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Editorial.

Grade or Native Stock

The Agricultural Shows and Fairs for 1876 are about over, and therefore what is here written, can only have reference to those which may occur in the coming year. In all the Premium Lists there are prizes offered for grade cattle, which perhaps is quite right in the present state of our stock raising. Now the premiums under this head are generally distributed to the best looking animals of this kind, regardless of the peculiarities of stock from which they were derived. The largest animal is not always the best, and the same may be said of the fatness. The excellence of a heifer or cow is not to be judged of as much from these, as from the strain of pure blood which possibly may flow in her veins, and what frequently exhibits itself in the firmness of the hair, or the color of the skin. The expression of the eye, the form of the head, size and position of the teeth, as well as other points, one more worthy of consideration than size or weight. Farmers and Stock raisers know all about these things, and there is no reason why we should enlarge upon it.

What seems desirable in the preparation of the Premium List for grade animals, is that certain conditions should be attached to the entries when made. The term "grade," is applied to all sorts of stock other than pure; and the almost innumerable basis of form, size, color, &c., are well understood by every frequenter of Agricultural Shows and Fairs. It is often puzzled when called upon to decide as to the merits of certain animals in this class, and frequently, for want of information, award the prize to an animal that is inferior to the one that should have received it. The fault is not with the Judges, but with the system. The term "grade" we have said, is applied to all sorts of stock and is incorrect. It should only refer to such stock as is derived from a mixture of pure blood with impure; or, in other words, the cross of a pure-bred Ayrshire with the common Stock of the country. If we mistake not the term has such a general application that it covers the "Native" equally as well as the "grade" stock.

It would effect a better purpose, we think, if with all entries of grade stock, certificates were required, setting forth how each animal was bred. Whether it was a cross of the Ayrshire and Jersey, or the Short Horn and Native. Whether either animal was or was not full bred. Whether the effecting such a cross, the object was to develop milk or beef qualities, and in the case of mature animals, whether the result were or were not such as had been anticipated. Not only would Judges be assisted in arriving at correct conclusions, by this arrangement, but farmers and stockbreeders would be largely benefited by it. We need not dwell upon this subject, as the suggestions here are such as must commend themselves to the favorable consideration of every Agricultural Society.

Pattening Pigs.

Stephens, in his "Book of the Farm," says:—
"It has been ascertained in England, that two pecks of steamed potatoes mixed with nine pounds of barley meal and a little salt, given every day to a pig weighing from twenty-four to twenty-eight stone, will make it ripe fit in nine weeks. Taking this proportion of food to weight of flesh as a calculation, and assuming that two months will fatten a pig sufficiently well, provided it has all along received its food regularly and fully, I have no doubt that feeding with steamed potatoes and peas-meal (both seasoned with a little salt) and lake-water water with a little oat-meal stirred into it, given by itself twice a day as a drink, will make any pig ripe fit for hams. The food should be given at stated hours three times a day—namely, in the morning, at noon, and at nightfall. One boiling of potatoes—or turnips, where these are used—in the day, at any of the feeding hours found most convenient, will suffice; and at the other hours the boiled roots should be heated with a gruel made of barley or peas-meal and boiling water, the mass being allowed a while to incorporate and cool to blood-heat. It should not be made so thin as to spill over the feeding trough, or so thick as to choke the animals, but that consistency which a little time will let the feeder know the pigs best relish. The quantity of food given at any time should be appointed to the appetite of the animals fed, which should be ascertained by the person feeding them; and it will be found that less food in proportion to the weight of the animal will be required as it becomes fatter."

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

RURAL TOPICS.

SHEEP.

In corroboration of what I recently said, about farmers holding on to their sheep, in these times of depressed prices of wool, I annex the opinion of an Ohio farmer: "Ohio is one of the most prosperous wool States in the Union. But we have seen the sheep and wool interest quite as much depressed more than twenty years ago. Establishments were set up to save pelts and tallow of sheep. An immense number were subjected to this wasteful process. But the sheep and wool interest revived, and many regretted that they had decimated their flocks. The depression in this State will be temporary. There is virtue in holding on. The sheep men have made a great deal of money. They will make more after awhile. It may be well enough to thin out some poor flocks, but a general decimation for pelts and tallow is not desirable. It is a good year for pasture, and most of the flocks will be carried over without much trouble, except where the owners are heavily in debt. It is not often that about one in twenty years that such a depression of the wool interest is known."

MUCK ON SANDY SOILS.

A light, sandy soil can be much improved by drawing upon it from two to four inches in depth of swamp muck; but then comes the question, will it pay? I am not disposed to give advice and rule for doing anything which is not profitable in a pecuniary point of view. No man can read an agricultural paper long without seeing systems and ways of doing things that may be all right in theory, but which are not profitable in practice. These theories we find the expense more than the benefit; and yet such papers are valuable if one can sit the wheat from the chaff. Now, suppose that you cut a hundred loads of muck a half a mile, and spread it on an acre of land. About eight loads a day could probably be drawn, taking twelve days at least to draw the hundred loads. This time with a team and hired man would be anywhere from \$24, and in some places much more; so a farmer must be his own judge as to whether he had better try to improve a sandy soil with swamp muck, when he has such a quantity of it, or by the use of a light sandy soil, so light as to be considered waste land, was mucked from three to four inches deep, and then was thoroughly worked into the soil. This was done years before last. Last year it bore a good crop of potatoes with common manuring. This year it is bearing the heaviest and best corn on the other side. This proves, in my satisfaction, that for many crops it is better to improve the sandy soil of natural drained land rather than knock the bottom out of a water soaked clay soil, which can never be made so warm and dry in the spring, or so easy to cultivate, as a sandy soil well dressed with a retaining substance, such as muck, clay or decaying vegetable matter.

DAIRYING A BENEFIT TO LAND.

In most sections of our country farms are much improved by dairying. Those that are run down can be made fertile by a dairy as many cows as can be kept upon them. For instance, take the fine dairy district of central New York, as Herkimer county, where the plow is but a little used on any dairy farms, after becoming in good condition, their owners depending entirely on their butter and cheese to support their families. The great quantity of manure which these farms enables their proprietors to heavily fertilize any field that they desire to plow up, on which they grow one or two crops, and re-seed it; and in a few years they have their entire farms in splendid condition, and worth double or treble what they were when the dairy business was commenced upon them. My advice to farmers everywhere is, keep all the cows that you can profitably. Not to buy many at first, but to obtain a few very choice ones, and raise your own dairy by degrees. Don't begrudge the original extra expense that superior stock may cost. It may make you feel that you have made a mistake in paying from \$70 to \$100 a head for a few cows that will give you twenty to thirty quarts of milk a day; but with the right bull you will soon have all your money coming back to you in the splendid young stock that you will soon have.

PRICES OF BLOODED STOCK.

The stock breeders of the United States and England have managed to sell short-horns and other cattle at enormous prices. A few years ago a

short-horn cow sold for \$40,000; and recently one brought at auction \$27,000. This is no test of their real value, as the purchasers could not, I think, be said to be *compos mentis*. The intrinsic value of a first-rate short-horn cow or bull is not over \$100. They are fine for beef, and occasionally a few of this breed give from 20 to 25 quarts of milk a day; but generally they are not first-class milkers. The prices of blooded bucks are also beyond reason; even poultry is selling in some cases for ten times their value. At some of the poultry fairs last season prices of certain breeds sold from \$50 to \$80 two pullets and a cock! Farmers should merely look on and see the fools part with their money for stock at the above rates, and then look around and find grade animals at a fair price, and more valuable.

LICK ON FOWLS.

Lice are the great pest of the poultry house, and are the primary cause of sickness and loss where they infest fowls in large numbers, unless speedily destroyed. It is not possible to have hens profitable when they are covered with vermin, and no man should attempt to keep poultry, especially in large numbers, unless he sufficiently understands the business to keep them free from lice. It is not enough to take measures to destroy these vermin when fowls and their roosting houses are infested by them, but means should be used to prevent their breeding on the premises. Lice generate in the cracks and crevices of poultry houses; then they infest the perches, and from the perches they find their way to the fowls, and nothing short of thorough extermination will remove the evil. The remedies are: first, don't crowd one hundred fowls into a roosting-house large enough for only fifty; give them ample space and good ventilation, and when they are first put into the building see that they are free from lice. Mix lard or sulphur and kerosene oil together to the consistency of a soft paste, and rub a little under the fowls' wings, and also on the tops of their heads. Then dust them all over among their feathers with dry flour of sulphur. This should be done for several days till all the lice disappear. To exterminate the lice in a fowl-house when badly infested, close the house as tight as possible, then take an iron kettle, in which burn a few pounds of rosin and sulphur. Or you may sponge the house with kerosene oil, whitewash every part of the house, and sprinkle flour of sulphur in the cracks connected with the perches, also the hay or straw in their nests. Provide an ample dusting box under cover, in which place two barrels of white wash, every part of the house, and sprinkle flour of sulphur in the cracks connected with the perches, also the hay or straw in their nests. Provide an ample dusting box under cover, in which place two barrels of white wash, every part of the house, and sprinkle flour of sulphur in the cracks connected with the perches, also the hay or straw in their nests. Provide an ample dusting box under cover, in which place two barrels of white wash, every part of the house, and sprinkle flour of sulphur in the cracks connected with the perches, also the hay or straw in their nests.

FEEDING HONEY BEES.

Feeding bees should never be delayed in this latitude later than October. Some families of bees, from causes not necessary to state here, must be fed, or they will perish during the winter. It is presumed that my back-scaping readers know how to feed them, but the full details would be too long for an article on the subject here. If you have movable comb hives, you can transfer combs from families that have more honey than they need, to those that are short. From 20 to 25 lbs. ought to be stored up for winter by every populous family of bees, to carry them safely through the winter; and when they lack this quantity, they should be supplied with the deficiency. Sugar made into a syrup, is as good to feed bees as honey—four pounds of good white sugar to a quart of water, heated to the boiling point, and skimmed. Not a day longer should beekeepers delay feeding their bees, if necessary, if the weather be mild.

Miscellaneous.

Singular Influence of Breeding.

We have recently had a striking illustration of the influence of inheritance in developing the milking tendency. We have a heifer, now two years old, which is descended from some of the most persistent milking stock of the herd. On the 11th of June last she was observed in the pasture to have developed a full bag, and to be leaking her milk. It was supposed of course, although she was full in the flank, that she had aborted her calf at about 7 months. She was taken to the stable and milked regularly, given from two to four quarts a day. I might have sworn for a fair price at the time, but owing to the value of her family, determined to keep her over; let her miss a year, and trust that she would come out all right after that. Two months later it became evident that she was carrying

a living calf, and on the 27th of August she produced a perfectly formed and healthy, though very small calf, which the purchasers could not, I think, be said to be *compos mentis*. She has increased materially in her yield of milk, and her udder has become very much developed. This is an almost unique instance in my experience, but I believe that it may be sufficiently accounted for by the fact of the accumulation in her ancestry, (long bred with much care for milking qualities) of a tendency to the production of milk, which has finally overdeveloped its natural bonds, and has attained a considerable development at an unusually early period of pregnancy.—Geo. E. WARREN, Jr., in *American Agriculturist*.

The Danger of Eating too Much.

"Nobody ever repented of eating too little," was the sage remark of an old gentleman on the verge of 90 next to whom the writer had the pleasure of sitting at dinner the other night. The host was pressing him to take more and urging him in the usual phrase, "Why, you have scarcely eaten anything!" Now, it is to be assured that the old gentleman's words were not uttered in jest, but in earnest, and that he had traveled his long life, and to which he owed his present remarkably hearty condition; so it was suggested to him interrogatively that he was always a small feeder. "Yes," he answered, "ever since I was two or three and twenty; up to that time I was a weakly young fellow enough, and I used to make the great mistake of trying to eat and drink as much as I could in the hope of becoming strong. All my friends and the doctors backed me in my error; but fortunately I found it out in time and knocked off my modern slang has it—more than half my usual amount, and I have been a strong man ever since. I gave up the idea of making myself strong, and merely strove to make myself well, and as I was contented with eating just as much as I could digest and remove, of course I took a little time and exercise to digress the precise limits; I could not adopt the golden rule of always leaving off with an appetite, because I never found it, but by persistently eating on the right side, I got hold of one of the great secrets of life—the secret of knowing when one has enough, and after a year or two I became so much better that I used to myself rarely to eat a meal at any time, and by degrees actually acquired an appetite. Whenever found, I never destroyed it, but always determined to rise with the feeling, that I could eat more. Naturally temptation grew to eat and drink as much as I could, but I was firm. I did believe ungrudgingly to my stomach and immediately presume upon its increasing powers by overloading it. I did not live to eat, but only eat to live; and behold me! I have no need to be very particular as to what I eat, even at my time of life; I have only to be careful not to eat too much." Here, indeed, is the great secret of a great deal that is amiss with a great many of us. We are in the habit of eating more than we need, and we are not aware of it, and that which is not assimilating more or less poisons. The systems become overcharged and give us various tendencies to diseases within every facility for developing itself. The question is not so much what to eat as what quantity to eat, and nothing but a sharp lookout kept by ourselves can give us the answer.—*Timothy's Magazine*.

Canadian Horses in England.

A number of Canadian horses purchased in the neighborhood of Toronto and Montreal have been brought over to England with perfect safety and with a very profitable and successful result. I went down to Worcester Park, a charming suburban village in Surrey, a few miles from London, where the stables are situated in which the horses are located. They were all in what I call capital condition, a little "above themselves" perhaps, but not so fat as horses are generally made in England by the dealers before sale. The importation was a private affair, and the importer intends to sell for Canada to purchase another lot in three weeks' time. Almost all the first lot have found purchasers very readily here, although the market for horses is falling a good deal from prices of last three or four years. The animals were suitable to all purposes, and were all warranted sound and quiet to ride or drive. The average cost price in Canada was \$120, and the selling average here has been \$25, or \$275. The price there is hardly a fetcher of what a horse would fetch here, but of this lot only a dozen remained unsold when I visited Worcester Park yesterday, though most of the sold lots still remained in the stables. One fine upstanding bay horse that was bought for \$102, near

Toronto, had been sold yesterday to a gentleman for a Breckinridge horse for \$253. He was, in horse dealers' slang, the "pick of the basket," and made the top price. He looked very like taking to the timber business, if properly schooled for a hunter. All the sales had been made to private buyers. The horses were shipped from New York, owing to the Dominion Line boat from Montreal breaking down; they came in the Wyoming, of the Great Line, without a scratch, in a patent apparatus which economizes room on shipboard, and secures safety to the animals. The cost was \$50 a head from Montreal to London, including every expense.

It is the opinion of many judges who have seen this lot of horses that Canadian bred animals are better suited to the English market than Kentucky horses. As they are the first lot of American horses ever landed in London they have been visited by many persons interested. The Glasgow tramway cars have been partly hauled by American bred horses, but none of these horses are yet employed by the General Omnibus Company, who are ready to buy to any extent, if the right sort are offered at the right price. The company had for three or four years past been paying about \$25 per head for horses of a rough and useful war and team stamp. Such was the interest felt in this assignment, that the Agricultural Hall management wished to have them on view at the Horse Show, however, this was impracticable till most of the lots had found purchasers. It is, however, very likely that the next arrivals will be shown there.—*London Expr.*

Loss of Weight in Dressing Turkeys.

Farmers frequently have occasion to sell turkeys by live weight, and wish to know what is the fair relative price between live and dead weight. In turkeys dressed for the New York market where the blood and feathers only are removed, the loss is very small. For the Eastern markets the head is cut off and the entrails are taken out. This is a loss of one-tenth of the weight. A large gobble was recently killed weighing alive 31.2 lbs. After bleeding and picking he weighed 29.12 lbs., a loss of two lbs., or about one-fifth. When ready for the spit he weighed 25.14 lbs.—a loss of 3.14 lbs., which is nearly one-tenth of the weight. Where the market requires the New York style of dressing and the price is 15 cents a pound, a farmer could take out 14 cents live weight, or less, if he counted the labor of dressing anything. In the other style of dressing, if the price were 20 cents, he could sell for 18 cents, or, live weight, he would get 16 cents, or less, if he counted the labor of dressing anything. Old corn, or well ripened and dry of the season's growth, is best. This makes the sweetest and most solid pork of anything I have tried. Some contend that roots and whole corn have so great a proportion of water in them, that if fed with the whole corn or meal, they tend to an increased appetite, keep the bowels in better order, and lessen the quantity of water a fattening animal would otherwise drink. They add also, that this combined food lessens the cost of fattening, and makes as sweet and solid meat as corn alone. I cannot vouch for this method, never having followed it; but if I did, I should use the sugar best in preference to other roots, and the winter squash in preference to pumpkins. For I think they are best fitted for this purpose.

KNITTING WORK.

Practice enables a person to knit with such ease and lack of attention, that the work is almost like play, or like doing nothing. I say "person," because I do not see why boys and men should not become skilled in the art of knitting. If a man has done a good day's work and feels tired as he sits down at evening, or if he is inclined to read by the evening lamp, he had better let his knitting work alone. The rest or the reading will do more good than his knitting work. Why is not this true also of women? Many a weary woman, for her to sit down at home, even for an hour before bed-time, without some work in her hands, and if she is too tired to sew, she must knit. She may possibly read a little in the newspaper in the evening, but she would be ashamed to be caught with a book in her hand except on Sunday—as if she had no work to do! A woman who is pressed with necessary work, who is really tired when evening comes, ought to let her knitting work alone and have the stockings for her family. But home-knit socks are usually the most satisfactory as regards warmth and durability, and besides, knitting is a very pleasant occupation.—*Path-Rochester*.

Points of Berkshire.

The National Convention of Swine Breeders of the United States and Canada, assembled at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 9, 1872, adopted the following as standard characteristics and marks of Berkshire swine:

Color black, with white feet, face, tip of tail, and occasional splash on the arm. While a small spot of white on some other part of the body does not argue an impurity of blood, yet it is to be discouraged, to the end that uniformity of color may be attained by breeders. White upon ears, or a bronze or copper spot on some part of the body, argues no impurity, but rather reappearing of the original color. Markings of white other than those named above are suspicious, and

a pig so marked should be rejected. Feet short, fine and well dishd; broad between the eyes; ears generally almost erect, but sometimes inclined forward with advancing age, small, thin, soft, and showing veins; jaw full; neck short and thick; shoulders short, from neck to withstanding deep, from back down, back broad, straight, or a very little arched; ribs long and well sprung, giving rotundity of body; short ribs of good length, given breadth and levelness of loin; hips good length from point of hips to rump; hams thick, round and deep, holding their thickness well back and down to the hocks; tail fine and small, set on high up; legs short and fine, but straight and very strong, with hocks erect and well apart; size medium; off very light; hair fine and short; no bristles; skin pliable.

Charcoal for Sick Animals.

Nearly all sick animals become so through improper feeding in the first place. In nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrector. It will cure the head-ache if properly administered. An example of its uses. The hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and medicine. The owner being ill and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from over-heating, and ordered a teaspoonful of pulverized charcoal to be given in a jug of water. The head-ache passed, and the water turned downward. In five minutes improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly grazing. Another instance of success occurred with a young heifer which had become badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloated was so severe that her sides were as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, saleratus, failed in correcting the acidity, but the attempt to put it down always causes coughing, and it did little good. Half a teaspoonful of fresh powdered charcoal was given. In six hours all appearance of the bloated had gone, and the heifer was well.

Treatment of Pigs Selected for Fattening.

Careful experiments have proved that time is economized, and that pork can be most cheaply produced, by pushing pigs forward as rapidly as possible, from the time of their birth to that of their slaughter, giving them regularly at least twice per day, all the most suitable food for this purpose which they will eat up clean, and digest. The last three weeks or so, finish off with Indian meal pudding, or whole corn, with pure fresh water for drink. Old corn, or well ripened and dry of the season's growth, is best. This makes the sweetest and most solid pork of anything I have tried. Some contend that roots and whole corn have so great a proportion of water in them, that if fed with the whole corn or meal, they tend to an increased appetite, keep the bowels in better order, and lessen the quantity of water a fattening animal would otherwise drink. They add also, that this combined food lessens the cost of fattening, and makes as sweet and solid meat as corn alone. I cannot vouch for this method, never having followed it; but if I did, I should use the sugar best in preference to other roots, and the winter squash in preference to pumpkins. For I think they are best fitted for this purpose.

Testing Milk.

The Country Gentleman gives the following description of a new method of testing milk.—A series of small cups are arranged in a water-bath or receptacle, so that the contents of the cups may be heated either by steam or water. As the milk comes to the factory, a given quantity is taken from each patron's can, and heated in these cups until a temperature of about ninety degrees F is reached. At this temperature it is found, by practical experiment, that the smell of garlic, putridity, fever or disease of the udder will each unmistakably manifest itself by developing the peculiar odor which characterizes each of the impurities. If the milk shows no signs of being sound or in bad condition, but is suspected of being skimmed or diluted with water, the sample of each cup is coagulated by adding rennet, the curd compressed to expel the whey, and curd then weighed. By knowing the standard weight of the curd of a given quantity of milk, and comparing it with the sample tested, the variation shows the amount of water which has been added, or to what extent it has been skimmed, and the percentage may be deducted from such patron's milk. Experiments with the above "tester" have revealed not only putridity, but milk that has been skimmed; also milk that has been watered with sugar and annatto added.

MISTAKEN KNOWLEDGE.

Many children are nursed too much in childhood. Bridget carries them when they should walk, helps them when they should help themselves, provides amusements when they should be left to seek it. Fortunately if the evil goes no deeper, if a father has attained eminence in business or a profession, through unremitting toil, how apt he is to shield his son from a similar life and curse him with the gift of unearned gold. But let him bestow on his son his rich legacy of experience and inspire him with the highest motives in life.

The Wheat Supply in England.

The wheat crop this year is the conclusion of a history full of alarms and surprises. Mr. Caird tells us very pleasantly in all its bearings and consequences, and reminds us, by the contrast, of the mysterious and gloomy tone with which the staff of life was always discussed as late as thirty years ago. In some respects the present state of things far surpasses the direct predictions of that day. We are dependent upon foreigners in excess of our wants—sixty-three million hundred weights, or not far from two-thirds of our whole consumption.

Half of this came from the United States, and so much of our wheat supply depends, therefore, not only on the good will of that country, but also on the success of our commercial state, which is very variable. The profit itself has to be nicely calculated, and in Mr. Caird's opinion the prices which have lately prevailed yield little or no profit. Such a fact is slowly appreciated, but when the American farmers have once acted upon it and stopped supplies it takes time to reverse that movement and meet a rising demand. Five per cent. of our wheat imports come from British India—where we have lately had to feed a famished population. A good deal comes from Turkey and Egypt, which Mr. Caird observes, will have to send us wheat because they both want money and can no longer get it by simply borrowing. He suggests however, that in present circumstances Turkey cannot be depended on for any considerable supplies. France is too much in our own condition to be sure of sparing us what when we happen to want it, in fact, she has had to compete with us in the open market, that is about as much as can now be expected. She has had a poor harvest of other grain and produce, and may want all their own wheat and more. The wheat crop in Canada is much lower than usual.

Here, then, is the very state of things which a generation ago was prophesied as the last page of our national decline and fall. When all the world, including our jealous rivals, found us dependent on them for more than half our daily bread, they had only to put their heads together and destroy the proud nation that so oppressed and insulted them. The consummation has come. It finds us as year by year growing less wheat, and the foreigner growing, if not so wholly, at least more than pays him.—*London Times*.

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A mother who has been trained to the habits of industry, whose mind has been disciplined in the best schools, exclaims, "My child shall not toil as I have labored." "I'll do this work for my children," said a mother, "for they may not always have a mother." That was the best reason for teaching them the task. If these were the utterances of mothers whose mind rose no higher than the tacks and ruffles on their daughter's wardrobe, no surprise would be occasioned, for the feeble books afford a sufficient field of literature for such; but education of the whole being is not often discussed in these works; but parents who know the value of thorough mental culture, complement of a practical application of it in every day life, fail to bring their children up to a level with their attainments. They shrink from leading their children as they were led. The bill of science is less ragged for this generation than was for the last; still it is an uphill path to-day to all real knowledge. The short road to education is not the latest scientific discovery, nor are lessons in practical duties gained by intuition.—*Practical Education*.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

PAIL MAIL, October 2, 1876.

No. 1. "Nowwithstanding all promises the Turks do not respect the Convention of Geneva, and they are on the march to the city of Constantinople. The Convention of Geneva is the Convention of the Red Cross, and the Convention of the Red Cross is the Convention of the Red Cross."

No. 2. "The atrocious cruelty of the Christians to the Servians wounded in the Balkans. The Villars of the *Croquis* was shown near Jassy. Three Servians who had been found wounded. They were tied to trees with ropes, and roasted with fire. They were killed under them. Their lower extremities were charred toinders. Their faces were fearfully contorted."

No. 3. "A girl of sixteen, searching for her father in a village near Jassy, was seized by the Turks, and afterwards they carried her alive, carrying long strips of skin from her back. An English correspondent is said to have seen her while yet alive. She died four days after being saved."

I have given you these statements, not from a single paper, in the current and distant term, as though I were quoting from an auctioneer's catalogue. For what words I use to express my feelings when I read them? A Journalist ought, if any one could, to be able to find language with which to express ideas. But though I have had experience enough in all occasions, I find myself at a loss for adequate phrases. There are some serious in nature, too good to describe, as I have not seldom found; and now I find myself face to face with horrors too atrocious to describe. All such words were weak and poor as contemptible when spoken of in such deeds as these. What can one say? I am sure I know not except this: that the nation which inflicts itself any harm by the ally of the devil who have done these deeds, deserves to be placed at their mercy, and to be able to find language with which to express ideas. 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