

At Our Post Again.

For six weeks past we have been giving our personal attention on the farm, planting. During that time we have planted in the way of trees and tree seed, as follows: 225,000 apple grafts, 10,000 cherry grafts, 5000 pear grafts, 50,000 grape cuttings, 10,000 one year old grape vines, 20,000 currants, 50,000 one year old sugar maple, 20,000 soft maple, 10,000 ash leaved maple, 4,000 one year old chestnuts, 175,000 evergreens from six to eighteen inches high, 8,000 European larch, 2,000 mountain ash, 2,000 blackberries, 10,000 willow cuttings for wind breaks, four bushels apple seed, half bushel pear seed, four bushels ash leaved maple seed, half bushel sugar maple seed, half bushel beech seed, half bushel Norway maple seed, fourth bushel buck thorn seed, ten bushels osage seed, one bushel ash seed, four miles osage hedge, half mile holly, beech hedge, and two hundred young beech and sassafras trees. In orchard, 1000 pear trees, 500 apple, 500 crab apples in variety, 400 Early Richmond cherries, and 1000 budded peach trees. Also, 125 different varieties of potatoes.

We have taken great pains, given personal attention, and flatter ourselves that we have a good stand in all that we have planted.

We are pleased to know of Judge O. P. Mason's encouragement in his efforts to introduce new stock into Nebraska. He sold, recently, two of his yearling colts, out of his "Glencoe" home, for two hundred dollars each, to a gentleman who takes them to New York.

The farmers in this county never had more flattering prospects. Every thing planted this spring looks unusually well. A good stand in all crops, and growing finely. What rains we have had, have fallen slowly, giving the ground the whole benefit.

Letter from a Lady Farmer. The following is from a lady friend of ours, who has recently turned her attention to farming. It was not written for publication, but as it contains some good points, we take the liberty of extracting from it, suppressing names.

MAPLE GROVE, NEB., May 21, 1870. We have been living here three weeks, and it seems fully six months. I feel convinced that farming is not my calling; I like best, however, with my husband, to take the best I can. He thinks it awful! I am eight miles from any post-office, and I seem to be in a remote spot. We will have a change in that respect soon, for H. is desirous to purchase the place on the corner of our farm, and she will be P. M. and I will be a lady farmer. Jones did when first P. M. of Omaha; need not her best, but carry her letters in her hat. Tell Mrs. W. that we are not waiting our best clothes now! Mr. W. and I came on Thursday, bringing from Iowa about forty head of cattle, and a wagon load of pigs, chickens, turkeys, and two little black and tan pups. When the wagon arrived I climbed into it to see what was there, and I found a new milk bucket, and one pig in the new milk pail!

Horticulture. Our Horticultural friends at Omaha are up and doing, in regard to the coming meeting of the State Horticultural Society, at that place. The following communication is from JAMES A. PINE, Secretary of the State Gardeners' Association, and which we find in the Omaha Republican. There'll be a good time we'll warrant!

OMAHA, May 24, 1870. Editor Republican:—You are aware that the State Horticultural Society, of which the Hon. J. H. Masters is President, and Robert Furnas Secretary, contemplate holding a meeting here in June, at which they desire to have as large a display of fruit, flowers and vegetables as possible. For the honor of North Platte, and the honor and dignity of Douglas County, for the honor, the liberality and the enterprise of Omaha, it is to be hoped the citizens will take hold and help make a display worthy of themselves of the place and of the cause. Omaha can boast of quite a number of gentlemen, amateur florists and horticulturists, whose private grounds show their good taste and good sense, in employing a portion of their means in beautifying their homes, and developing a love for the pure and lovely. Gentlemen, we want your assistance. You, as such as any one, will be benefited in the creating, arousing and turning the minds and hearts of the community in this direction.

The Gardeners' Association in this direction, will be the middle of June or after. In addition let me add that there will be a meeting of the Gardeners' Association Saturday afternoon, May 28, at 4 o'clock, in the rooms of the Central Union-Agriculturists. Let your friends interested in the meeting of the State Horticultural Society, attend and assist in maturing plans for action.

Stay in the Country. The frequent letters we receive from young men in the country, about coming to the city, and asking relative to the chances of employment, advancement, etc., constrain us to say with emphasis, Stay in the Country! And this advisory advice is founded upon some actual knowledge of both country and city life and vocations—the health and competence which the one ensures, and the uncertainties, disappointments and failures attending the other. Our cities are over crowded, and the present is a most unfavorable period to change from country to town

life and occupations, even if such is ever advisable. In New York City alone, tens of thousands of inefficient and unskillful people are out of employment, or only living from hand to mouth; and the times are such that those who depend upon occupation in stores, offices and manufacturing, are becoming more and more discouraging. Many who have families dependent upon their labor for support are wisely removing to the country—and not a trifling shrewdness and foresight by purchasing small farms, or landed estates for their sons, with a view of placing them beyond the temptations and chances of city life and speculation. And we believe there are at least a quarter-million of people in this city who would materially better their condition by going into the country, on farms, or to new and growing towns in the West, South, etc., where land is cheap and fertile, and labor in demand and well rewarded.

Young men, and especially farmers' sons, who are looking city-ward, should carefully consider the chances of success, which, at the best, are poor indeed, as they possess superior capabilities, and ponder well the life-long consequences, of a change from country to city life and occupations. Those looking for employment in newspaper offices, either as clerks or brain workers, as are many who write us, are particularly cautioned to look before they leap in the tempting but laborious whirlpool of journalism. For in this, as in many other professions or trades, there is little or no room—except one brilliant success like that of Greeley or Raymond, there are a thousand single failures—failures that not only render their aspirants and families both destitute and miserable. An advertisement for once by a student and scores of city residents, qualified by long practice to occupy the position; hence how poor the chances of an experienced countryman, unless he possesses superior capacity, or is backed by influential friends, and the latter can only aid him in starting, for persistent labor, and decided brain power are requisite to achieve even a moderate success in a field so well filled with active competitors.

Let us cite to a case in point. On removing the principle office of the Herald to New York, we advertised in a morning paper for an experienced book-keeper—one thoroughly conversant with the newspaper business, etc. Before five o'clock the same day we had received four or five applications for the position! Many of these were from men who had been in business and had failed; men formerly well-to-do, if not rich, but now poor, with educated and refined families to support, and that too, in a city where to live decent requires hard and well remunerated labor, or a surplus of means.

And what is true, in regard to Journalism, is, to a great extent, true concerning other professions and branches of business—for nearly all the so-called, respectable city avenues for competence, fortune or fame, are filled with industrious, ambitious and persistent aspirants and competitors. Hence the chances to become Stewart and Vanocers, or Harpers, and Appletons are indeed few and far between. Better far, try Agriculture, which is truly the most honorable and useful, as it is the most natural and the most profitable. Yes, stay in the country, and avoid the lottery-like change to city life, and from out to sedentary employment. Remember how few—ah! how very few in business, and how few in agriculture, and retaining wealth and position, the many fail of securing even a competency, while thousands who began life with high hopes and brilliant prospects, annually die in poverty and obscurity. Bear in mind also that the farm is the nursery of health, virtue and contentment, and that it guarantees competence and wealth, while the city with its avocations, associations and temptations, injures the health, corrupts the morals, and not infrequently leads to bankruptcy in each, conscience and respectability. Avoid the turmoil of the poisonous town by turning in the tranquil, pure, invigorating, life-giving, and sustaining country. We verily believe that, as a general rule, every young man who leaves the farm for the counter, desk, physic or law, forsakes a certainty for an uncertainty, and as to the extent of that uncertainty, let the following thousands of our large cities answer.

For the above and other cogent reasons, we earnestly reiterate Stay in the country.—Rural New Yorker.

Hard Times and their Remedy.

Hard times are now in order. Everybody is in debt. The farmer is in debt to the country merchant and other farmers; the country merchant to the city merchant; he to the eastern merchant, and he to the European merchant. Is there no remedy for this state of things? Is this country always to represent a huge slave plantation, with capital as the master, the farmer as the field hand, the city laborer as the house servant?

There is not a set of men in the Union of equal calibre, and stability of character, that is so hard worked, so coarsely fed, clothed and housed, so poorly paid, and that makes so few complaints as the farmer. He begins his hard toil by the first tint in the eastern sky, and too often the darkness finds his day's labor still unfinished. It is no common thing to hear men say: "I am disgusted with farming, I would sell out to-morrow if I could get a buyer." I own the farm for a farmer's life, but the truth had better be told.

Farming don't pay. We may talk till we are dumb about making farming attractive and pleasant, but just so long as farmers and makers' wives are to be made beasts of burden for life, and receive in return such comforts as a city journeyman mechanic would despise, so long will farming be anything but attractive. Is there any remedy for this state of things? The current answer of writers on agriculture will be, "employ more labor, cultivate better, trouble your crops." Suppose you do, what then? Increase the amount of wheat and you are in a worse condition than before; the same of wool and of any crop. Contradictory as it may seem, the more you have, the worse you are off. Localities may have good crops, and do well provided enough others fail, but it is often maintained that all may have big crops and do well. What is to prevent the agricultural products of this country from being in the same condition as the wheat crop? The cities want bread cheap. The city press works for it, eternally crying down with the price of agricultural products, that they may feel their paupers at lower prices, regardless of what it costs the farmers.

this desirable end? By abolishing the law for the collection of debts, and the law for the collection of interest, the eastern merchants can force every bushel of grain out of the country at their own price, and leave the farmer in debt for years to come. Abolish the law for the collection of debt, and in five years the country will owe them nothing. Abolishing this law would make commerce a blessing instead of a curse. When farmers are out of debt they can say to the cities, "if you can't afford to pay our prices to feed your mechanics and manufacturers, send them out of the country, and we will be charging them, and if they don't charge us no more than they have to, we will be benefited as much as they."

We only propose to abolish an unjust law, and carry out the principle that was started years ago, by good men, when they abolished imprisonment for debt. No honest man will oppose this. No honest man will say pay us you go. Honest and prudent men will see that this stopping running in debt will be a great benefit to the country, and put a stop to over importing. The question of tariffs and free trade would be things of the past. Foreign labor could not compete with our labor when placed on a level.

With the vast numbers of non-producers unloaded from our shoulders, we would not need to work more than was necessary and our give more for it. For in this, as in many other professions or trades, there is little or no room—except one brilliant success like that of Greeley or Raymond, there are a thousand single failures—failures that not only render their aspirants and families both destitute and miserable. An advertisement for once by a student and scores of city residents, qualified by long practice to occupy the position; hence how poor the chances of an experienced countryman, unless he possesses superior capacity, or is backed by influential friends, and the latter can only aid him in starting, for persistent labor, and decided brain power are requisite to achieve even a moderate success in a field so well filled with active competitors.

Corn and Hogs.

From carefully conducted experiments by different persons, it has been ascertained that one bushel of corn will make a little over 100 pounds of pork—gross. Taking this result as a basis, the following deductions are made, which all our farmers would do well to lay up for a convenient reference. That: When corn costs 12 1/2 cents per bushel, pork costs 14 cents per bushel. When corn costs 11 cents per bushel, pork costs 13 cents per bushel. When corn costs 10 cents per bushel, pork costs 12 cents per bushel. When corn costs 9 cents per bushel, pork costs 11 cents per bushel. When corn costs 8 cents per bushel, pork costs 10 cents per bushel. When corn costs 7 cents per bushel, pork costs 9 cents per bushel. When corn costs 6 cents per bushel, pork costs 8 cents per bushel. When corn costs 5 cents per bushel, pork costs 7 cents per bushel. When corn costs 4 cents per bushel, pork costs 6 cents per bushel. When corn costs 3 cents per bushel, pork costs 5 cents per bushel. When corn costs 2 cents per bushel, pork costs 4 cents per bushel. When corn costs 1 cent per bushel, pork costs 3 cents per bushel.

Good Farming Implements are the basis of success in making the farm pay. Without these, though the soil and climate are favorable, farming in the nineteenth century cannot be made profitable, as the farmer is annually expending more than he produces most successfully, with the least labor, in the greatest quantity, on a given amount of land. The first requisite to farming is a good plow, one that will secure results in all soils, and is made of the best material upon scientific principles based on the experience of centuries. The Canton Clipper Plow will be found the plow combining these qualities in the greatest degree. As corn is the staple crop of this section, a good Corn Planter is a desideratum to profitable farming not to be got along without. Such an one is Selby's Union Corn Planter. The next implement is a good Cultivator; such is Parson's Walking Cultivator. It is easily managed, does its work well, with ease to the horses, and is durable. In small grain an implement is needed that does its work well in all kinds of grain, in all conditions and seasons; one that works as well in grass as grain, and is of light, uniform draft on the horses. This means the John P. Manny Reaper and Mower. A Stalk Cutter is also necessary, and no better can be found than Cole's. All of these, together with all the lesser implements, such as Hand Corn Planters, Hay Knives, Forks, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, etc., can be examined and purchased at SHELLENBERGER BROS.'S, No. 74, McPherson Block, Brownville.

AGRICULTURAL ADVERTISEMENTS. Only, will be inserted on this page. TERMS: TEN CENTS PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION. SPECIAL NOTICES.—15 CENTS per line, each insertion. Closes of five lines space, \$15 per year.

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SPECIAL NOTICE. The question is frequently asked, "What makes or constitutes the Poland or China Hog? They were produced from three pure and distinct breeds of Hogs—all of which were imported, namely Poland, the Spotted China, and the Black. They are not only large and fat, but are highly esteemed for their lard, and are very profitable for the farmer. They are also very profitable for the butcher, and are highly esteemed for their meat. They are also very profitable for the farmer, and are highly esteemed for their lard, and are very profitable for the butcher, and are highly esteemed for their meat.

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CELEBRATED Double Diamond Corn Plow, which I warrant to give entire satisfaction. This plow is superior to any other now manufactured in the United States, for four reasons, viz: FIRST—Because they are made expressly for the soil of Nebraska and Missouri.

SECOND—Because the peculiar twist of the plow makes them secure in all kinds of soil.

THIRD—Because they are made of the best material, and are highly durable.

FOURTH—Because one man can cultivate fifty acres, and save the expense of one hand, which is \$25 in one year.

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PRIZE FOWLS. Send for the Experimental Farm, Stock and Poultry Journal, containing list of Fancy Fowls, Stock, etc., with prices, of all the known valuable Fowls, bred from pure imported varieties, on the most improved plan. The list comprises Brahmas, White and Dark Dorkings, Cree-Creeps, Houdans, La Fleche Buff Cochen, Spanish Black and White, Seabright, Game, etc. also, all the best varieties of wheat, oats, corn, clover seed, etc.

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