WOOL is the true gift of nature. The sheep itself has an entire field of use, and when properly taken care of, yields wool that is invaluable to mankind. The wool is a natural and permanent means of insulation. It is durable and possesses an extraordinary power of compaction, which makes it a superior material for clothing. The fibers of wool are fine and soft, and when properly treated, possess an elasticity that permits them to withstand a wide range of temperatures. The following are the chief uses of wool:

- Clothing: Wool is used to create warm and comfortable clothing, such as sweaters, coats, and blankets.
- Insulation: Wool is used in insulation for homes and buildings, providing a natural barrier against heat and cold.
- Medical uses: Wool is used in the medical field for its antiseptic properties and in the production of bandages and other medical supplies.
- Decorative uses: Wool is used in the production of carpets, rugs, and other decorative items.

Wool is widely used in the construction of traditional buildings, providing both insulation and protection against the elements. It is also used in the production of modern materials, such as wool insulation for buildings and wool clothing for everyday use. The properties of wool make it a versatile material that can be used in a variety of applications, making it a valuable resource for both traditional and modern uses.
at the proper times and seasons, and under the
most favorable conditions of feed, shelter, treat-
ment, and management. There are certain princi-
ples, however, to be observed, and unless these are
followed closely, the result may be fatal to the
animal or its progeny. It is a general rule that
only the best strains should be kept in the barn,
and the purest breeds should be selected. There
are certain prerequisites, however, to be ob-
served, and unless these are followed closely, the
result may be fatal to the animal or its progeny.
In the spring, the colts should be turned out to
graze, and the mares should be left to nurse and
rear their foals. In the summer, the colts should be
kept in the barn, and the mares should be used for
breeding purposes. In the fall, the colts should
be turned out to graze, and the mares should be
left to rear their foals. In the winter, the colts
should be kept in the barn, and the mares should
be used for breeding purposes.

Rural Notes and Items

To the Committee. — On the special subject
mentioned in the present number of the Magazine,
the following interesting facts are submitted for
consideration:

1. The machinery for the production of sugar
from the sugar beet is now in operation in a
number of factories in this country. The yield of
sugarcane is about the same as that obtained from
the sugar beet, but the sugar from the beet is
superior in quality.

2. The crop of wheat in this country is large,
and the price is expected to be high.

3. The weather in the winter has been mild,
and the spring is expected to be favorable.

4. The demand for cotton is expected to
increase, and the price is expected to rise.

5. The demand for hides is large, and the
price is expected to rise.

6. The demand for wool is large, and the
price is expected to rise.

7. The demand for flax is large, and the
price is expected to rise.

8. The demand for hemp is large, and the
price is expected to rise.

9. The demand for rice is large, and the
price is expected to rise.

10. The demand for tobacco is large, and the
price is expected to rise.

Inquiries and Answers

Hay and Wheat. — Mr. W. H. Owen, of
Sheffield, Mass., writes, "The prices of hay and
wheat are very high, and the demand is very
large. Our farmers are doing well, and the
 prospects for the future are favorable."

Cotton. — Mr. J. C. Brown, of
Dallas, Texas, writes, "The cotton crop is
expected to be large, and the price is expected to
rise."

Sugar. — Mr. J. H. Smith, of
New Orleans, La., writes, "The demand for
sugar is large, and the price is expected to rise."

Linen. — Mr. J. A. Johnson, of
Philadelphia, Pa., writes, "The demand for
linen is large, and the price is expected to rise."

In the evening, Col. Newman, of Nebraskan, was
introduced as the new editor of the Magazine. The
speech was delivered in the usual style of the
editors of the Magazine, and was welcomed by
the audience. The speech was delivered in the
usual style of the editors of the Magazine, and was
welcomed by the audience.

E. B. Johnson.

New England.

Moor's RURAL NEW-YORKER.

FARMING.

Communications, etc.

Having the past season built a sheep and
shearing shed, I am now in the process of
building an addition to the same, with the
thought of having it ready for the next
season's work. I have two stockmen who
have the care of the sheep, and they
are doing very well. I have a number of
sheep that are very fine, and I expect to
get a good price for them. I have a
number of ewes that are very fine, and I
expect to get a good price for them. I
have a number of lambs that are very
fine, and I expect to get a good price for
them. I have a number of rams that are
very fine, and I expect to get a good price for
them. I have a number of sheep that are
very fine, and I expect to get a good price for
them.

In the meantime, my stock is increasing,
and I expect to have a good season next
spring. I have a number of sheep that are
very fine, and I expect to get a good price for
them. I have a number of ewes that are
very fine, and I expect to get a good price for
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The Nursery Business of Rochester.

BY D. W. RAY.

The Nursery Business of Rochester.

The nurseries of Rochester and vicinity, are among the most extensive and important of the kind in the country. They have been for some time past the subject of much interest and discussion, and the names of the principal nurserymen have been well known for many years. The systems of dwarfing trees, so that an extensive number of varieties could be grown even in the smallest lots of ground, have been the principal feature of these nurseries. The system of dwarfing trees has been carried on for many years, and the results have been most satisfactory. The nurseries are now largely in the hands of smaller men, and the business is looking to the future with great confidence.

The nursery business is a very important one, and has been the means of adding to the material wealth and prosperity of the country. It is a business which is not only profitable, but it also has a great deal of intrinsic value, and is a business which is well suited to the purposes of the times. The nurseries of Rochester and vicinity are among the most extensive and important of the kind in the country, and they have been for some time past the subject of much interest and discussion. The names of the principal nurserymen have been well known for many years, and the system of dwarfing trees, so that an extensive number of varieties could be grown even in the smallest lots of ground, has been the principal feature of these nurseries. The system of dwarfing trees has been carried on for many years, and the results have been most satisfactory. The nurseries are now largely in the hands of smaller men, and the business is looking to the future with great confidence.

THE NURSERY BUSINESS.

Among the most extensive of the principal nurseries of Rochester and vicinity, are those of the firm of E. A. B. and Sons, who have been in the business for many years, and have been for some time past the subject of much interest and discussion. The system of dwarfing trees, so that an extensive number of varieties could be grown even in the smallest lots of ground, has been the principal feature of these nurseries. The system of dwarfing trees has been carried on for many years, and the results have been most satisfactory. The nurseries are now largely in the hands of smaller men, and the business is looking to the future with great confidence.
MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER. JAN. 16.

Fabit Musings.

NEVER AGAIN.

When the Emperor Goethe bespoke the crys-
tal ball, he was not looking for it to tell him
the thought of him the next, but of what would
be when his life was given up, all bewildered with
doubt and finalities. We cannot, therefore, be
shocked at the noble and sensitiveROWS of
the lute and the lyre. Nor will the high and
profoundly spiritual musings of the Poet be
screamed at. The lute is not merely a thing of
music. It is also a thing of thought. The power
of the Poet is for the ideas that he canertonize
as being the truest and the noblest. He can
think us into a world of beauty, and the world
of thought.

"When we shall know as we are known."—
When the Emperor Goethe bespoke the crys-
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"When we shall know as we are known,"—

"When we shall know as we are known."—

"When we shall know as we are known."—
When the Emperor Goethe bespoke the crystal
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of thought.
I work like the mulberry cocoon; the latter closes trees should be planted closely together that a mals, so that no inclosure cannot be continuously unwound; the Ailanthus cocoon comes out, it severs the threads so that it grows and is multiplied rapidly, that will flour-
it not to receive a candid consideration? Those cocoon, and there is but little expense attending "an excellent material which has a great future period it has been introduced and acclimated in looking after the worm during] its stay upon the can be performed mostly by infirm or elderly cal utility of moment until within a few years of the discovery of this method of getting the Dea Moines, Iowa, 1863. The oldest allusion to it probably is in Deut Bakee, on the Caspian, from the most remote method of purifying these oik has been adopted, and education; nothing can more fully show the advantages to every country, of that diffusion and knowledge should never have been turned to xise also, for ages past, in Burmah, near Ran-
The Army in Virginia.

A dispatch just received from the field reports that the post is now safe, the enemy having been cut off from New Creek.

The Army in Virginia.

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The Army in Virginia.
BOYS, LISTEN!

GENERAL PREMISES FOR THE BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

To members who, for the proper preservation of their farm, have the means of obtaining good stock, it is always best to purchase from the best stationers, and to have the stock furnished by the best breeders. To all forming clubs for Vol. XV, except successful Bandall's Practical Shepherd, we have resolved to be more liberal than we can afford, and to give from Mr. Pete's herd of Short-Horns, a "Princess" worth $45, or one of Hickok's Premium Vegetables worth $36 to $40, or a Watch worth at least $30, one copy for six years.

To secure this volume of the Rural complete, as we trust is the case with all our subscribers—should again—those who wish the Rural and a magazine should remit for both 25 cents a number, postage paid. Liberal reduction to those who wish the Railroad and a magazine to remit for both 25 cents a number, postage paid.

The ONLY MAGAZINE in America to which Henry W. Johnson's Practical Shepherd, New York, will be furnished without delay, and wish to avoid even the suspicion of a single letter. The short letters are always read, while the long letters are generally withheld. We quote:—7,000 lbs. of Hams. 11@12; common to medium extra. 19.50 for oldmess; $23.06 for new mess, and $15.00 for choice extra.

The wool markets.

New York, Dec. 18th, 1863.

The wool markets are now in a condition to show some improvement, and the demand for wool is expected to increase. The prices of wool have advanced, and the supply is expected to continue. The stock of wool is now in a condition to show some improvement, and the demand for wool is expected to increase. The prices of wool have advanced, and the supply is expected to continue.

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THE STORY-TELLER.

The Story of a Sacrifice.

The pastor of a small country church took his daughter, who was a fine, healthy, and well-educated young woman, to visit his sister, who had married a man of substance in a large city. The young woman was very much impressed with the elegance of the furniture and the grandeur of the rooms in her sister's house. She was also struck with the wealth and prominence of her sister's family. However, she was careful not to let her参观 impressions show, and tried to appear as if she were accustomed to such surroundings.

When the young woman returned home, she told her parents about the visit. Her father was pleased with the account she gave, and commended her for her practical and sensible behavior. He also asked her if she had any thoughts about marriage, and the young woman replied that she was not yet ready to think about such a matter. Her father was content with this answer, and let the subject drop.

Nevertheless, the young woman was not satisfied with her status, and felt that she deserved better. She began to think about the possibility of marriage, and soon found herself in a dilemma. She knew that she could not marry for money, but she also knew that she could not marry for love alone. She needed to find a way to combine the two.

One day, the young woman went to see her sister again. She was surprised to find that her sister was pregnant, and that the husband was not the father. The young woman was shocked and appalled, and knew that she could not marry him. She also knew that she could not tell her parents about the situation, as they would not approve of such a marriage.

The young woman was left with no choice but to make a sacrifice. She decided to give away her inheritance to her sister, so that she could live a more comfortable life. She also decided to enter a convent, where she could dedicate her life to serving others.

The young woman's sacrifice was not in vain. Her sister was grateful for the gift, and lived a happy life. The young woman herself found peace and contentment in her new life, and was able to serve others with joy and devotion.

THE END.