

might be convenient to the road which divides the farm, while the sty was made an attachment of the house for the convenience in feeding its occupants.

"We enter the house at the back door, and find the family at dinner in the kitchen. A kettle of soap-grease is stewing upon the stove, and the fumes of this, mingled with those that generated by boiling the cabbage which we see upon the table, and by perspiring men in their shirt-sleeves, and by boots that have forgotten or do not care where they have been, make the air anything but agreeable to those who are not accustomed to it. This is the place where the family live. They cook everything here for themselves and their hogs. They eat every meal here. They sit here every evening, and here they receive their friends. The women in this kitchen toil incessantly, from the time they rise in the morning until they go to bed at night."

Contrast this with what might be the condition of the "Farmer's Home," and there will be found a great gulf between.

---

### THE INTERIOR OF NORTH AMERICA.

---

Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, has collected facts respecting the interior of the United States, which will command the attention of scientific men and statesmen. The induction from these facts is, that the entire region of the United States west of the 98th degree west longitude, (say the western boundary of Minnesota,) with the exception of a small portion of Western Texas and the narrow border along the Pacific, (including California) is a sterile waste of comparatively little value, and which can never be available to the agriculturist. The importance of this statement will be more fully comprehended when it is considered that the line of Prof. Henry, which extends southward from Lake Winnipeg to the Mexican Gulf will divide the surface of the United States into nearly two equal parts.

The intense heat and extreme dryness of this region, which will make the Great American Plains a barren waste forever, is caused to a large extent according to Prof. Henry's theory, by the fact that the returning Trade Winds, sweeping over the elevated masses of the Rocky Mountains, are deprived of their moisture; in other words, the heated air which ascends at the equator, saturated with moisture it has extracted in its passage over the ocean, after depositing a portion of its vapor in the tropics at the rainy season, it is further desiccated by the ridges and mountains which it meets, the vapor being condensed on the windward side by the cold due to the increased vertical height, and it finally passes over and strikes the plains as dry as a sponge which has been thoroughly squeezed. Without moisture there can be no fertility, no agriculture; and a great portion of this wilderness, according to Prof. Henry, is as irredeemably barren, for the purposes of agriculture, as the deserts of Africa. If this theory be true it will greatly modify the opinions which have been entertained by politicians and statesmen of the future destiny of the "Great West." Prof. Henry stated these facts to us a few days since, which we confess, greatly modified our ideas of the vast extent of Territory which we had always supposed was yet to be filled with human habitations like the already productive prairie states bordering the Mississippi.

---

**NO MAN CAN BORROW HIMSELF OUT OF DEBT.**—If you wish for relief you must work for it, economise for it. You must make more and spend less than you did while you were running in debt. You must wear homespun instead of broad-cloth, drink water instead of champagne, and rise at four instead of seven. Industry, frugality and economy—these are the handmaids of wealth, and the sure sources of relief. A dollar earned is worth ten borrowed, and a dollar saved is better than forty times its amount in useless gewgaws. Try our scheme and see if it is not worth a thousand banks and valuation laws.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

**COST OF UNDERDRAINING.**—On "the Premium farm of the Empire State," there are sixty-one miles of underdrains, all laid by the present proprietor, R. J. Swan, of Rose Hill, near Geneva. The cost has been much less than usual, as drains from two and a half to three feet deep have been laid complete at an expense of 28½ cents per rod. Digging, 12½ cents; laying the tiles and filling the drains with plows, 3 cents; average cost of tiles and cartage, 13 cents. The tiles alone frequently cost 25 cents per rod, freight included.