
 after a certala age, nonsense, so far as eating
concerned. A owe i is a on one ont ten month
as certainly as at he end of tender years. "Premising, then, the birds put ap to fatten
shall beyoug say sixteen, or eighteen, or even
twenty meeksod,

 sumption. If a coop be made for twelve eighteen fowls and four are put into it, they will
not fatten-there will be too much room. The their position, but not to move about. The should be fed three times per day; their food
should be ground oats, or oatmeal mixed with
 no more should be given than will be eaten clean
at each meal. If the day's consumption is
If placed at once before the bird, it eats to reple
ion, to the destruction of appetite, the food
turns sour, and then it takes a distaste and badly. The fattening fowls must be fed every warm at night, and protected from cold by d dap.
They should fatten in three weeks. If they have sale food if it hey are fed irregularly, if they are
sepptin draughts and places where they are not protected from cold, if they are allowed to se
other fowls running about, they will not fatten.

Value of Swamp Muck.
Tire are many farms which have invalua
de d deposits of swamp mack, designed by nature afford an inexhaustible supply of manure for he adjoining upland. But here are many farm
ers who have not jet discovered its value, and


## Mural Notes and Items.


 ..... 




 in the field.

##     <br>   <br>  <br>  <br> $\qquad$  <br>       

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## Total number of D Sol Population,



This state ens sent to the defense. of our country forty





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## 颫かrticultural．

grapes at pitisborg．
WE give the conclusion of the Report of Dr． of Pittsburg，commenced last week：
this vineyard，where it has been extenty in grown，and wilh such success as to induce much further planting；Mr．Knox bas several acres extended nursery rows of the vines produced
this year stand ready to be set in this year stand ready to be set in their future
stations．Whatever complaints this variety elsewhere，and some of us have had our tronbles with the slender little thingg for which we have paid our money，this vine ap－ pears to find a congenial soil upon the coal mea ores plats have manongahela hills．Thile sendid growth of firm， close－jointed wood，and in many cases the vines
have completely covered the trellis，and run along on the top－several shoots were seen of at least twelve feet in length，and in most case there were more than the regular apportionment
of eight canes to the vine，as well as an abun－ dant crop of fruit．This grape has attained so
much attention of late years，and is so familiar to the horticulturists of our country，that it not worth to describe its beautiful clusters of tranparent，rosy berries－thickly spread along
the vines．The wine is attracting great atten－ tion，and $\$ 5$ per gallon has been refused for that made by Mr．Mottier，near our city，who has had weight of the must with him in September was 102－Mr．Werk＇s（probably the irstrun）weighed 108．The wine sells at $\$ 24$ per box or dozen．
The vines，once established，bear most abun－ dantly，and the luscious fruit is only too sweet for most palates，as a table grape，and to be
eaten as honey rather than as food．The fruit selle at Pittsburg for fifty cents a pound． The Union Village is also quite a successful grape with Mr．Knox；on account of its great
size and fair quality，it commands a high price bringing fifty cents a pound．The vine is vigor
ous and productive，but the fruit is too much ous and producive，but the fruit ir too much wine－growers；it is essentially an amateur and
market fruit．The excessive growth of the canes on this vine renders it somewhat tender but I did not hear any complaints in this regar
where the growth is diffused upon the trellis，as the canes are not then so rank
The Herbemont showed all its vigor and gree
neess of foliage even at this late date，making perfect screen of the trellis，and the numerou large clusters，thickly packed with the delicions， vinous，dark－colored berries，were almost con－
cealed from view．This vine issomewhat tender， and the canes，like those of the Diana，are taken down and covered with earth in the winter，but
the fruit is so spicy，and so free from pulp，that it is fully appreciated by the proprietor，who ties for wine are we．
this year weighs 101.
The Elsinboro，an old variety，but not gener ally cultivated，is a prime favorite with Mr．
Knex，on account of its hardiness Knox，on account of its hardiness，productive ness，and the rich sweetness of its small，dark
blue berries，with red juice ；the bunches are is desirable for table and for wine The Hartford Prolific is an early variety，
ripening its fruit for market early in Septembe ripening its frout for market early in September．
The vine is hardy，vigorous，and very produe－ tive，yielding more than fifty pounds at four
yeara．The fruit is not first－rate，but very desi rable for market．The berries do not drop，as The Oreveling is winning favor wherever known．The vine is vigorous，hardy，and prom－ ises to be productive．The bark and leaf－stalks
are very fed；the foliage is \＆mooth，the angles pointed，deeply lobed and healthy．The bunch is loose，the berries rather large，and blue，soft and melting，rather sweet－a fine market variety； ripening at $P$ it
market fruit．
The To Kalon is moderately vigorous，but does is good，healthy，angular and pubescent．The bunches are not large，loose，and the berries are rather large，blue，soft and melting．They hold
tenaciously to the branch，which makes this grape desirable for late use．It is sweet and not grape．Though well favored enough，it can means，emphatically，The Beauliful．
The Blackstone and the Louisa are evidently
seedlings of the Iase seedings of lie lablia，whin they resemble in so many parter might well be suspected The opporte is sufficiently healluy，tolerably productive，but the bunches are not large；it may make a good red wine，but will apply to the Bogg＇s Island，which has
bunches，and medium－ized， with a peculiar astringency；indeed， and thin，smooth foliage．The fruit of Bogg＇s after it has been frosted．
The Alvey is only moderatels riso not appear to ripen it wood perfectly；the foliage is rather small and per－
sistent；the buol sistent；the bunches are small，loose and shoul－
dered，with small，round，blue berries that are soft and juicy with a brisk acid flavor，promising
weil for wine；it ripens from September 15th weil for wine；it ripens
the middle of October
The Canby＇s August，probably the royal Ma－ good，roundish leaves，somewhat pubescent．
The bunches are
blue berries of medium size，which are sub－acid
and of indifferent quality．This is only a mar－
ket fruit，ripening the end of August． The August Pioneer is a very fox grape， ound and very pubescent leaves．The
ounches are small and loose，with
Then bunches are small and loose，with large blue
berries，that are very pulpy，round and dry， narket，＂ripening Aug．20th．
The Mary Ann is of similar quality，having igorous brown canes，furnished with healthy， The branches are rather small and loose，with arge，very dark oblong berries，that are very
irm and pulpy，as well as very musky，and of poor quality，ripening early in September． hese grapes are unworthy of cultivation，and rn Muscatine，Charter Oak，Wild Fox，et id omne genus．
Since there is a great desire with the public， ight colored grapes，they may now be grati－ led by cultivating several varieties of this The Taylo
The Taylor or Bullit，is one of the most promising of this class．The wood is very
vigorous，but slender，and of a brown，pale color，with some bloom，the joints are rather long，but the canes exceeded the height of the trelis．The foliage is good，angular，ser－ ang thiftily growing vines were small and
young ampact，crowded with rather small，green，
amber－colored red，and dull red berries，which are melting and juicy，slightly pulpy，wild eub acid to rich eweet
ipening Sept．20th．
The Anna is but moderately vigorous in it canes，bat they are firm；the foliage is small，
pubescent，and disposed to curl and fall．Th pubescent，and disposed to corl and fall．Tb the berries are from medium to large，round，of a whitish amber color，covered with a thick white bloom；they are juicy，sweet，aromatic but the skin is thick and the pulp firm．This only an am
The Rebecca and the Cuyahoga have higher claims for our praise，being more refined and
delicate．Both of these are desirable amateur varieties，the former rather bearing the palm
excellence in the opinion of most judges．
cocoandt fiber as a mandre．
Coconnut fiber is being used as a manure by gardeners in Europe，and attracting a good
eal of attention．The following is from th Cotage Gardener，by Daniel beaton： how good I found the cocoanut fiber refiuse for all plants，and when I suggested it the other day a good speculation for nurserymen to $g e$ certain it would be much better for all kinds of soil，and pay better than guano．That I am privately how to use it，as I am in a letter from did use it，but the bast a hundred limes the wa discovered．Indeed，the best of us do not know one－fourth of its value；but I put it only higher
in importance than guano． in importance than guano．Although sixty year of age，I expect to live to see it coming in ship
loads from Ceylon and other places，after armers have exhausted the supply of Europe．There is not a kind of soil but it wil
improve．The very stiffest clay，if you drain the water from it，might be rendered as mellow by as to do for potting Cinerarias in，or Ferns，
any plant；and the sand of the desert is not dry but it will cool and moisten it and keep it ry but it will cool and moisten it，and keep it so
it well covered with it．For all market－garden plants，and for Asparagus in particular，I have full testimonials that nothing can excel it．My own garden，which was a poor，black sand，is
now one of the most fertile in Surrey－ ing two parts of the stuff to one pari of the I have it mixed twice that depth．
＂Use it like leaf mold，or in lieu of peat， nulch and hilf an inch of it over all your grass land，and it will give such a＇bottom＇as could be made into potting loam by mixing wice its bulk of the refuse with it in two sea－ ble to get it well fropted and sunned，and whe it is quite dry，in July or August，run a rolle

## 总articultural \％ates．




SWHET WILLIAM－HENDERSON＇S PEREFOTION．
The Sweet William has always been a popu－ $\mid$ white margins and pieturesque centers，varying ar hardy border flower．But those who knew ince，wonld not recognize a splendid truss of he modern choice varieties．HuNT，of London seemed that he had almost gained the summit of perfection，but we learned from the English hor icultural journals，that Mr．Braga，a gardener
London，iad made a very great improvement of London，had made a very great improvement
on HUNT＇s celebrated atrain． They were represented as＂a decided im provement upon Hunts varieties，showing the
most brilliant tints，with broader flower lobes， ast briliant tints，with broader flower lobes，
and smooth，even，roese－petaled margin，includ og puye white ground colors，with rich violet－ crimson and violet－purple inner belts or colored
circles．Others finely marked with bright cherry－ olored belts，on snow－white ground．Some
comers blended with the above colors，how
lowers bit right carmine and violet crimson grounds with
though large quantities of animal oils and fats，wine
spirits，and matt liquor，which contain $\begin{aligned} & \text { alarge ampunt } 0 \\ & \text { carbon，may be consumed w with comparative impunity in }\end{aligned}$ Carbon，may be consumed with comparative impunith in
cold climates and in winter，when the aurbonaceous mat ter gets burat off by the more active eexercise and respiras
ion；in hot climates and in summer this element gets re
ined

 fiteen years，in a district abounding with orchards and listinctly trace any very serious disorder to fruit as a cause
 Prepraning Soly por Garnwns．－There are several
reasons why the soils of gardens should be made bette ardens are of a aucculent nature，or ซill otherwise bee

$\qquad$

$\qquad$ unless particular attention is given to the subject in en to find it just right，we should endeavor to impro it in the best manner．The princlpal means for makking
a perfect garden soil，are drainng，trenching and manur
ring．－Annual Reqgiter：

Posirion or FLowrys－BxDB．－It often happens that two
different flower beds may be equally well managed and

## lourish alike，yet one mas be a mass of brilliancy while

 he other exhibits litle or no beauty．There are manyHowers which alwags face the light of the sun；conse．
$\qquad$ face．That is，the strongest ingt ana the position of the
spectator hiould al wapys be the the same side of the bed
This will be found particularly necessary with the pansy o

## 

 quite all are gone．－H，Ravenna，Ohio．
The Quince is subject to a disease or blight which de
 the branches affected．We presume this is the diseass
refefrred to by our correspondent．We know of no reme
dy bat to remove the diseased parts． bat to remove the diseased parts．
Waxrri，－An industrions，honest man，with a fait
nowledge of business，is wanted as a partner in a well Wowledge of business，is wanted as a partner in a well
established fruit and market garden．One with business capacity sufficlent to take charge of the sales department
in this city，can hear of a good opportunity by dressing
 cations mor

Basswoon Bars．－Bassmood bark is prepared for uen
in buddiag by stripping it from the tree in the month
June，when the sap is Io fing freely，and inmersing it in
water for a fortuight or so，when the inner barl miy
water for a fortuight or so，when the inger bark may be
easily peeledof．It can then be hung up and dried，and
aftervard put awsy for foture wise


Sperial Notices
Atlantic Monthis

## H $\Delta s$ elicited stronger testimonials of approval from $t$ American press thax any other magazine ever published

 THE BEET ESSSAYHE BEST STORIES， Which American talent can furnish．Send for a circolar
with erittcal opinions．A specimen number sent gratis orb receipt of four cents．for postas
Subscription price $\$ 3$ a yea， ar，postage paid by publishers．
TICKNOR＇\＆FIELDS Theshington St．，Boston，Mass．
 Thteresting，instructive impobtant Eilnoloser－The Nation，Rasef，and Tribes of Men－
beir Oligin，Present Condition，and Probable Destiny


 the life to come．The whole comprising a complete ste－
tem of Anthropolagy with nem


＊1．25 per tear，in olubs．
THE WEEK
NEW YORK EVENING POST

 The Present Wicked Rebellion．
it urges the vigosion prosecution of the war as the only
sure wav of obsting
 broad and Liberal Democratic Viewe




We Invite the Co－Operation
 Best and Cheapest Paper Published．
 spices， idea among housekeepers．Plenty cocted and baked，with a rich，greasy，cruast，will which，if spread on the flesh，will draw a blister
wish in a tew hours．A plain pie can be made of
good beef，good apples，cider and molasses，with little or no spices，and a plain crust，－only people
now－a－days study pretual digestive organs．The question is not，what is wholesome，good and necessary，but what will
most please the perverted appetite？－J．R．L．

Yeast Cakes．－Forfifty large cakes take one water．Let them boil fifteen or twer them wity hen strain the liquid on sufficient why minate to make a batter，and add a teacupful of brewer＇s rise no longer，then stir in Indian meal，a little at time．It is best to commence in the morning hours．At night，make it into rolls and cut in cakes．Dry them in a cool，airy place，turning
them every day．－VEUVE，Ithaca，N．Y．， 1863 ．

How ro Fold a Dress．－Ladies，this is the way Miss S．R．Bowman，of Philadelphia，folds her dress．She communicates the important
news to the American Agriculturist： Take the exact quarters of the d bottom of the skirt to the sleeves，double them together with the bosom out；then，on a bed，
lay the skirt perfeetly smooth，and begin at the ootom to fold it up just the width of the trunk of rawer．The waist and sleeves will fold nicely
ogether．
Creak Cases．－One pound of flour，half a
pound of butter and one pint of boiling water pound of butter and one pint of boiling water
Pour the water boiling hot over the butter and tir in the flour，and when cool add nine egge well beaten．Drop it on tins and bake in a quick
oven twenty minutes．It is an improvement to the appearance of the crust to rub the white of a egg over it before it is baked．

An officer on a field－day happened to be
hrown from his horse，and as he lay sprawling on the ground said to a friend who came to his assistance，＂I thought I bad imp
ing，but I find I have fallen off：＂
Here is something new for the lovers of cab－ Tage，extracted，from the iliks，serape them，leave them in wate
Thection：－ all night，and the next day cook them like vegeta
Glo
Gloss on Black Stuk．－Will some one please on silk after it has been colored black，and
oblige，－Mrs．S．L．J．，Columbus，Mich．

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ficair miner pris
I would like to say to＂Constant Reader，＂
that I hope she will not be tempted to make GET UP CLUBS：

A NEW magazine for the ladies！ THE LADY＇S FRIEND．
1 Hontlly Hyazine of Literature and Fashion．

 $=2=2+2$


## Sewing Machine Gratis！


 WW：Waz




THE SATURDAY EVENING POST，


－New Novel by Mrs．Wood


A Sewing Machine Gratis！





## © Cl e foratar.

educational intelligence.
mbucamon in raneland
Tre report of the Committee of Privy Council on Education for the year 1862, issued in June,
states that during the year 1862, as compared states that during the year 1862, as compared
with 1861, the number of schools or of departments of schools under separate tea and the number of children by 28,736 . A comparison of these two numbers proves that the schools have been better attended than hereto-
fore. The number of pupil-teachers was diminished by 525 ; the number of certificated teachers increased by 417; of students in training to bocome schoolmasters and schoolmistresses by 118;
capitation grants were paid on 26,108 more capitation grants were paid on 26,108 more
children. This last number, agreeing closely with the increase in the number of children in-
spected, confirms the proof of better attendance. The number of new school-houses built was pal Echool rooms, and 129 dwellings for teachers; 92 other schools were enlarged, improved, or furnished afresh; accommodation was. created for 38,615 children (exclusive of the schools improved or nearly Anished, but not enlarged.) During 1862, as during 1861, 60 .inspectors, including 24 schools and in holding examinations. They visited 10,918 daily sehools or departments of such schools under separate teachers. They found present in them 1,057,426 children, 8,452 ertificated teachers, and 14,881 apprentices. Of only; 2,117 for girls only; 4,764 boys were instruicted together; 1,587 were confined to infants (children under seven years of age; ) and 561 to
night schools. Of the children, 583,815 were males, and 473,611 were females. The female ber. This per centage remains nearly constant it was identically the same in 1860 ; in 1859 it was $43-49$; in 1861 it was 45 . The per centage of females upon the whole population over 3 and
under 15 years of age in 1851, was 49 to 7 . The difference in the per centage of female scholars explained by the demands of a poor man's home as the nurses of younger children, from a very arly age.
The inspectors also visited 40 separate training colleges, occupied by 2,972 students, in prepara-
tion for the office of schoolmaster or schoolmistion for the oftice of schoolmaster or schoolmis-
tress. In December last, these sudente, and 2 ,amined for the end of the first or second years of of their training, or for admission, or for certificates as acting teachers. The inspectors also
visited 408 schools for pauper children, containing 33,835 inmates, and 37 ragged or industrial the expenditure of 1862 with that of 1861 , there is a decrease of $3,698 \mathrm{l}$. 133.9 d . Decrease occurs
under the heads of - Building, $40,463 l .8 s .7 d$. books and apparatus, $6,305 \mathrm{~L}$. 13 s . $8 \mathrm{dd}$. ; pupil-
 15s. 7d.; other heade, 6956 . 18 s . 3 a. - total, 57,512,
16s. 11d. On the other hand, an increase to be set off under the following heads:-Certificated
 leges, 2,8342 . 18 s . 7 T .
total, 18,843l.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The focaiton In Germant. } \\
& \text { The fourtenth congress of the schoolmaster }
\end{aligned}
$$ of Germany has just been held at Mannheim; the sittings having lasted three days. Among the questions discussed were the best methods of

developing memory in children; the means of tages resulting from a larger share being given to gymnastic exercises in education; the study of music, especially of national songs; the necessity
of teaching child aren, with the greatest care, the of teaching child ren, with the greatest care, the
history of deeds and victories of the German people, ets

EDUCATTON In IRELAND.
The report of the National Education Board
shows 803 364 children were ou the school rolls at some time or other in the course of the year
1861; the average number on the rolls was $521,-$ 1861 ; the average number on the rolls was 521,
044, and the average daily attendance 284,726.
These last two numbers are more by above 20 , These last two numbers are more by avove 2 an
000 than in 1860 , indicating an improvement in regularity of attendance. Nearly a seventh of
the entire population of Ireland was therefore on the rolls as pupils in 1861. Nearly five-sixths of these were Roman Catholics, 663,145 ; the other 140,219 Protestants. The Board consider the
proportions from the several religious denominapropor to be as fair as could be expected under the circumstances, and the proportions are gradually becoming more favorable to the national system. The local emoluments of the schools in 1861
comprised $£ 34,342$ from payments by the children, and $£ 9,930$ from locar subscriptions.

Limit of object teaching.
re teacher who begins to instruct by means
objects follows nature. An appeal is made to of objects follows nature. An appeal is made to
the senses before the powers of reason are fully the senses before the powers of reason are fully
matured, and much is learned about the usees and qualities of things before the theory upon which mode of teaching is specially adapted to the young, as all teachers will agree who bave made
faithful trial of it. It is the medium through which the most information can be imparted and
the largest store of facts secured. The most the largest store of facts secured. The most
incredulous skeptic that professes to have confdence in this method would adopt it as only means of iastructing his infant child.
Dut it may be questioned whether object te

## THE CLOSE OF SCHOOL

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ing can accomplish all the results that are reait can secure any of them without a degree of practical हkill in the application of it: whic ould insure success by any method.
The mind shonld be informed, then strengthened and disciplined; as the body must have
material, but then is helpless without muscular trength and dexterity. Information of cours may be imparted while the mind is disciplining;
but there is a period in the education of oung were is a period in the education of the matter should be secondary to the ability to a ply the mind, and when the power to wield tain. The child whose instruction is confined to the mere illustration of plyssical phenomena, and merely, is apt to become the man of figures and statistics without the ability so to apply his
knowledge that it will become a power. The power of knowledge is not proportioned to the it is applied and the ability to push it to new A man may be able to tell the number of solthe history of the world. He may have the names of the commanders, the typography of the battle-fields, and many other interesting particalars, and yet he may be completely ignorant of
the philosophy of history, and understand no more about the questions at issue in those strug-
gles than if his attention had been directed les than if his attention had been directed to
computing the sands on the shores or leaves in the forest.
And so in cases without number; much ma be seen and remembered of which the causes and relations are not understood. There is an in
terest awakened in watching results which is no always sustained in tracing out causes. Object teaching reaches its limit when it presents the
fact; and hence it seems reasonable that, when acts are learned sufficient for the practical wants of life, there is need of severer discipline than
can be obtained by this method. In teaching by
ohe objects the mind is at once awakened and interhe learner. But practical men need the power to direct the mind to objects that are distasteful, to concentrate attention upon work which has
little in it that is inviting; they need accuracy, thrust the mind forward to efforts from which it naturally recoils. These are qualities that have
most distinguished men of power, and they are qualities that can be brought near to perfectio Schly by hard, ary digging and patient stuady. Scholars may be interested while they are not
profited; their enthasiasm may be excited while their minds ing, eren to the older portion of pupils, which
regard the interest excited rather than the disciregard the intere
pline acquired.
Because object teaching is adapted to the child,
it does not follow that it will meet the the adult; nor that it is to be pursued through the whole course of edncation, to the exclusion
of other methods, because it is applied with great

## Eturut Tupicy.

## battle song

Tre effect of a stirring song or tune is often baracter called "The Battle Cry of Freedom," which is described in one of our exchanges as of osst potent effect:
"In Grant's army it only needs to ${ }^{\text {boe }}$ started to be caught up from camp to camp, till it
spreads for miles over the wiole army. By order of a General commanding one division of the Army of the Cumberland, the Colonel of
each regiment is directed to start the 'Battle Cry' whonever the army goes into action, and
the effect of thousands of voices united upon the the effect
ohorus:
'The Unio
'The Union forever, burrah!' boys, hurrah!
Down with the traitor, up with the stah,
While we rall round the flag boss , rall
While we rally round the flag, boys, rally once again,
Shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom!? sescribed as awaken
perfectly indescribable.
$\because$ It is evident from its effect that this is one of the few songs not written 'to order,' but written bumber of thrilling circumstances under gheat popularity. When Gen. Blair's Brigade, that


tropical gale.
My Young Rural Friends:-While you are snug within your distant homes to-night, you
feel safe perhaps, and care little for the wind and rain.(perhaps sinow) without. But suppose you take a peep at my "Isthmus Home," and
then see how changed would be your thoughts and feelings could you be here with me just at
this time. The Tropics are almays visited with "November gales." One of these is paying us a visit
ust now, and such a gale I never witnessed be fore, nor even dreanied of. As you are not here to witness it, I must tell you about it.
About eight o'clock yesterday moraing the
ak began to grow dark and the wind to shift in different directions, betokening a storm. About hoot up from the Bay, (Navy Bay, on which this place is situated,) about half a mile from the shore, and as the air was clear I had a fine view
of it. Most of those who stood looking at it with me judged it to be $a$ mile. in. 'height, and so
I thought, for it seemed to extend up. to the very louds I can assure yju it was a very interest immense column of water rising into the air. I stood watching it for nearly half an hour, when it began to lessen in size, and in less than five
minutes entirely disappeared. Not so the gathring waves, for a slights squall now and then, shere thiy broke and splashed, covering the
whore with foam. By two oclock in the afternoon the sea had grown rough, and the heavy
swells, as they entered the .Bay, bade sailors swells, as they entered the .Bay, bade sailors
beware. Three o'clock came, and the storm "Christopher Columbus" slipped her anchors and put to sea to "ride out the gale." Some of the sailing vessels endeavored in vain to "drag
out"" from the whares and anchor in deep water. Others, after pulling a few rods from
shore, cast anchors, and by means of "chain ropes and hawsers," fastened themselves se-curely-ataching arope on one sier. Thus they
and on the other side to the piet.
"rode" during the remainder of the day and all "rode" during the remainder of the day and all The crews of the vessels have had a busy time
to-day, splicing eevered ropes and mending to-day, splicing
broken chais.
The "Christopher Columbus," in her endeavors to reach the sea, was driven back to the head fternoon the large steamer "Askalon," Capt Kidd, (not the man of "buccaneer" fame,) ar-
rived from Liverpool and cast double anchors out in the Bay. I wish you were here for a little
while, just to see the huge steamers, and the ships, barks and brigs rocking and tumbling
hidden from view for a moment, then rise up the after-part of a vessel will be hidden beneath the waives, while the bow is projected high in
the air. The "breakers" are rolling six feet tigh the air. The "breakers" are rolling six feet thigh
upon the beach in front of the "Washington the "Washington Hoase," flling the air with spray as they break
upon the shore. To-morow the storm will
reach its height-so the "Old Salts" say-and reach its height-so the "Old Salts" Eay-and
many fears for the vessels are expressed. I hope the storm wrill abate soon, for the steamer "North Star," from New York, on which I ex-
pect my woife, and also letters and papers from pect my wife, and also letters and papers from
home, is due to-morrow noon; but ip the gale continues she will make "Porto Bello," some
miles from here, and lay there till the weather miles from
clears up.
Although on shore, $I$ have not been altogether it was necessary for of the sea. This afternoon the "pier," or "upper wharf," to give some directions to the men at work there. The pier is about five feet above the water, and the car
track of the Panama Railroad extends to the track of the Panama Railroad extends to the
end of it. When I had passed about half way to the end of it, $I$ saw a tremendous way the rail of the cart at once and caught clear above the pier, and gave me a a thorough
drenching. Although I held tightl to the dranching. Although I held tightly to the rail,
the force of the water was so great that I the force of the water was so great that I came
very near being carried over. Had my strength failed me, I might, ere this hava been situated like JoNAE--in the "belly of a large fish." My umbrella disappeared, but as myname is plainly
marked on it, I shall seek information of its marked on it, I shall seek information of its
whereabouts from the next shark we catch from the "dock."
The waves and breakers are trying to imitate "Niagara" to-night, and I think they succeed
well. Good night.
E. $\mathbf{c}$.
P. S.-Nov. 12. The storm reached its heilight Mis morning, and soon began to abate. The
weather is clear this evening, and the sea quite calm, but no steamer from New Yorlc. Nov. 13. The "North Slar" arrived here at 7 ighteen hours on her passage from New York. But no Jennie. That's too bad! Well, I shall Capt Joun of the "North Star" has invited me to dine with him to-day on board his vessel. I shall accept IThink. Wouldn't yot'? Rememkindiy to all our friends, and believe me,
Yours, trily,

## your evenings, boys.

Great boys and little boys, here is a question our conenings? If your parents or guardians low you to go from home in the evening, where lo you go, and how is this time spent by you? Joseph Clark was as fine-looking and healthy lad as ever left the country to go into a city trong and his step quick. His master liked shooks, and said, "That boy will make somewhen Mr. He had been a clerk about six Josilus, His cheek grew pale, his eye hollow, and he always seemed sleepy. Mr. Abbott said nothing for awhile. Atlength, finding Joseph alone in
the counting-room one day, he asked him if he wa counting-room one day, he asked hell.
"Pretty well, sir," answered Jose Pretty well, sir," answered Joseph.
"You look sick of late," said Mr. Abbot "I have the headache sometimes," the young
nan said. "What gives you the headache?" asked the "I do not know as I know sir." Joseph blushed.
"As early as most of the boarders," he said. "And"
seph?"
"Oh,
ove, answered the young man, tears standing
his
"Joseph," said the old merchants "your chary depend upon the way you pass your evenings. ake my word for it, it is a ings that make or break him."

True wisdom is a thing very extraordinary. Happy are they that have it; and next to them, not those many that think they have it, but
hose few that are sensible of their own defects and imperfections, and know that fthey have it



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