ground to the very tops of the mountains is left uncultivated."

The following items, culled from aforesaid report, are so instructive and suggestive as to cause the impression that notwithstanding the wonderful advancement of the American people, they are not wholly independent of the outer-world, and may even learn of a semi-barbarous race!!

Rice is the staple products of Japan; in 1870, Japan had eight millions acres in rice, ninety-five per cent. of which were low land, and gave an average of 50 bushels per acre, 53⅓ pounds per buskel, or 2,666⅔ pounds per acre.

Rice culture in Japan yields as follows:

Labor	$ 18.00	₩ acre.
Manure	8.00	"
Interest on $100 at 10 per cent.	10.00	"
Making total of	$ 36.00	"
YIELD.		
2,666⅔ pounds at 2½c	$ 66.66⅔	
Profit	30.66⅔	₩ acre.

On the basis of the foregoing statistics, it is seen that in 1870, Japan must have produced the enormous amount of 21⅓ billions pounds of rice, and a profit of

245⅓ MILLIONS DOLLARS.

It should be observed that in the above estimate, rice is valued at 2½ cents, whilst in New York, it retails at 10 cents per pound.

After diligent search, we have failed to ascertain the rice acreage of the United States, but find from the census reports, that in 1870, ten rice States contained almost 100 millions acres unimproved land; this fact, in connection with the industry and success of the Japanese, and our large rice importations: point "the powers that be," to a sure and safe way, which we trust will be utilized in the reconstruction of the "Sunny South."

WILSON WATSON,

Franklin County Grange.

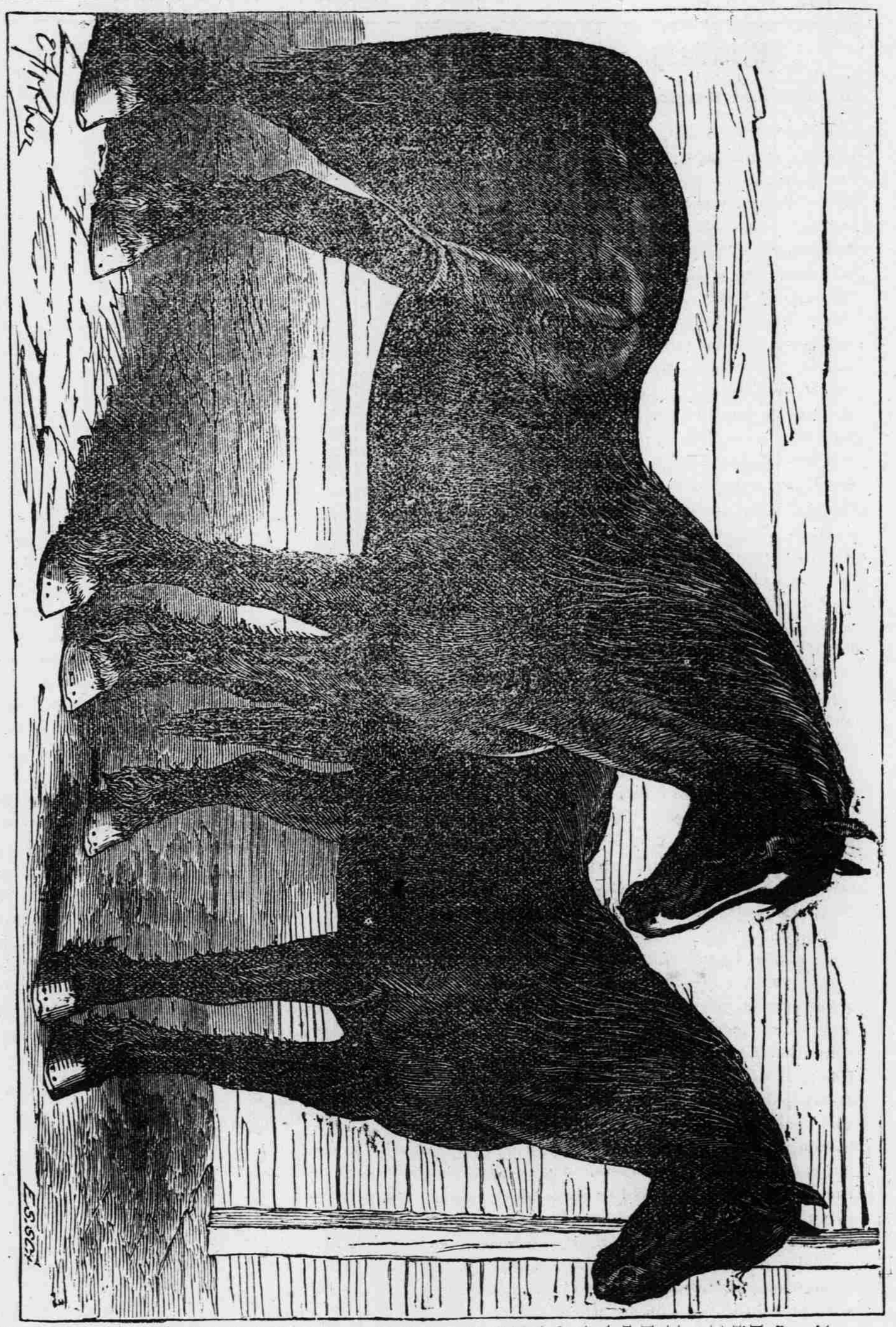
LOUISBURG, N. C.,
Aug. 11, 1875.

Col. J. D. Whitford:

DEAR SIR AND BRO—Please give notice that the regular meetings of Franklin County Grange will be held quarterly, on the second Wednesdays in January, April, July and October, in each year, and the following are the officers elected for the year 1875, viz:

Dr. O. L. Ellis, Master.
Wm. A. Moore, Overseer.
D. W. Rencher, Lecturer.
W. P. Bridges, Steward.
D. H. F. Freeman, Asst. Steward.
Rev. M. J. Hunt, Chaplain.
Maj. R. Stallings, Treasurer.
Rev. G. W. Newell, Secretary.
R. T. Edwards, Gate Keeper.
Mrs. M. L. Ellis, Ceres.
Mrs. M. J. Cooley, Pomona.
Miss Kate Cheves, Flora.
Mrs. S. J. Mitchell, Stewardess.

Fraternally Yours,
O. L. ELLIS.



Imported Clydesdale Stallions.

They were brought to this Country about a year ago and are pure bred.

'Dumfriesshire Jock' was then four years old, and was nearly 17 hands high, weight 1950 pounds, with strong bone, on short legs; bay in color with white feet, and was bred at Dumfries. His Sire was the celebrated horse "Lord Derby," which gained the Dumfrisshire Prize in 1868. His dam "Mayflower" was a prize mare, Dumfrieshire Jock is a true specimen of the Clydesdale horse. "Lord Douglas" with him, another noble animal, is a rich bay, with black legs, was also four years old at the date of importation, and is neary 17 hands high, with broad strong bone; weight 1800 pounds. His Sire was the celebrated horse "Lofty the Third," and he is also pure Clydesdale. We repeat these two animals are excellent representatives of the Clydesdale Stock, therefore, we have selected them for the benefit of our farmers and others who feel an interest in breeding work horses of docility and great power.

GLYCERIN AS AN ILLUMINATING MATERIAL.—M. Schering states that glycerin may be burned in any lamp so long as the flame is kept on a level with the liquid. The latter, on account of its consistence, will not ascend an elevated wick. As the flame, like that of alcohol, is almost colorless, and as the material is especially adapted for absorbing a large proportion of saline substances, M. Schering has recently made experiments in coloring the flame with various bodies, and with satisfactory results. By introducing substances rich in carbon, it appears that the flame may be rendered suitable for illuminating purposes. The low price of glycerin, and its property of not volatilizing at high temperatures, add to it advantages in this direction.