

Vermont Farmer

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1877.

To the Patrons of the Vermont Farmer.

During nearly seven years, I have published the VERMONT FARMER, endeavoring to supply my patrons with a home agricultural journal that should preclude the necessity of sending out of the state for such papers. But while the kindly words of many patrons and the generous contributions to its columns by many gifted writers has been a source of pleasure, the limited circulation and advertising patronage bestowed upon any local paper, even in such an intelligent and progressive state as Vermont, renders it impossible to compete in variety of matter, in beauty of illustrations, in comprehensive market reports, or in the money and talent lavished upon the agricultural papers of immense circulations published for the country at large. I have found, too, by costly experience that it is impossible for a country paper, however ably and conscientiously conducted to give its subscribers as much value for their subscription money as one that has a broader field of patronage and a larger fund of cash and varied talent to draw from.

Desiring to deal fairly with my subscribers, I have done what I think they will consider a very liberal thing for them, in selling and transferring the whole subscription list and patronage of the VERMONT FARMER to the AMERICAN CULTIVATOR of Boston, an eight-page illustrated weekly paper that stands deservedly at the head of the agricultural press of America; a paper with a circulation nearly ten times larger than that of the FARMER in the days of its greatest prosperity; one that spends on each weekly issue ten times the money that any country paper can afford to, and employs an editorial staff, reporters and correspondents, unsurpassed in ability, energy and knowledge of public needs. In making choice of the AMERICAN CULTIVATOR as the paper to which I most desired to transfer the list of the FARMER, I also had in mind the fact that the number of Vermonters already taking that paper is much larger than the subscription list in this state of any other agricultural paper, and hence believed the AMERICAN CULTIVATOR would be the natural choice of the larger portion of the FARMER subscribers. Upon receiving a copy of the CULTIVATOR I am sure the friends of the FARMER will heartily sanction the choice.

The AMERICAN CULTIVATOR will be furnished free to all subscribers who have paid for the FARMER in advance until the time such subscription expires. One copy of the issue of May 19 will be sent free to each subscriber to the FARMER and as this issue is the last number of the VERMONT FARMER every subscriber will receive the AMERICAN CULTIVATOR in its stead as long as he may wish to continue it.

The undersigned respectfully desires your careful examination and cordial reception and support of the CULTIVATOR, fully believing that you will be satisfied with the change and in making the above announcement desires to add that he will continue his connection with the combined issue and hopes to meet many of his old friends and subscribers personally during the coming season.

ROYAL CUMMINGS, To the Subscribers of the Vermont Farmer.

Having made arrangements to publish the VERMONT FARMER in connection with the AMERICAN CULTIVATOR, and to supply newspapers free to all those who have paid for the FARMER in advance until the expiration of such subscriptions, we desire that all subscribers may carefully examine our issue dated May 19, which has been sent free to them, and in future continue to receive the AMERICAN CULTIVATOR as their standard agricultural and family paper.

Since we already have a larger number of subscribers in Vermont than in any other state, we feel that our previous efforts have been appreciated, and we can only promise renewed exertions in making a paper worthy the enterprise and intelligence of Vermont agriculturists.

We desire to call special attention to a few leading facts regarding the AMERICAN CULTIVATOR. It is the largest weekly agricultural paper in America and contains the greatest variety of valuable matter. Each number is handsomely illustrated, and no pains are spared to stamp each issue with typographical excellence.

In addition to its agricultural department, a vast amount of valuable reading matter is presented for the family circle, the ladies and the young, making it a welcome guest to every household. Its market reports constitute the most important feature of the paper and are admitted by all to be the most complete, trustworthy and comprehensive published in any paper. In these days of rapid fluctuations in the prices of produce such reports are worth to any farmer the whole cost of the paper.

As the best evidence, not only of our intention but of our performance is in the paper itself, we hope for a careful reading and a continuance of the same generous patronage so long bestowed upon the VERMONT FARMER, and we shall continue sending the consolidated paper to the address of each subscriber unless properly requested to discontinue the same. Very respectfully, THE AMERICAN CULTIVATOR.

All payments of subscriptions to the VERMONT FARMER should hereafter be sent to Boston, addressed as follows: "VERMONT FARMER, care of the AMERICAN CULTIVATOR." All arrears of the VERMONT FARMER are \$2 per year. The price of the AMERICAN CULTIVATOR which our subscribers will receive in place of the FARMER after this week, is \$2.00 a year when paid in advance, or \$2.50 per year when paid toward the end of the year, so that a remittance of \$4 will pay a year's arrears on the FARMER and a year's advance for the CULTIVATOR.

Protection to Fish and Game.

Under the provisions of our new game law, most of the trout brooks are being placed. And for the first time in the history of the state some well-defined and intelligent action is being taken to replenish our streams, and to make cheap one of the most delicious and now most expensive articles of diet. Of course the new law is, to a greater or less extent, an experiment, and works hardy in a few cases. Yet the result which is sought to be obtained is so obviously desirable, that we think all will concede the propriety of at least a trial in this direction.

And while efforts are being made to replenish our streams, we are placed to learn that in some sections of the state at least, the state associations and game clubs are also moving in the matter of restocking the mountain lands of Vermont with deer. The law in regard to their protection is very stringent, and as the clubs are at a considerable expense in the matter, it is safe to say that they will prosecute all violations of the law with the greatest vigor. We quote from the law: "It shall not be lawful to pursue, take, kill or destroy any wild deer in this state, from after the passage of this act, until the first day of September, 1880. And if any person, during said period, shall pursue, take, kill or destroy within this state, any wild deer, or shall have in his possession any wild deer or part thereof taken or killed, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars for each and every deer so killed, taken, destroyed, or had in possession. And the possession of the deer or the meat or hide or any part thereof of any wild deer, by any person in this state, charged with any of the offenses mentioned in this section shall be presumptive evidence that the person so in possession said meat, hide or part thereof, is guilty of said offense. It shall be lawful for any person to kill any dog found pursuing any wild deer in this state, during the period named in the third section of this act, provided such dog be killed while in the actual pursuit of deer."

During the past few years many deer have been killed in the northeast part of the state, and some outrageous cases of wanton destruction are reported. We trust that the proper authorities will see that such cases are not repeated, or if they are, that some terrible examples are made of the perpetrators. It is a hundred-fold easier to restock our hills where deer are to be found at the present time, than to exterminate those which we possess, and then have to import them from other sections of the country for that purpose. A word to the wise should be sufficient, and the unwise should be made to pay for their folly.—Montpelier Watchman.

Increase of Business. There can be no doubt that the volume of business in the country is steadily rising. In the first place, the internal revenue, by which the English are accustomed to gauge the condition of the people, is steadily rising. It is now said, however, and by intelligent men, that if Russia threatens to break through into the Mediterranean and to throw herself upon the English line of communication with India, England will eagerly go to war. The "sentimental" and "humanitarian" and "Christian" feeling will be swept away by the national feeling, and England will fight Russia for her Eastern empire as zealously as she ever fought France. It is asserted that Mr. Gladstone himself does not appear to trust the feeling in which he appeals, and that if he were really in earnest, he would attempt the overthrow of the Disraeli Administration. But that it would come to this, should the war be no doubt. Then we should see precisely the force of conflicting sentiments in England. Certainly it would be an extraordinary spectacle, that of Protestant England, led by a descendant of Spanish Jews, allied with Roman Catholic states to protect Mohammedan oppression of Christians.—Boston Journal.

PUBLIC OPINION. It is our purpose in this column to give each week extracts from the various papers of the day, showing the feeling of the public mind on subjects of general interest, and to give the opinions of our contributors on those subjects which are of special interest to our readers.

Gail Hamilton has not yet come to the question of civil service, but her idea seems to be that because Mr. Blaine is slandered and was not nominated there is no such thing as a civil-service reform. Perhaps, however, her covert purpose is to destroy Mr. Blaine's political prospects.—Hartford Courant.

The fact is, that Mr. Douglas is in no sense of the word a representative colored man. His dark skin was a god-send to him in more senses than one. He has traded upon it traveled upon it.—Philadelphia Times.

We do not believe there is a single state officer in Iowa supporting the president's policy. We know, from our own knowledge, that a majority of them are decidedly opposed to it, and that they are outspoken in their opinion in regard to it. Of the Iowa congressmen several of them we know are in favor of the president's policy, but we know that our senators have the gravest of apprehensions in regard to it and great distrust of it.—Iowa State Register.

The Cincinnati Times pounces upon a sentence in one of our editorials, to the effect that some of the presidents have left sons and heirs. It is a very curious and amusing thing to see the Times ask what is the matter with the four generations of the Adams family. There should have been a foot note to our article stating that the Adamses are an exception to all rules in this country. Still we have allowed to nominate Mr. Charles Francis Adams, and to name him president.—Cincinnati Commercial.

"The solid South" is no longer a political myth—it is a stern, political reality. The democrats of the section referred to are arrogant in their power, and intend to make their strength felt. It remains with the American people to determine whether they shall succor or be forever defeated—it remains for honest, law-abiding freemen of all parties in this free land to answer what must now be regarded as the question of the hour: Is the American republic to be ruled by Wade Hampton and John Kelly—or by the League of Rufians of the South and their allies in Tammany Hall?—Howard Carroll in New York Times.

Turkey and Russia are both large consumers of cotton goods.

During the Crimean war our exports were large, but prices ranged higher during the three years 1853-5 than in 1852. With the current economic and improvements in culture, we doubt not the South will be able to meet the crisis, if it should prove to be one, without material detriment from her prosperity.—Springfield Republican.

Possibilities of the War.

The Turkish war must for a long time be regarded everywhere with profound interest. Private expressions of opinion from Europe, and some of the English papers, show an apprehension of a general complication. There are great preparations in England, and great excitements everywhere. The question which excites apprehension and expectation is whether Russia intends territorial conquest, whether the Czar really means to try for Constantinople and the Mediterranean. It is observed that in his manifest he said nothing on this point. But the Grand Duke Nicholas, in his address to the army, announced distinctly that the Russians did not march for conquest. Yet every quibble in every case in Europe asks, with a knowing shake of the head, "That is all very well; but how does Russia mean to pay herself for the expense of the war?" Her ostensible object is the protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte. In the Conference she stated what arrangements would be necessary. If, now, after hard fighting and immense loss, Turkey offers, as a condition of peace, the arrangement which she refused at the conference, is Russia likely to accept it? Will she not naturally say that Turkey has obliged her to lose large numbers of men and enormous treasure in order to persuade Turkey that she could do no better, and that as Russia has now shown that she was in the right, she must be paid for her trouble and expense?

This is but reasonable. The guarantee of protection for the Christians which would have been satisfactory before the war, will not satisfy after. The eternal tale of the Sibyllian books will be repeated. What would the further proposition probably be but Russian protection of the principalities? And what, in turn, would be but the advance of Russia to the Balkan? All this is not only possible, but probable, and it is the perception of it which is filling up the English regiments and setting the British dockyards humming. This is something also which Austria could not favor. It was the suspicion of such Russian designs that prompted the secret treaty for Turkish protection, between Austria, England and France, after the Treaty of Paris. The practical result would then apparently be the active co-operation of England, Austria, and Turkey, while France held Germany passive.

On the other hand, there is to be considered the force of the feeling in England which is represented by Mr. Gladstone. Thus far it has practically restrained the government, which has notified Turkey that, under existing circumstances, she must not expect British aid. It is now said, however, and by intelligent men, that if Russia threatens to break through into the Mediterranean and to throw herself upon the English line of communication with India, England will eagerly go to war. The "sentimental" and "humanitarian" and "Christian" feeling will be swept away by the national feeling, and England will fight Russia for her Eastern empire as zealously as she ever fought France. It is asserted that Mr. Gladstone himself does not appear to trust the feeling in which he appeals, and that if he were really in earnest, he would attempt the overthrow of the Disraeli Administration. But that it would come to this, should the war be no doubt. Then we should see precisely the force of conflicting sentiments in England. Certainly it would be an extraordinary spectacle, that of Protestant England, led by a descendant of Spanish Jews, allied with Roman Catholic states to protect Mohammedan oppression of Christians.—Boston Journal.

Speaking for the South, we say that there is nobody here, who has any sense, who is opposed to equal rights to all, by which we mean the right of free political opinion, and protection under the law, regardless of what those opinions may be, and the right of every citizen to vote for whom he pleases. The opposition in the South to the constitutional amendment has been chiefly prompted by the misconstruction of the laws created under them, in controlling elections, and to the amendments themselves.—New Orleans Times.

GENERAL NEWS. Governor Rice of Massachusetts has vetoed the Local Option bill and the Senate sustained the veto.

The town of Equique, Peru, was destroyed by an earthquake on Thursday, the 10th inst. The long looked for steamer City of Bristol, she was broken her shaft April 23rd, and proceeded under sail. She is expected to reach her destination this week.

It is alleged that New York speculators have already swindled the Government out of \$12,000,000 on newspaper advertising contracts.

To aid him in breaking off the habit of tobacco-chewing, an Oonodaga county (N. Y.) man had all his teeth extracted.

West Lippin, N. H., has a case of syphilis discovered. A young lady suddenly disappeared a week ago, and has not been heard from since.

A Swedish Lutheran college at St. Peter, Minn., has just closed its first year with a satisfactory examination; it has been attended during a part or the whole of the year by 41 young men and 4 young women.

The 10th annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce occurred at Delmonico's Monday night. Among the distinguished guests were President Hayes, William Cullen Bryant, William M. Evarts, Rev. Richard Storr, D. D., ex-Gov. Hoffman, Gen. Schurz, Gen. Sherman, Major H. H. Hancock, John Jay, and Commodore Nicholson. U. S. N. Addresses were made by President Hayes, William M. Evarts, Carl Schurz and others.

There was a disastrous fire at St. Stephens, N. C., Monday afternoon, involving a loss of \$200,000.

The Rochester Paper Company's factories in Rochester, N. Y., were burned Monday night, involving a loss of \$1,000,000.

A \$100,000 fire occurred Monday morning at Stevens Point, Wis.

The Globe Insurance Company of Boston after an existence of eighteen months, has decided to wind up its affairs on account of hard times. It is believed the stockholders will receive about 90 per cent of their investments.

A party of traps captured an Erie railroad train between Hudson, N. J., last week, and it was only after a lively battle that the train-bands recovered possession.

Women journalists are said to be more numerous in Philadelphia than any other city in the country. About every daily in the city has one or more of its staff.

A collision occurred Monday afternoon on the Boston and Maine Railway at South Lee, involving a freight train. One tender and a box car loaded with flour were wrecked. No one was injured.

maintaining order and reopening the southern states to immigration and progress.

—New Orleans Commercial Gazette. The press of this day has a duty in the premises. It is, on the receipt of credible intelligence of vice and crime, to not merely publish the facts, but to call on the officers of the law to take cognizance of the facts, and to go forward and develop such evidence as will lead to the conviction of the criminal parties. It is not the duty of the press to search out legal evidence, or even to give the names of its informants, if in doing so it betrays confidence.—Pittsburg (Pa.) Commercial Gazette.

It begins to look as though some troops would be necessary to suppress the rebellion which has broken out in Iowa. A few postmasters, however, judiciously distributed may accomplish the purpose.—Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Hayes will look out presently how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a dozen of us talking about the "Rocketer" (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle. The Ohio Assembly having adjourned, Illinois and Massachusetts are left in the legislative field, sole competitors for the honor of achieving the longest pay-roll for the least amount of work. The Illinois sag will lead the dark bay state.—Chicago Times.

We trust that President Hayes will soon promulgate a plan for the reform of the courts which will be sufficiently thorough and comprehensive to command public respect, and that it will be made apparent that the delay in its adoption has been due to occupation with other matters, rather than to spacially or triumphal influences. It is certainly a matter of regret that the Conference she stated what arrangements would be necessary. If, now, after hard fighting and immense loss, Turkey offers, as a condition of peace, the arrangement which she refused at the conference, is Russia likely to accept it? Will she not naturally say that Turkey has obliged her to lose large numbers of men and enormous treasure in order to persuade Turkey that she could do no better, and that as Russia has now shown that she was in the right, she must be paid for her trouble and expense?

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A trunk containing from \$18,000 to \$20,000 worth of jewelry was stolen from the cars between Worcester and New York Saturday night.

The thieves entered the baggage car and transferred the check from the trunk to an old black bag, and left the jewelry man in the lurch. It is alleged that the poor widow of one of Custer's lieutenants was appointed postmistress at Highland Falls, N. Y., but that her commission was withheld by the Postmaster General, and finally given to a wealthy resident of the village.

A young married man in Manchester, N. H., and a young woman he was speaking to on the street last Saturday evening, were arrested by an unknown female, who disappeared in the darkness.

The town of Clarkburg, Mrs. is agitated over the alleged discovery of a financial irregularity on the part of town officials, amounting to several thousands of dollars. The reply of the United States department to the formal notification by Turkey of the existence of war between the two countries, is that the effect of the United States will continue to occupy a strictly neutral position toward the belligerents. A similar reply will be furnished Russia, which has communicated like information. Mr. Baker, minister to Russia, will return to St. Petersburg toward the end of this month.

A tidal wave five feet high came rushing ashore from Lake Erie at Port Stanley, Ont., at five yesterday morning, accompanied by a loud hissing noise. The wave lasted but a few minutes, and as quickly receded; it was followed at intervals for an hour by waves a foot or more high. There was very little wind, and the sea, the lake in general being almost calm.

About the hardest luck with lawyers we ever heard of was that which recently befell a Louisiana lady. We was found to have a \$100 bill, and was not unreasonably arrested on suspicion of having stolen it. He got a lawyer to defend him, and proved that it was his own money, but the lawyer cost him \$20 of the sum for his services, which made the negro so mad that he left the whole with him.

Prof. Riley of the entomological commission reports that there is no danger this year in Texas and Kansas from grasshoppers, as their eggs were hatched and their parents have been killed by the cold, rainy weather. There are belts of country where the eggs have not all hatched as yet, but the hoppers will not be so dangerous even when they do hatch as heretofore, as they will congregate in small areas, and farmers can destroy them by watchfulness and perseverance.

There were three deaths under one umbrella at Newburg, N. C., on the last Sunday evening in April. At the close of the service at the colored Bethel church a thunder-storm passed over the town, and two young girls took refuge under a colored brother's umbrella, which had a stout ridge. The wind blew a whirl flash, and in an instant there were three lifeless bodies prostrate on the sidewalk. The cover of the umbrella was partly buried.

A curious phenomenon occurred at Apinawa on the Isthmus lately. The beach at that point was found one morning covered with a fine sand, which was a deposit of a reddish-brown color—something resembling broad iron ore—stretched along the limits of a peculiar, flat, shapless sort of jelly-like, smaller than the hand, rounded in shape, with a slightly raised rim, and which would seem to be fore and aft over the back. The next day all the bright coral had faded out, and the gelatinous deposit, although giving out a strong, unpleasant odor, dried up and soon disappeared.

Eastern Farming. Col. Waring, in his paper in the Atlantic Monthly, does not give any artificial coloring to the "Life Work of the Eastern Farmer," but on the whole makes that avocation about as attractive as the average of those who make it a study. He is a man who strives to plan and economize to get his daily bread. The labor is hard, but on the whole Col. Waring concludes that it may be as safely relied upon to give as certain returns as any other. The writer treats the life of the farmer in a manner which will entirely dispel the notion of an idea which was quite prevalent years ago, which was that any man who had muscle and endurance could manage a farm. The writer of the interesting article referred to demonstrates that to be successful in New England agriculture a man must possess a good share of the practical, sound sense which is essential to success in other vocations. In short, the farmer ought to have the best quality of brains. In treatment, the writer thinks that it is the isolation of the farm life, the dead-level, so to speak, in which he and his family move more than the severe toil, makes it forbidding. If some means could be devised to make the country farm life more social, Col. Waring thinks that the occupation would become more attractive to the young.

By this end, he recommends the system which prevails in Europe where people engaged in agriculture live in little villages and go out to till their acres. He admits that this system has its disadvantages, and expresses doubts as to whether it would be applicable to this country. The little village of a half-dozen farmers' houses and the help which they would need, would constitute a community where all the advantages of a New England village would be available. The farmers could associate and economize by the introduction of co-operation. By this they could obtain the services of a half-dozen with little additional labor. The good result of this co-operation has already made itself manifest in the cheese factories which have sprung up so rapidly in some sections of New England. The village life, the writer thinks that it is the intercourse which the isolation of the country farm prevents. This, Col. Waring believes, would remove the one feature of farm life which, more than any other, seems to make it repulsive to the young man and young woman.

Superstition in Pennsylvania.—A woman committed suicide in Somerset county, a few weeks since. While a grave was preparing for her in a public cemetery, several men came forward and objected to her burial because the place would be haunted, all these idols being imbued with the fear of a post-mortem apparition. The body was buried in the "spook" could be finally interred, and the husband of the unfortunate lady was compelled to bury her on a spot set apart on his farm. The circumstances became generally known, and some kind-hearted neighbors, who don't take much stock in the "spook" could be finally buried it in the place which had been selected previous to shuffling off. Then the superstitious people got violent. One of them who appeared to have dabbled in the art of astrology, or mystical lore, made a calculation to the effect that three hundred years must elapse before the "spook" could be finally quieted, and so great was the feeling in the matter that the gentlemen in charge of the cemetery has been notified to remove the body inside of ten days, or abide the consequences.

PROFANE.—The Rev. minister is rather quiet with a little more of the operators. He is a man of a few words, but has a fair demand for the trade and good conversation. He is a man of a few words, but has a fair demand for the trade and good conversation. He is a man of a few words, but has a fair demand for the trade and good conversation.

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A new species of cotton plant has been recently discovered in Egypt, which promises to produce remarkable results.

Its value is in its remarkable productiveness. Eight acres of this cotton, which was cultivated by the English engineer of one of the viceroys' great sugar plantations, produced 20,000 pounds of seed cotton. This gentleman says that "on the best lands of the American cotton belt the yield would not be less than five times the quantity grown from the ordinary seed." It describes it as growing to the height of six feet, and having a straight vertical main stem, with few branches and sparsely leaved. Seventy bolls, of larger size than an ordinary cotton plant, is not a remarkable number for a single branch to bear. He planted the stocks from which the results mentioned were attained, half a yard apart. The season which suits it best is a spring sowing, and with showers of irrigation that the plant may receive a good first growth. Then a summer with bright, hot days, and nights cooler, with moist evaporation and heavy dews. The Egyptian autumn, which is dry, permits the fullest time for the maturity and gathering of the crop. The viceroy has used every precaution to prevent the seeds from being exported, as he desires to retain so valuable a plant exclusively in his own dominion. Where the new plant originated is not known. It is thought to have first been brought down the Nile from some of the cotton-producing countries of Africa, lying under the equator.

The seed is worth in Egypt fifty cents per pound, and will not sell at all for exportation.

ALBION, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1876. We have by actual count over fifty different preparations for cough, including all standard medicines, and a great many others, which we have sold at half price for the last two years. We have sold Hales' Universal Cough Syrup for five years. With no newspaper advertising this remedy has had a sale larger than any other. It sells steadily, and maintains itself, not our customers are in its favor, as a safe and efficient medicine of its kind.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 25, 1876. The reason of the great popularity of this remedy, is that it always performs in the most satisfactory manner all that is advertised for. It is cheap and best. You can't take this medicine and cough. Sold by Dr. Randall.

It has stood the test. For invalids and children, a popular substitute for the most popular of all remedies, is the most perfect. It is a safe and efficient medicine of its kind.

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VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES: 127 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1876. Dear Sir—From personal knowledge by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those who have used