

# BIG FAIR IS OPEN

## WEEK TO BE GLORIOUS ONE AT PHOENIX.

Fine Track and Handsome Grand Stand For Racing Events—Redskins to Tussle for Honors.

Phoenix (Ariz.) Dec. 22.—Arizona's first Territorial fair opens Monday morning, December 25, at the Fair Grounds, about a mile northwest of Phoenix, having been postponed from December 4 on account of inclement weather in the early part of the month. The prospect now is for clear weather, contributing the advantage of the best of Arizona climate to the success of the week.

On each of the six days of the week there will be racing. A mile track is ready for the trotters that has been pronounced by experts one of the fastest tracks in the country. Within the oval is a half-mile track for running races. The grand stand, with comfortable accommodations for 3500, is a notably handsome structure, solidly and permanently constructed and attractively designed. Conveniently located are a number of brick and frame stables, already filled with fast flesh from far and near.

The racing programme for the week is as follows:

Monday—2:30 trot, purse \$400; 2:22 trot, stake \$1000; 2:09 pace, purse \$400; running, half-mile heats, purse \$150.

Tuesday—Three-year-old trot, purse \$300; 2:17 pace, stake \$1000; free-for-all trot, purse \$400; two running races.

Wednesday—2:35 trot, stake \$1000; 2:13 pace, purse \$400; a yearling trot and two running races.

Thursday—Free-for-all pace, Bisbee stake \$1000; 2:19 trot, purse \$400; 2:28 pace, purse \$400; two-year-old pace, stake \$300; cowboy relay race, purse \$200.

Friday—2:30 pace, stake \$1000; 2:25 trot, purse \$400; 2:15 trot, purse \$400; two-year-old trot and one-mile running.

Saturday—2:10 trot, stake \$1000; three-year-old pace, purse \$400; 2:22 pace, purse \$100; consolation running race and race for Indian ponies. On two days there will be bicycle races with time limits.

Monday is to be school day, with all school children admitted free. The opening address will be by Gov. Kibbey and J. C. Adams, president of the Fair Commission. Tuesday morning there will be a review of a regiment of the National Guard of Arizona and cadets, Gov. Kibbey reviewing it. It will be followed by competitive company drills and other military exercises, a silver cup to go to the best drilled company.

### FREE TO REDSKINS.

Wednesday will be Indian Day, the gates to be opened to Indians without charge. It is expected that thousands of aborigines will come from the Pima, Maricopa, Papago and Apache tribes. There will be Indian sports and races the tribes being pitted against each other.

Thursday morning will be the miners' drilling contests, for the championship of Arizona and for \$1000 in prizes. A special premium has been offered for the best prospector's outfit. The fifth day has been announced as southern Arizona day, and will have special features in the live-stock exhibits. Saturday has been named "Hassayampa Day," unique and valuable prizes having been provided for Arizonians, who will participate in the morning programme that calls for the presentation of many attractions from the oldest pioneer to the prettiest baby.

Two handsome buildings have been provided for exhibits, one of them to be devoted particularly to the mining industry and the other to agriculture and women's work. The list of prizes offered is a long one. A large number of prizes have been offered, as well for exhibits of horses and other live stock.

### CALIFORNIA TO ENTER.

There is to be an amusement section, called the "Hassayampa," with a number of features in addition to those furnished by a traveling carnival company. It is expected that a Los Angeles flying machine company will send a flying machine from that city.

A number of Territorial gatherings are scheduled for Fair week, among them the tournament of the Arizona Sportsmen's Association. A number of California gun experts will join the Arizonians in the competitions. The Arizona Press Association will convene in Phoenix Tuesday, as will a joint county teachers' institute.

The southwestern railroads have made a one-fare rate for round trip to the fair, including Southern California points, and the local transportation problem has been settled by an extension of the electric street-car system to the grounds.

General management of the fair is in the hands of Vernon I. Clark, Isa T. Stoddard taking charge of the department of admissions, and W. W. Tiffany of the track features.

### Magellan Gold Fields Are Reported Very Rich.

Valparaiso, (Chili).—Enthusiasm for the gold discoveries in the Magellan territory, or Chilean Klondike, is rapidly increasing. Shares are being sought for by the public, especially of those companies that are established along channels which can be navigated at all seasons. It is reported that the Magellan golden fields are far richer than those of Alaska or the Transvaal, and the new industry comes as another help for the country's present prosperity. The impression is gaining ground that the nitrate combination will soon be an accomplished fact.

# UPHELD BY PRESIDENT

## POLICY ON FOREST RESERVE IS FAVORED

Mr. Roosevelt Says the Secretary of Agriculture Does Right in Charging Fees for Grazing Privileges.

Washington.—President Roosevelt, in a letter addressed to Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, on the subject of fees for grazing horses and cattle in the national forest reserves, upholds the secretary in the regulations formulated by him and which will become effective January 1, 1906, whereby certain rules are laid down for the granting of grazing permits.

The communication is the result of a protest sent to the President by cattlemen from one of the western states, and is based on a report by Secretary Wilson, to whom the protest was referred. The letter of the President follows:

"The White House, Washington, Dec. 21, 1905. My dear Mr. Secretary: I have received your letter of December 20. I cordially approve of the policy you are carrying on. Your effort is to keep the grazing lands of the forest reserves for the use of the stockmen who actually live in the neighborhood of the reserves. To prevent the waste and destruction of the reserves and to keep them so that they can be permanently used by the stockmen no less than by the public, you have to spend a certain amount of money. Part of this money is to be obtained by charging a small fee for each head of stock pastured on the reserve. Less than a third of the actual value of the grazing is at present charged, and it is, of course, perfectly obvious that the man who pastures his stock should pay something for the preservation of that pasture. He gets all the benefit of the pasture and he pays for its use but a small fraction of the value it is to him, and this money is in reality returned to him because it is used in keeping the forest reserve permanently available for use.

"You this year make a special reduction by which the ranchmen pay but half rates. This is in accordance with the steady policy of your department as regards the western lands, which is to favor in every way the actual settler, the actual homemaker, the man who himself tills the soil or himself rears and cares for his small herd of cattle. In granting grazing permits you give preference first to the small nearby owners; after that, to all regular occupants of the reserve range and finally to the owners of transient stock. This is exactly as it should be. The small nearby owners are the homesteaders, the men who are making homes for themselves by the labor of their hands, the men who have entered to possess the lands and to bring up their children thereon. The other regular occupants of the reserve range, that is, the large ranch owners, are entitled to come only after the smaller men. If, after these have been admitted, there still remains an ample pasturage, then the owners of transient stock, the men who drive from the tramp herds or tramp flocks hither and thither, should be admitted. These men have no permanent abode and do very little to build up the land, and are not to be favored at the expense of the regular occupants, large or small. This system prevents the grass from being eaten out by other herds or flocks of non-residents, for only enough cattle and sheep are admitted upon the reserves to fatten upon the pastures without damaging it. In other words, under the policy you have adopted, the forest reserves are to be used as among the most potent influences in favor of the actual home maker, of the man with a few dozen or few score head of cattle, which he has gathered by his own industry and is himself caring for. This is the kind of man upon whom the foundation of our citizenship rests, and it is eminently proper to favor him in every way.

"Sincerely yours,  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture."

### Water Famine May Close Down Mines.

Grass Valley.—Announcement was made that with next Tuesday the South Yuba Water company would be unable to furnish water to the mines unless rain falls meanwhile. This condition will exist until continuous rains set in and the weather moderates sufficiently to melt the frozen snow in the high Sierras above here enabling the water company to fill its reservoirs, which are now about drained. There is an abundance of snow already on the ground but it cannot melt. The decision will paralyze mining operations in this district until a good head of water can be obtained. It will throw nearly 1000 men out of employment.

### Seizure of Japanese Oranges Arouses Storm.

Victoria, B. C.—Wholesale fruit dealers here are greatly aroused over the recent seizure of several large shipments of Japanese oranges and openly charge the citrus fruit growers' association of California with instigating the confiscation for the purpose of defeating a formidable rival that is invading the local field and cutting down the sales of the California product.

The small Japanese oranges of late years have been in great demand during the Christmas holidays and every ship has brought immense consignments into British Columbia.

The result of the recent seizures has been that about 15 cents had to be added to the retail price of the fruit and the demand for California oranges has become imperative, the dealers claim.

# IRRIGATION'S MODEL FARM

## INTERESTING EXPERIMENT ON SALT LAKE LINE

Great Productiveness of the Big Muddy Bottom—Certain to be Large Feeder of Los Angeles.

Los Angeles.—An interesting experiment is being developed by special commissioners of the State of Nevada in the model irrigation farm nine miles from Moapa on the line of the Salt Lake railway.

Col. H. B. Maxson, of Reno, secretary of the National Irrigation Congress and chairman of the commission appointed by the Governor of Nevada for the selection and development of the model irrigation farm, is now in Los Angeles.

"It is the purpose of the experimental farm," says Col. Maxson, "to make experiments and diffuse information in agriculture, horticulture and gardening in the semi-tropical part of the State.

"The commission in selecting a site near Moapa made a careful study of local conditions, and is satisfied that it has secured a good location, judging by the wonders which have been accomplished under irrigation.

"When we advised the people residing along the Big Muddy bottom of the intentions of the commission in selecting land for a model farm, we aroused the most widespread interest and a number of pieces of land were offered us. The waters of the valley being owned by the settlers as an incorporated company, all of the water users jointly signed an option on water shares sufficient to cultivate eighty acres of land.

"Our trip through the valley of the Big Muddy resulted in discoveries most astonishing to ourselves. For instance, we ascertained that on a small farm an onion patch was producing at the rate of \$60 per acre per year, at the price at which the crop was marketed.

"On a near by farm a crop of peas produced at the rate of \$576 per acre. In both of these instances the crops received little attention, being simply planted and irrigated.

"Harvesting lettuce four times a year, an acre we found to produce a yield of \$640. On one farm we discovered a long lane that had originally been fence posts, grown into tall cottonwoods thirty-eight feet in height and shading both sides of the roadway completely.

"The products of this valley, fostered by the climate and rich soil, are truly wonderful, as demonstrated by the present tillers of the earth. Into what state of perfection they may be brought after careful experimentation has shown just what the soil is best adapted to raising, and in what manner the crops shall be cared for and irrigated, can only be conjectured.

"With the Salt Lake railroad tapping this wonderfully rich country, the settlers are assured two good and unfailing markets for their products, Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. They can ship their fresh garden products one day and be sure of their arriving in either city early the next morning fresh for the market.

"The further exploration of the mining resources of this vicinity, made possible by the advent of the railroad, in filling the country with prospectors and settlers who consume the products of the agricultural land."

Besides Col. Maxson, the other members of the special land commission of Nevada are P. S. Tipton, of Wells, and Prof. G. H. True, of Reno.

### To Grow Stone Pine Trees.

Washington.—The bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture will bring to this country for propagation in California and Oregon young plants of the European stone pine.

This tree, scientifically pinus pinea, spoken of in the Old Testament, grows in Southern Europe, being particularly plentiful in Greece and Italy. It bears a small delicious nut that is used all over Europe by bakers and confectioners.

The local consumption of the stone pine nut is rapidly increasing just as it is in other eastern cities, and to keep the trade at home the department of agriculture will introduce the trees here.

### Berlin Has Now 2,375,000.

Berlin.—Citizens of Berlin are rejoicing over the result of the official census, which gives to Greater Berlin a population of 2,375,000 and makes the kaiser's capital the second city of Europe in population. Berlin itself has increased by 145,000 since the census of 1900. It is confidently expected that another five years will show that this city has beaten Paris irrevocably with a population of over 3,000,000.

The other big cities of the fatherland, such as Hamburg, Leipsic, Dresden, Cologne and Munich, all register handsome increases in population, some being as high as 25 per cent. Prognostics of a statistical turn who have maintained that Germany at the end of the first quarter of the present century would number 100,000,000 souls are jubilant at the showing.

### Wireless Warns Liner of Gigantic Iceberg.

New York.—The incalculable value of wireless telegraphy to ships threatened with danger at sea, was demonstrated when the French liner La Lorraine arrived in port after having successfully steered around a gigantic iceberg which she had been informed lay nearly across her path.

La Lorraine had been signaled at sea by the American liner Philadelphia, and she in turn passed the word to the already outgoing and incoming liners within reach of her wireless telegraph apparatus.

# IN FIELD OF HUSBANDRY

## OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND ORCHARDISTS

The Calamity of Pear Blight—Make Your Children Look Nice—A Valuable Innovation—Dynamite in Tree Planting.

Few horticulturists at this end of the State realize the force with which blight has stricken the pear orchards in some of the counties of the San Joaquin Valley. While sections have been depopulated of pear trees and alarm is abroad that this dreadful plague will not stop till it has ravaged every pear-growing section of the State.

Prof. M. B. White of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington has spent months of investigation in some of the counties of the San Joaquin Valley. While sections have been depopulated of pear trees and alarm is abroad that this dreadful plague will not stop till it has ravaged every pear-growing section of the State. Prof. M. B. White of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington has spent months of investigation in some of the counties of the San Joaquin Valley. While sections have been depopulated of pear trees and alarm is abroad that this dreadful plague will not stop till it has ravaged every pear-growing section of the State.

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### Make Your Children Look Nice.

It is criminal, says a writer, for women, for parents, or guardians to neglect the care of the figure, hands or skin of their children. Young people can hardly have too much fresh air or exercise, but they need not let the skin be burnt up by the sun, or the hands be spread by too much exercise. Girls should not be allowed to eat anything and everything whether good for their complexion or not. Too much butter, too little cream and milk, too much meat and hot cakes and quick eating all militate against beauty of form and face.

### A Valuable Innovation.

The Citrus Fruit Association of Ontario has adopted a system whereby careless fruit pickers may be held up and possibly lose their job in their not exercising more care in the gathering and handling of oranges and lemons.

The system is as follows: Every picker will have his individual number, and every time he picks a box he will put into that box of fruit a ticket bearing his number. When the fruit is delivered at the packing house the inspector examines it, and if he finds any fruit with too long stems, or damaged by the clippers or otherwise marred by the picker, he takes the ticket, gives it to the grower delivering the fruit, who having the number is not long locating the clumsy picker.

This happy scheme will be good news to many growers who have lost considerable through the carelessness of some pickers, and who seldom have been able to locate the party to whom the blame should attach.

The scheme will no doubt prove such a good one, in that it will put more dollars in the growers' pockets, that all packing houses will adopt the same system.

### Dynamite in Tree Planting.

The most practical way to prepare a site for planting fruit or ornamental trees on heavy clay, hard, dry or even wet, soggy soils, is by the use of a small charge of dynamite for each tree. I have practiced this method for a number of years with grand success at an expense not to exceed ten cents for each tree.

I began by shoveling away the earth where the tree is to be planted, from a space of 3 to 5 feet in diameter, and, from 10 to 20 inches deep, or until I reach the hardpan or dry, hard earth. In center of this excavation I make a hole about two feet deep, with a crowbar or post auger. At the bottom of this I place a small portion of a stick of dynamite, to which is attached a cap and fuse. I tamp clay in firmly above the dynamite and set off the charge.

The explosion will loosen and shatter the most compact clay bed or dry hard substance that underlies any soil from five to ten feet in diameter, the depth of course depending upon the amount of dynamite used. In ordinary cases two to four ounces is sufficient to make a splendid tree bed. It does not throw the soil completely out, but loosens and mellows it so the roots and the moisture will penetrate to a greater depth.—A. D. B.

### A Few Don'ts.

Don't, without due consideration of your wants, place about your house, or on the street Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, Lombardy poplar, cottonwood or eucalyptus. Don't plant such large palms as the date, or the Washington fan palm on the sidewalk or in a front yard that is less than forty feet square. Don't plant India cedar, cedar of Lebanon or Lawson cypress (Port Orford cedar) unless you can give each tree a space fifty feet broad. If you have room for such queerly trees, don't let any pruning crank cut off a single live branch or twig. Don't plant any trees that in twenty-five years will be taller than you want them to be. Topping ornamental trees is not a success.—Town and Country Journal.

### Light Orange Crop in Florida.

Florida is the only competitor which California has in citrus fruits, and since the heavy freeze which took place there some ten years ago the

industry there has received so severe a setback that competition from this source is not to be feared. Until that time the two States were very close together as citrus growers, but since then, California has gone ahead by leaps and bounds, while Florida lay for years almost supine from the shock. She has recovered somewhat in the past few seasons, and is again in the market as a shipper on an important scale, and the volume of her fruit output is a matter of interest to our growers. Florida fruit is on the market before the heavy volume of California fruit begins to move; shipments from that State commencing early in November, and the crop is pretty well out of the way before heavy shipments from our State go forward. Reports from Florida this year are to the effect that owing to severe cold weather last winter the crop will be light, not exceeding 1,500,000 boxes. This falls at least 500,000 boxes below the lowest estimate for last season's output.—Town and Country Journal.

### Cut Up Scraps.

Do not feed table scraps in chunks, but cut them up into small bits of a size suitable for a hen to swallow. Then each hen will have a chance to obtain its share at the feeding trough. If given as they are gathered from the table, the more masterful hens will secure the largest pieces and make good their right to their possession. The others must be content with their leavings, and the consequence is that some of the hens will have a very light breakfast. Feeding, which permits some hens to be gorged, and others left with half a meal, is bad feeding. The plan is particularly bad in feeding table-scrap, as harmful results are sure to follow the habitual eating of this kind of food to the point of stuffing. Feed table-scrap only once a day, preferably in the morning, and then reduce them to a form that will insure even distribution to all the flock. Do not feed scraps in quantity which will cause the hens to turn away from the troughs with bulging crops, for you can feed them too much of this rich kind of food.

### Value of Our Fruit Output.

In his address before the late Fruit Growers' convention at Santa Rosa, Governor Pardee said:

"Our expert estimates that the real value of California's fruit and fruit products is \$50,000,000 or a sum equal to the combined values of our mineral products and our cereals, whilst an other very competent judge places the figure at no less than \$80,000,000."

We are inclined to the belief that both of these estimates may be correct, if they apply to fruit and products, which they probably do, as they are used for illustrating the value of the orchard and vineyard industry to our State. The products of citrus, fresh, canned and dried fruits, including raisins and prunes, will undoubtedly reach the former figure, while, if we add to the fruit products, wine, brandy and other manufactures of the vineyard and the orchard, the larger figure will undoubtedly be reached.—

### To Organize Cattlemen.

Salinas.—The committee of seven appointed at the meeting of cattlemen has reported a resolution to invite the cattlemen of California to join in forming a state organization for the purpose of furthering the interests of the producer and devising remedies for present conditions. The resolution also states that it is the organization's purpose to correct two vital evils which fall directly upon the cattle raisers, viz., the weighing of cattle to wholesaler and the evil of sending cattle to the slaughter house to be killed on commission.

The next meeting, when cattlemen from all parts of the state are expected to be present, was set for February 5 in Salinas, at which a permanent state organization will be perfected and an available meeting place agreed upon which will most probably be either Sacramento, Los Angeles or San Francisco.

### Tree Planting.

Tree planting is almost here again, and the California Promotion Committee, which is taking great interest in the beautification of the cities and towns of California, is calling attention to the fact by sending out its handbook on "Street Trees in California." It is a well recognized fact that from the standpoint of either the individual or the community there is no better asset when it comes to attracting people to a place than beautiful trees about a man's home or along the streets and in the little parks of a city. Tree planting in California has been followed along lines, sometimes spasmodic, and sometimes systematic, but in few places about the State is there any completely organized effort toward the progressive beautification of the highways.

The Promotion Committee points out that there is nothing that local organizations and especially women's clubs can do to help a town along which will have more direct and better results than the systematic planting of trees along the streets. But it must be remembered that the system should be carried out with an eye to future beauty and not to the convenience of the present. Haphazard and spasmodic work in tree planting destroys all that is sought by the work.

It is advised that tree planting clubs be formed which have permanent life, and that the trees planted each year follow a specific design from the beginning. All the streets of a city cannot be planted to trees in one, or in ten years, but if a plan be decided upon in the beginning and followed conscientiously through all the succeeding years, the coming generations will rise up and call the tree planting clubs blessed. The California Promotion Committee, of San Francisco, will take pleasure in assisting clubs in the work of designing plans to be followed, and will gladly enter into correspondence with those who desire to foster this good work.

# ORGANIZES BIG COMPANY

## EXTENSIVE INTERESTS ARE COMBINED

Large Holdings of Live Stock and Land in California and Mexico Are Merged Into One Corporation.

Los Angeles.—The American-Mexican Cattle company of Los Angeles has been organized with a capital of \$250,000, combining extensive land and cattle interests in California and Mexico. Two noted cattle kings are the chief owners of the stock, all of which has been subscribed and paid up.

E. M. Durant, who has operated successfully for many years in the Antelope valley in the northern section of Los Angeles county, controlling 150,000 acres of grazing and range land, and being the owner of 12,000 acres of the tract, has merged his interests and holdings with those of L. Lindsay, the well-known cattle king of California and Mexico, a multi-millionaire and business associate of Col. Epes Randolph. Mr. Lindsay has been breeding and raising cattle on 150,000 acres located near Llanos de Oro, Mexico.

The company formation means the combination of extensive interests and the greater expansion of the cattle-raising industry. It is proposed to breed cattle in Mexico and bring the calves to the range in the Antelope valley to fatten and prepare for the market. The 150,000 acres held by Mr. Durant and now a part of the company property are fenced in with wire, and there are sixteen miles of water pipe laid on the range, while there is good grazing for the cattle in the foothills of the valley.

The president of the new company is L. Lindsay, whose address is Los Angeles and Cananea, Mexico; vice-president, E. M. Durant. The offices of the company will be in Los Angeles.

### FUTURE IN FARMING

#### No Fear of "Abandoned Farms" in the West—The Soil Invites the Financier.

(Seattle Post-Intelligencer.) A writer in the Springfield Republican deplores the fact that the forest is encroaching on civilization. He recently visited among the abandoned farms of Vermont and saw the fields of former prosperity growing brambles and woodlands. A beautiful and fertile valley, 1600 feet above sea level, with the finest scenery and natural surroundings, were practically deserted. Large trees were found growing in a cemetery long forgotten as the rural turying ground. Some farms he once knew have been abandoned so long that they are now in the new forest. In commenting on the scene the writer says:

"Forty years ago the country within ten miles of here contained more than double the present number of occupied farms. A certain farm that was bought thirty-eight years ago for \$1600 can now be had for \$400, and its buildings and land are now in very nearly as good condition as then. This is a little above the valley, and others further up have depreciated still more. Any one of those in the valley can be bought for \$1000 or less, that is from \$3 to \$6 per acre, including usable buildings. All the places are always for sale. If any one wants a place for a summer residence, with a fine view and plenty of mountain air, he can take his choice for a small amount of money. None of the young people with energy or ambition remain on the old farms. It seems to be only a question of time when all must succumb to the inevitable and surrender the entire country to the wild animals."

To a western mind the story of abandoned farms seems almost like a fairy tale. In a land where the crop of one season pays for the farm the thought of deserting that source of revenue indicates insanity. It may be possible that some of the farmers in this State do not get any profits from their lands. They may be located in a place where the markets are not favorable or transportation is expensive. But under ordinary conditions and with even poor management there is no reason why farming should not be profitable. If a man fails in the work, he is generally the cause of the failure.

There is a future in agriculture for every energetic man who will give it proper attention. It offers a better field for investment of capital and brains than any of the legitimate commercial enterprises. But the farmer must be more than a mere soil robber. He must understand the laws of nature and use his knowledge to the best advantage. The successful farmer must study drainage, crop rotation, moisture conservation and the principles of plant food. When a crop is produced it has no commercial value until marketed at a profit to the grower. The farmer who intends to succeed must become acquainted with the markets and the business relations necessary to sell his products.

The young men of Vermont left the old farms to engage in more congenial vocations. They longed for the city attractions and to escape the climatic conditions. To them there was more money in the commercial centers, and they sought genteel occupations. The professions tempted them and many have become captains of industry in the financial world. To the western man the conditions are different. The forests are being cleared to make more room for farms. The soil and climate assist in developing the best products of nature. The farm is the place for the financiers and industrious seekers after wealth and independence.