

they are erected, the premises will at once sell for much more, as a general rule, than the difference in cost. But there can be no necessity for consuming the timber of the country for fences.

The Osage hedge is easily grown, and is well adapted to the prairie country. Fields inclosed with this hedge would wear an agreeable aspect on the open prairie. Like the farmer's grain, grass and cattle too, it would be growing while he sleeps, improving while he works, progressing by sunshine or storm, by daylight and darkness. He has only to sow the seed and transplant the germs, and nature builds the fence, and perpetually keeps it in repair.

It has always been a subject of wonder to me that the inhabitants of prairie countries have not given the Osage hedge a better and more faithful trial. It is to be presumed that the cause of this neglect exists in the fact that there is a general belief, that the hedge requires more care and protection for two or three years, than their limited means will permit of generally in a new country. It is true that some little care and labor is necessary to grow the Osage Orange, but is not care and labor necessary to grow wheat, or corn, or potatoes?—Is care and labor not necessary to obtain an orchard or rail fence? With due care, an impervious hedge is obtained the third year, in the following manner: Prepare the ground carefully as for a little nursery, plant the seeds in April, or as soon as the ground is dry enough. The following spring (in April), transplant the young plants in double rows where you want the fence. The ground, of course, where you transplant

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