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THE

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

CONTAINING

ESSAYS, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,

RELATING TO

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WITH THE

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AGRICULTURAL.

[From the July No. of the North American Review.]

An Address at the Annual Cattle Shows of the Worcester and the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Societies, October, 1838. By HENRY COLMAN, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State. Boston: Otis, Broaders, & Company. 8vo. pp. 23.

Agriculture, the first pursuit of civilized man, has been the last to receive the direct attention and patronage of governments. Commerce, navigation, manufactures, the mechanic and fine arts, science and letters, had commanded much respect and reached high degrees of excellence, before the cultivation of the earth, either for the purposes of profit or embellishment, found favor among the affluent and enlightened, or was deemed an object worthy of the careful consideration of statesmen and legislators. But, when nations have reached an advanced position in prosperity and refinement, and other more attractive or lucrative branches of industry have been so extended, as to employ a large portion of the population, an immensely increased amount of products is required to meet the augmented demand of consumption; and the necessity of rendering the earth more prolific, becomes so apparent, that what had been imprudently neglected, and was, in fact, the most substantially momentous interest of the country, at once imperiously commands the most grave consideration.

As the commercial and mechanical enterprise

by Marshall, several years before, to the Society of Arts in London. The reports of the several commissioners being very voluminous, as they contained exact details relating to practical operations in every department of rural economy, digests were made to render them more available, by the indefatigable projector and collaborator in the execution of this enlarged and efficient plan for advancing the important interests of the whole country. But even in that reduced form, with the other materials which he had individually collected during a period of nearly twenty years, which had been devoted to the subject, for compiling "A Compendious System of English Agriculture," the work consists of fourteen volumes.

The expenditures of Great Britain having rapidly and immensely increased from the commencement and during the progress of the war which followed the French revolution, and nearly half of the whole revenue being derived from direct taxes and the excise, it became of still greater consequence to the land-owners and their tenants, from whom that vast amount of income was chiefly received, to render each acre more productive, by the introduction of every possible improvement in the science and art of cultivation, which genius and skill could create or introduce, from the practice of any other age or country. Interest, knowledge, and industry were, therefore, actively and zealously united in a common cause, and the beneficial results have been truly wonderful. With a territory whose area is not a third, and whose population is only half that of France, and with a soil and climate not so propitious, the agricultural products of England are

ces. The "Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture" was incorporated soon after that which was established in England; and the example has been zealously followed in most of the counties throughout the State, while all have been encouraged and fostered by the seasonable and liberal endowments of the government. Much has been thus accomplished within the present century; but, acting from a yet more enlarged and generous policy, the executive and legislature of the Commonwealth, with a munificence which reflects upon them the greatest honor, directed, two years since, an agricultural survey of each county to be made; and a gentleman was appointed as the commissioner for performing that difficult and laborious duty, who, from his attainments, industry, ardor, and practical experience, was eminently qualified for the station.

This may undoubtedly with propriety and justice be considered one of the most important measures that have been adopted since the organization of the government; for it is immediately interesting, and must be directly beneficial, not only to every citizen who depends upon the cultivation of the earth for his support, but to the whole population, of which the farming class constitutes at least seven-tenths, being, at the same time, the grand nursery and constant source of supply for filling all the other diversified occupations in society.

With a soil naturally as capable of tillage, and to as high a degree of perfection as that of any other region, Massachusetts has been dependent on other States for a large portion of the most indispensable products of agriculture, which are annual

From the first report made by Mr Colman, there is ample testimony to warrant the assertion that Massachusetts is capable of yielding more than triple the amount of agricultural products which have hitherto been obtained. There is not a county which the commissioner has visited, that has not presented examples of tillage, and experiments in all the branches of New England culture, which fully illustrate the immense advantages that are derivable from a skillful application of science to the practical arts of husbandry. This verified and consequently most useful of all kinds of knowledge, but which has been confined within very limited and far separated circles, will hereafter be as universally possessed, through the medium of the reports on each county, as that which has been collected and published on every other subject connected with human industry; and the whole, when completed, in the lucid, exact, and satisfactory manner in which the first has been presented, will, allowing for the extent of territory surveyed, form the most accurate and valuable agricultural cyclopaedia which has appeared in any country. It will include the actual operations of each individual, who has best perfected that portion of rural economy to which his attention had been most exclusively directed, from the nature of the soil, and geographical position as respects a market.

Hitherto all the publications which have appeared on agriculture, have been principally compilations from the various treatises that have been written on that all-important subject, since the period of the illustrious Columella; and, however laborious may have been the authors, and ingeniously faithful in design, or desirous of producing a work which might the most perfectly subserve the purposes of the region of country for which it was intended, it is notorious to every experienced and well instructed farmer and gardener, that they have invariably failed to accomplish what had been so confidently anticipated; and it is evident, to even the most superficial observer, that there is no other mode of concentrating in a really useful form the requisite information, for the general guidance of the uninstructed as well as experienced cultivators of the earth, and of enabling them to participate in the advantages which have been derived from the most approved methods of conducting the multifarious labors of a farm, than that which has fortunately been undertaken by the government of Massachusetts, and which, from what has already been done, we have the fullest confidence will be thoroughly executed. Each of the most skillful and enlightened experimentalists, whose results will be given in the reports of, the Agricultural Commissioner, must have consulted the most celebrated authors, and to some extent taken them as guides, for directing them in their diversified operations; and the benefits obtained will be at the command of every citizen.

The agricultural survey is but the continuation and completion of a system, which has been projected for obtaining accurate information, as to the physical geography, topography, natural history, and general statistics of the commonwealth. Massachusetts has been the first of all the States in the Union, to cause a correct map to be constructed, based on the triangulation of its whole area, which involves astronomical observations for estab-

include a whole nation. Happily, however, for the navigation of the United States, the same operation is in progress, under the direction of the national government, for forming complete hydrographical charts of the coast from Passamaquoddy to the Sabine.

Connected with these important labors, a geological survey was undertaken, which has been most ably completed by Professor Hitchcock; and the other departments of natural history, including the animal and vegetable realms, have been directed to be explored, and the duty has been confided to several scientific gentlemen, from whom may be expected full and interesting accounts of the quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, and plants which are peculiar to the State.

These works will be honorable monuments of the enlightened and expanded views of the legislature, reflect lasting honor upon the chief magistrates under whose direction they have been so successfully prosecuted, and entitle the enlightened and meritorious gentlemen who have participated in the very responsible labors, to the respect and gratitude of the present and all future generations.

We have indulged so far in the general remarks which the very interesting subject of agriculture has suggested, that there is left only sufficient space to commend to the real friends of the country the instructive address which the Agricultural Commissioner delivered before the assembled yeomanry of several of the interior counties, during the last autumn. It is an impressive appeal to the farmers, urging them strenuously to endeavor to render their condition as prosperous and happy as their pursuits are respectable and important, by renewed efforts in the acquisition of intelligence, and to illustrate, by example, how independent and deserving of the highest consideration are those, who zealously emulate the hardy virtues and rural industry of their adventurous Anglo-Saxon ancestors.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

That the Agriculture of the United States does not, to use a commercial phrase, rank with that of the most favored nations, is perhaps generally admitted; that it might with proper care be made to do so, does not admit of controversy; and it may be well to inquire into some of the causes that lead to this state of things. With one of the most fertile countries, by nature, on the globe, we do not in the amount of products equal that of some countries much less favored, but which by superior skill in cultivation have attained a fertility unknown among us. As examples of this, we may name England, Belgium, and part of Germany; in which the average per acre of the crops is much greater than in the United States, if we except, perhaps, some few of the best cultivated districts.

In order to determine what *should be*, it is sometimes useful to ascertain what *actually is*. Estimates have been made at different times of the total of agricultural products in this country. Such estimates have no pretensions to exactness; they are only approximations to the precise quantity; still, as similar estimates are made in other countries, they may afford the means of comparison, as showing the proportion of production to the population. The year 1838 was, on the whole, a popula-

one hundred millions, and oats at one hundred and fifty millions of bushels; we should not probably be far from the truth. Barley does not rank high in amount as a cultivated crop, though the quantity produced is annually increasing. The wheat is principally grown in the country north of the Potomac and Ohio, and south of the great lakes. The corn is produced chiefly in the south, and in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi. Oats are cultivated in all sections unless the extreme south; and are everywhere the principal food of horses, while they are given to cattle, sheep, and swine to a considerable extent. The average crop of wheat on the whole, cannot be estimated per acre at more than eighteen bushels; corn, thirty-five bushels; oats the same; and barley about twenty bushels. This rate will of course vary greatly in different sections. In the States north of the Ohio, the average of corn would perhaps equal or exceed fifty bushels to the acre, while in the States south of the Potomac, it has been estimated as low as fifteen bushels per acre. The difference in the other crops in the several sections of our country would be less, but still it is considerable.

That these average productions might be greatly increased, does not admit of a question; that the interests of agriculture demand that such should be the case, is equally clear. By attention to the selection of seeds and the preparation of the soil, an addition of ten per cent, to these averages might be readily made; experience shows that such is the fact; and multitudes of individual instances might be adduced to prove that such has already been done by skillful and intelligent farmers.

The causes which, in our opinion, have tended more than any others to depress agriculture, and prevent its receiving the attention it demands, as well as to reduce the profits which should reward the laborer are the following. First, a want of respect in the agricultural interest for their own profession. There is a feeling in certain portions of the community, principally those who have done nothing to increase the productive capital of the country themselves, and who may be termed the drones of the social compact, that personal labor is disgraceful, and that the cultivator of the soil is little better than a slave. Strange as it may seem, this feeling may be said to be promoted and perpetuated by the conduct of farmers themselves. There are too many men among us; men who have good farms and who might employ their sons upon them, with the certainty that honorable competence would be the result; who prefer to see them become poor miserable retailers of tape and sugar candy, or second or third rate lawyers, men fit for nothing only to promote litigation, and sow the seeds of strife, and bring into contempt the high principles of right which the law is intended to embody, rather than honest, high-minded, intelligent cultivators of the soil. For this evil, and it is a serious one, the remedy is with the farmer. His sons should be well educated, but they should be taught to feel, what in fact is the case, that in the actual dignity and usefulness of their profession, the farmer has few equals and no superior.

The second cause of the depressed state of agriculture in the United States, is the inattention of farmers in selecting the best breeds of animals for their yards, and the best seeds for planting. In

shown that animals can be formed in the hands of the scientific breeder to meet the wants or remedy the defects of any existing race. Whether it be a beautiful form, weight of carcase, aptitude to fatten, or all these combined in cattle; or the same qualities, with or without wool in sheep; Bakewell, Cully, Berry, and Ellman, have shown that domestic animals in the hands of the farmer who understands the principles of breeding, are as clay in the hands of the potter, to be moulded and transformed at will. The records of Smithfield market, the most decisive evidence that can be produced, prove that the average weight of cattle and sheep has increased one-third within less than half a century. Not less beneficial have been the results which have ensued from attention to improved or new varieties of seeds. The most valuable kinds of wheat, barley, oats and other grain in Europe, and of maize or corn in this country, have been the result of careful selection and long-continued cultivation. Col. Le Conteur, of the Isle of Jersey, who has paid more attention to wheat, and instituted a greater number of experiments in regard to the plant than any other man living, having devoted about twenty years and ample means to the pursuit, states "that the only chances of having pure sorts was to raise them from single grains or single ears, and that the improvements he had made in this way had amply rewarded his labor, as the produce of his crops was increased from an average of about twentythree to twentyfive bushels an acre to about thirtyfour; and since he had raised wheat from single ears, or carefully selected sorts, he has increased his crops to between forty and fifty bushels an acre." Many of the best known kinds of wheat, barley and oats, now grown in Europe, and some of them have been successfully introduced into this country, have been produced from single ears or heads of grain, selected by observing men for some valuable qualities they appeared to possess. Such was the origin of the White Kent and Whittingham wheat; the Chevalier Argent and Stings barley; and the Potato.

that matter undergoes in the transformation from inert atoms to organized life. Constantly among plants, and compelled to be familiar with insects, some of both of which he numbers among his worst enemies, he is in part a botanist and entomologist by necessity; and were his observations properly directed, there is nothing to hinder, but much to render farmers the most successful discoverers in these sciences. Works which would give a proper course to his inquiries, may be found at almost every bookstore; and it is not too much to hope, that volumes will be found in every common school and district library which will awaken inquiry, and direct observers, in the successful pursuit of these and other sciences. We think that blame may be attributed, in a greater or less degree, to most of the agricultural publications and periodicals of the day, in not devoting more of their pages to the discussion and elucidation of these topics. It may perhaps be said, that but little is yet known with certainty on these subjects; that chemical analysis, vegetable physiology, and the development of the laws that govern the nutrition of plants and animals, are all as yet in their infancy; still it cannot but be useful to have what is known, spread before the public mind, and if much that is supposed to be certain, should hereafter prove merely theoretical, useful observations will be prompted, and truth eventually established. Agriculture is strictly a science, and should be considered as such. The principles that govern and control matter, are many of them already understood, and no one has any pretensions to the title of a thorough farmer, who is not able to apply such as are known to his course of practice in the field. We have many men who express surprise at the well known fact, that the most skilful and successful farmers we have in the country, are men who have been bred to other pursuits, and never had the management of a farm till they purchased for themselves, and assumed the farmer at once. We think there is nothing surprising in this result. These men brought to the business of ag-

riculture neatness and order. We cannot expect that a man will spend his capital in beautifying and putting his farm in order, in planting, and draining, and repairing, when such expenditures will not repay him more than seven per cent., when by purchasing more, or new lands, there is a probability that 30 or 50 may be realized. It requires too great an effort of self-denial to see our neighbors enlarging their domains to the size of a German principality, while we are expected to be content with some two or four hundred acres. We have as a body of farmers yet to learn that the products of a small farm in proportion to the capital invested are usually greater than on large farms. We have yet to acquire a taste for small, neat, well finished and well furnished houses, in preference to the enormous 'shingle palaces' which we take such a delight in erecting; and when shall we learn that a few acres, well fenced, kept clean of foul weeds, and growing richer and more productive yearly, is better than many acres, with the fences rotted or thrown down, the fields and the crops choked with pernicious weeds, and the soil, from the wretched course of cultivation, annually deteriorating in value and productiveness. It is a very poor plan in farmers to wear out and impoverish what land they have, because they can buy more; better raise a few acres to the height of fertility, place it in perfect order, and then, if there is any surplus capital, after attending to the moral and intellectual wants of the family, it may be expended in more lands to be gradually brought to the same state.

Such are some of the most prominent causes that in our estimation have contributed to place agriculture where it now is; not as bad, it is true, as it was some twenty-five years since; but still very far from what it might be, and what it would be, if farmers would awake to their own interests. It is idle to blame the German peasant, or the Russian serf for transmitting to us their surplus grain; they would never do it if we supplied the market with home grain, as we certainly and easily might;

RAIN WATER CISTERNS.

The importance of having a supply of water in the barn yard for cattle, has already been adverted to in the Cabinet, and it is a subject which cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of farmers. The quantity of manure lost by driving stock twice a day to water, is much greater than is generally supposed, for the droppings are most copiously deposited immediately after drinking. In many situations water is easily procured from wells of moderate depth and at little cost, compared with the benefit derived; and in all situations cisterns may be built, and the water from roofs conveyed into them at a very small expense, when contrasted with the advantage resulting from them. In this climate, the average fall of rain annually is about three feet, which furnishes about twenty gallons of water for each square foot of surface during the year, and from these data it is easy to estimate the quantity which may be collected from a building of any given dimensions. A cistern will cost from 25 to 50 dollars, built after the best manner, and the best is always the cheapest in the end; the interest on this is from \$1 50 to \$3 a year, being a sum far below the expense and trouble of taking the cattle to water, without reference to the great loss of manure.

The following table shows about the number of gallons of water contained in cisterns of the following diameters in the clear for each foot of their depth, viz :

Diameter.	Gallons.
5 feet	120
6 feet	170
7 feet	230
8 feet	305
9 feet	390
10 feet	480

By multiplying the number of gallons here stated by the depth of the cistern in feet, the product will be the number of gallons it will contain sufficiently near for any practical purpose.

The circular form is preferable to any other for a cistern, as it possesses greater strength with less materials; the principle of the arch keeping the parts combined together. Where they are constructed with brick, the width of a brick is sufficient for the thickness of the wall; where stone is used, the wall must necessarily be thicker, but the main matter is to have the mortar well made of the best clean sand, and not too much lime, and great care must be taken that all the interstices are well filled in, so as not to admit the water to escape. A coat of plastering well put on, of common mortar, made in the best manner, with no more lime than is absolutely necessary to coat the sand and cause it to work evenly, has been found to be a complete protection against leakage, but the whole should be executed in a masterly manner by a careful, conscientious workman; otherwise, you will have a broken cistern holding no water. Those who are disposed to incur a little more expense, may procure Roman cement, or water lime, such as is much used in the construction of locks for artificial navigation for plastering, and when used, it should not be put on thick, but as evenly as possible; and in the use of this article a second coat should never be applied over the first; all that is done should be done at once; it will not adhere well and would soon peel off, and endanger the stability of the cistern upon which it is applied.

Cisterns have been in use from the earliest period of which we have any historical account, and in modern times many have been constructed, which have been long in use, and which their owners would not dispense with for ten times their original cost; therefore let those who are destitute of other means of furnishing water to their stock in their barn yards, proceed at as early a period of time as practicable, to construct a cistern in the best manner, and in two years the saving of time, trouble and manure, will repay the cost with interest. Therefore

"Build for yourselves cisterns holding water."

Farmer's Cabinet.

PEAT MEADOWS.

As planting is now over, some farmers will begin to think of their peat swamps. We have tried various modes to bring these into English grass, and have never failed to do it when we persevered.

On commencing our editorial course last January, we resolved not to attempt to lead our brother farmers into any expensive process of farming which might never yield an adequate return.

We well know it is quite easy to recommend the purchase of manures—the making of compost heaps—the raising of grain to supply the whole State, &c. &c. It is always much easier to show us how to lay out ten dollars on a farm than to show us how to get a return of ten for an outlay of five.

As our search is after truth, we shall ever admit into our columns the opinions and the statements of others who may think differently from us—for these opinions thus admitted we are not accountable, and we wish our patrons to take them for just what they are worth. But there is another class of opinions for which we feel ourselves responsible; and we must beg our readers to distinguish our own recommendations from the theories of others which are admitted into our columns.

On the subject of reclaiming peat lands and bog meadows, we have had many years, of personal experience, and it is our wish that our readers may avail themselves of the advantages to be derived both from our failures and from our success.

Our first attempt to raise English grass on a low peat meadow was in 1826. Three of us joined together in the purchase of eight acres of peat land lying in the centre of the town of Framingham. Major B. Wheeler and John Ballard, 2d. were our partners in the purchase.

When we first made known our purchase and our object we were laughed to scorn by many of the inhabitants. We forgave every one of them, for they have since confessed their error, and are ever ready to applaud the advances we have made in cultivation. They were not then aware of the mischiefs they caused us by their want of faith—it was almost impossible to procure help to labor on this meadow—people require extra wages while laboring here, and when enquired of where they had been at work, they were studious to conceal the scene of their operations. Fortunately, the purchasers were all skilled in the use of the bog-hoe and of the paring-plough, and by taking hold and setting the example, others were at length induced to join them and "to dig on old centre meadow," because much less unpopular, after one summer's than

We well remember an expression of one of the oldest inhabitants, J. Maynard, Esq., on this subject. He said he did not wish to live any longer after he should see one ton of good English hay grow on old centre meadow. He did live many years after. At a meeting of the trustees of Framingham Academy which stood on the border of this meadow, Doctor D. Kellogg, Rev. Mr Packard, and J. Maynard, Esq. were present. Doctor Packard looked out on the old meadow, and seeing it flooded, enquired if it was *dammed*. "Yes," said Maynard, "and it always has been ever since I knew it."

This meadow was so miry in the centre that we could easily sink a rail eleven feet long, endwise out of sight. Our first business was to drain off the water. We drained it off one foot and a half below the surface. We then commenced the paring and burning system. This paring is performed by hoes—sometimes assisted by a paring plough. When the meadow will bear up oxen, a paring plough facilitates the operation. Such a plough has a wide share—say one foot and a half—which branches out in a wing on each side. It has no mould plate, and does not turn the furrow over. It only cuts the turf in slips, and suffers it to lie to bear the team up; then, with the hoes, the sods are easily turned over to dry. When the paring plough is in good order, one yoke of oxen will draw it through a strong haddock. The plough has a sharp coulter like that of an old fashioned wooden plough, and much resembles one except in the want of a mould plate, and in the addition of a second wing to the sharp, branching out to the left, or land side.

In a dry summer, the turf thus turned over will soon burn if fire is applied. It burns much better the first summer than if allowed to lie a year on the ground. It is well to commence paring and burning in June, for then we have the summer before us, and can choose the driest time for burning. When some of the sods are well on fire they may be heaped together, and others not so dry may be piled on till the heap becomes as large as a hundred of hay. When thus piled no small rains will quench the fires, and they will often burn for days of rainy weather.

Sometimes we are enabled to burn the sods as they lie, when no rain comes for ten days in succession. Then all the labor of piling and of spreading about the ashes is saved. This is the easiest mode of preparing for the grass seed, but we are not always able to burn the sods thus.

When the heaps are burnt, nothing remains to be done but to spread the ashes, sow the seed, and rake it in with a common hand rake. This should be done early in September, if we expect a good sward of grass the next summer—but any time in September will answer for sowing these low meadows with herds grass and with red top. We have seldom seen these grasses winter-killed on these peat bottoms.

When we are unable to burn all the turf by the middle of September, we spread the ashes over the whole surface, after having raked the unburnt sods in a new place, and we let these piles stand in shape of haystacks until another summer. They then will sometimes burn wholly down without any trouble, and their ashes should be spread on to the grass ground, and a little seed should be sown on the ground where the heaps stood.

In this mode, meadows may sometimes be pre-

acre. It sometimes costs thirty dollars. One advantage in this mode of reclaiming meadows is, we have manure enough in the peat ashes for two or three years, and we sometimes cut two tons to the acre without any other dressing. It cost us more than twenty dollars to subdue an acre of this meadow, for we were beginners and had no instruction. We sold about four acres of this reclaimed meadow to Dr O. Dean, at two hundred dollars an acre. Such lands must have a new dressing once in a few years, and if compost manure is carried on, it should consist, in part of gravel. This being far preferable to sand. Not more than one peck of herds grass (timothy) should be sown on an acre, for the seed will all grow, and when it is sown thicker it sometimes come up and mats together so close, as to check a thrifty growth. These bottoms become harder as the grass grows, and we are often able in a few years to plough them and turn the wild grass under and seed them down anew, as we do higher lands. We intend, in a future number, to show how we have subdued peat meadows by different processes.

In general, when gravel, or loam, or both are not nigh by, paring and burning are cheaper than any other mode.—*Genesee Farmer.*

AGRICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

The papers, in very many sections of our extended country, contain most cheering accounts, both of the quantity and quality of the forthcoming reward of the labor and care of the husbandman. We extract a few of the principal for the gratification of our readers.

The Carbonade (Luzerne county) Journal states, in reference to its neighborhood:—"We are on the eve, if all signs are to be credited, of a most abundant summer harvest. There are local exceptions, as there must ever be, but the general prospect is excellent. Should the season continue propitious to its close, without serious blight, rust, mildew, or frost, we believe that an aggregate harvest, at least twenty per cent. greater than ever,

promise. That arch enemy of the farmer, the army worm, has been at its destructive work in Missouri and Illinois, as we learn from the two journals quoted below.

The St. Louis Republican states that, on many of the farms in St. Louis county, and its neighborhood, hardly a vestige remains of wheat, oats, or corn, which but a few days before, promised fair to reward the farmers for all their labors. They are equally destructive to meadows.

The Columbus (Illinois) Herald asserts that this direful plague is at work in every direction thereabouts, and is exceedingly destructive. In Illinois, late very heavy rains have been productive of very serious consequences. This fact we gather from the statement of the "Backwoodsman," which informs us that, at Grafton, the quantity of water that has fallen is greater than ever before known in so short a time, at this season of the year. The smaller streams are overflowed, and in many places the bottom lands adjoining are inundated. It is feared that many bridges are swept away, and some of the farmers sustained serious damages. One had a field of corn, containing twelve or fourteen acres, entirely destroyed. The corn was literally washed out of the ground.

Per contra, in Georgia and Florida, they complain, and with reason, we regret to say, of drought.

The Milledgeville (Georgia) Journal says—"Without there is an early rain, the planters in this vicinity will lose their crop of corn, and the cotton will be materially injured." And the Tallahassee (Florida) Gazette declares that the drought had been greater than for several years; and that unless rain should come speedily, the corn would be "ruined." Thus far, however, the cotton in that quarter looked well.

At Cincinnati, on the 18th, Flour had fallen to \$5.00; and but little doing. Wheat had fallen 20 cents per bushel, and was then plenty and dull at 90 cents, with the expectation of a further decline. Although large supplies of Corn had been received from Illinois, prices ranged from 70 to 80

cents and predictions have been remarkably correct, I can see I was very much mistaken with regard to prices of flour at this time. I had anticipated a great fall ere long, knowing well that almost all other crops were abandoned to make room for wheat; but with some exportations and no importations, I did not dream of a fall until after next crop; but I see I am mistaken. Oats are here worth from 5s to 6s per bushel, and wheat cannot be worth over 9s, according to the price of flour in your market, which plainly shows that wheat was raised in place of oats. Provided our wheat ripen regularly and in good season, you may rely on having a large quantity from Western New York, and you may tell the Millers to take care how they buy else they will ruin themselves outright. I shall write you about the commencement of harvest; then we can tell to a certainty what the crops are. At present it is only guess work, but the chance was never more promising. We have a good demand for wool; prices range from 37 to 56 1-4 cents per lb. Sheep and cattle very high, especially cattle. Cows from \$35 to \$50 each. A FARMER.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.—It is as important to the country that agriculture should be scientifically understood and studied, as that manufacturing science should progress. The mere culture of the land is nothing, except it is conducted on the best possible principles. To plough and manure, to sow and reap, to break up and lay down land, to breed and to rear stock, and to farm and to labor on a farm, merely as they who have passed away did, is no great merit. This is merely to exercise in imitative talent. The resources of the mind ought to be brought to the labor; and profiting not only by experience but in learning by experiment, we may hope to see improvement progress in an equal ratio in agriculture as in mechanics; and the knowledge that the stores of experimental philosophy affords to be applied to this, the most useful of all arts because it produces the raw material

(From the Buffalo Advertiser and Journal.)

FLOUR SPECULATORS AND THE BANKS.

"Well, the flour speculators will have to sweat, any way," was a remark we heard in the street yesterday, and the saying, though rather vulgar in its phraseology, embodies an idea that is pretty generally entertained. Flour is going down, a great deal of last year's crop of wheat is yet in the hands of the producers, and the growing crop looks exceedingly well. A still greater decline must therefore be expected, and as our unknown friend said, "the flour speculators will have to sweat." There is no class of business men for whose sufferings and losses less commiseration will be felt by the public at large. Speculators upon the necessities of life, have in all ages and countries been denounced, and now, when there is a prospect that they, who have fattened and waxed rich, when their neighbors and fellow-citizens were sunk in the deepest embarrassment, are about to suffer in their turn, there is a feeling of general exultation. How far this feeling is correct, we will not now stop to examine. Popular feelings and opinions, most usually, are made up of equal parts of truth and error, and those we have alluded to do not probably form an exception to the rule.

For some years back there have been confessedly short crops; the price of flour accordingly rose in a corresponding proportion. The rise was legitimate, and no one had any reason to complain of it. But coupled with the short crops and the enhanced price of flour, was a spirit of speculation which had overspread the land. It was universal. There was a general distaste for the pursuit of steady industry and its slow gains, and many of the more cautious business men, who had been affected by it, and who doubted the ultimate profits to be made from land speculations, went into the manufacture of flour. Few in our country have capital of their own, sufficient to carry on the business. The Banks are therefore resorted to, and for the last five years the means of those institutions, particularly in the western part of this State, and northern and central Ohio, have been almost monopolized by the millers. The Banks have been severely censured for granting to a few men of a single class, large facilities and accommodations, while the mechanic, merchant and farmer in their immediate neighborhood, and for whose benefit they supposed the banks were created could not get a dollar. But the banks, like individuals, will generally do what is most for their interest; and in ordinary times the banks can make more money by lending to the millers than any other class. The business, as a general thing, is pretty safe. The millers give the notes of the banks an extensive circulation in regions of country where they are not likely to return immediately—they get quick returns on their investments, and by sending their flour to New York are able to place funds precisely where the banks want them. If large immediate profits are their object, they can't do better than lend to the millers; but like all who are greedy and avaricious, they are liable at times to overreach themselves, and the great losses they are forced occasionally to sustain, render it questionable whether in the long run they would not find it more to their interest to confine their business to the regular legitimate channel.

But we intended, when we commenced, simply to remark upon the relative situation of the flour

prices, as we have above said, is downward, and some of the banks are getting rather fidgety about the security of their large loans, and beginning to press for payment. Every miller who is unquestionably solvent and able to meet his engagements, will soon be required to pay up at whatever sacrifice he may be obliged to make. Like the season of 1832, so well remembered by many in Western New York, it is not unlikely that some, who by a little delay could make their arrangements and ride out the storm in safety, will now go by the board, or be severely crippled, by their anxiety to meet all their engagements honorably.—The miller who is deeply and almost hopelessly in, is about the only one who is perfectly safe.

The banks are forced to sustain him on the principle of self-preservation, and this is one of the greatest evils of the connection between banks and millers. Milling is like learning in one respect—a man must drink "deep or taste not," if he proposes to carry on the business by the aid of bank accommodations; and there are now in western N. York, men of undoubted wealth who owe their good fortune in a great measure to the fact that they were so deeply embarrassed in 1832.

It may be asked what will be the effect of this state of things upon the community? We answer good. Flour must fall, and by so much will the community be benefited. But in addition to this reduction in price of one of the most important necessities of life, some of the banks will narrowly escape burning their fingers, and taught by the lesson a salutary caution, and by the payments of the millers having more means at command, they will be able and willing to give greater facilities and accommodations to the public generally.

THE DANGER OF BETTING.—Some weeks since, a clerk of a market near our city, looked into the butter tub of a market man, and thought he discovered a small deficiency in the size of lumps. Whereupon he brought forth his balances, with an air of justice, and proceeded to weigh the whole by parcels. Every lump was short of weight. So that thirty pounds of butter (less the illegal deficiency in each lump) was confiscated.

A week or two afterwards, the clerk, in the faithful discharge of his duty, stopped at a butter tub, and tried a pound in his scales—it was correct; he tried another and another. At length the owner said—"You need not trouble yourself—you will find all of my butter correct." The clerk looked up, and discovered his old friend of the light lumps. "Perhaps I shall," said he—"but if I am not mistaken, I took thirty pounds from you a week since."

"It was not from me."

"It was—I know you."

"I will bet five dollars you never took thirty pounds of butter from me, at any one time."

"Done."

The money was staked—and the clerk told his story. It looked blue for the countryman.

"I admit the loss of thirty lumps of butter," said he, "but to have been thirty pounds, there must have been a pound in each lump." "Now, either the clerk did me injustice by confiscating my butter for unlawful weight, and I may claim back of him thirty pounds, at 25 cents per pound, which is \$7 50; or he did not take thirty pounds, and I may claim my bet of five dollars. The clerk gave up the bet.

Man. Make no light business of butter, and no

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1839.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME OF THE N. E. FARMER.

It would seem ungrateful to commence a new volume of the New England Farmer, without offering our acknowledgments to our subscribers and correspondents for the aid, indulgence, and kindness, which we have received from them. We trust their kindness will prove a stimulus to greater exertions to render the paper worthy of the increasing patronage which it receives.

The New England Farmer has now been five years in its teens. We well remember when it first saw the light, and when the child was born the goodies and the gossips every where predicted that it would never live to grow up; but its devoted and lamented editor, who acted in the double capacity of midwife and nurse, soon imparted a vigor and activity to its constitution, which have brought it thus far forward; and leaves little room to doubt that it will attain the usual longevity of such a periodical. Its firmness and invariable good health are doubtless in the main attributable to the skill and care already referred to; for its protector was careful never to admit into its stomach any thing, which might disorder its digestion; and though always ready to prescribe all sorts of recipes and nostrums for others, was like most other wise physicians, altogether averse to using his own medicines in his own family, and careful to supply only the most simple and substantial food. While we have the honor in any measure of its guardianship, or are in any case called upon to prescribe for it, we shall in this matter, though with unequal steps, attempt to follow in the path of our revered predecessor.

To drop all figure however, it is our desire and purpose to make the N. E. Farmer, as far as possible, a vehicle of useful information and instruction to our brother farmers; to stimulate them to new efforts and enterprises, for the benefit of their great art; and to contribute, in the humble form in which we are permitted to labor, to swell the impulse by which this most important of all purely secular pursuits is now urged onward in the convictions of far-seeing minds and the affections of public-spirited hearts. We are happy in the belief that our labors have done something towards increasing the public interest in this subject; and however imperfect the judgment and ability with which they have been rendered, we have at least the invaluable consciousness of honest purposes, and unflagging zeal.

The preparation of a weekly sheet of the size of the N. E. Farmer, excluding in a great measure advertisements, and restricted in the choice of subjects, is no easy task. It would be an infinitely easier undertaking, if more variety, or miscellaneous matter were allowed, and perhaps quite as useful; but we hold to constitutional pledges, and as the Farmer is understood to be exclusively agricultural, excepting the last page, we shall not break the bond, though we are inclined to the belief that most of our readers would prefer a liberal interpretation of it. There is indeed among our constant readers, but not among our subscribers, once in a while a snarler, whom we despair of always pleasing. Such persons the dinner never suits; there are too many or too few dishes; there is too little or too much seasoning; they want boiled when we have nothing but roast, or they want a ragout or a fricasee when we have nothing but a plain joint. They complain that we do not give them melons in January and peaches in all the rest of the year. We should be

the Farmer; but in the exercise of an honest judgment, a right which they may be sure we shall under no circumstances surrender, we may fail to do this; and under this inability or misfortune, we can only recommend to these generous patrons to borrow some other paper.

Agriculture in its largest extent, is a matter of such general and universal interest, entering in its ramified relations into all the business and arts of life, and lying at the very foundation of human society, that it would be difficult to touch upon any human topic, which has not a near or remote, a direct or indirect relation to it. Man himself, having been first formed out of the dust of the earth, may be considered as a kind of agricultural production, and every thing therefore, relating to his culture and perfection, may, with a show of reason, come under the general topic. One of our own poets has beautifully said, that "man is the noblest growth our realms supply," and higher authority speaks of him as the flower of the field, and as perishing like the new mown grass. But honestly as we might, we shall not avail ourselves of this general license; and will not venture into fields understood to be forbidden, though there is no fence round them; but will respect the right of property and travel as quietly as we can along the King's highway. In doing this, we express our humble hope that our own rights may be protected; and that the gate may not be opened and the dog set upon us simply because we look over the fence or merely peep through a knot hole into cultivated or neglected fields.

We were pained to hear that even in our last number some of our good friends were disturbed, because, without even going skin deep, and much less with any thought of bringing blood, we touched the reverend clergy, with the point of a fine cambric needle; though they would not hesitate to knock a poor farmer over with a bludgeon (we mean figuratively of course) if on a hot Sunday afternoon in July, after a week's haying, he should happen to feel a "lectle" drowsy under some nice hair-splitting division of the text, or some one of the five or six "finallys, and to concludes" of the discourse. But how we could be suspected of any ill-design toward our own brethren we cannot divine. We will offer all the amends in our power;

taimments. We shall say nothing of a living friend, who by his intelligence, his practical skill, and his public spirited exertions has conferred most distinguished benefits upon the agriculture of the Old Colony.

But the clergy everywhere have a direct interest in agriculture. How are we to have praying and preaching without bread and beef? Even our good friends Graham and Alcott, with their most sublimated philosophy, would lose their wind if the plough should stop. The better the preaching and the better the praying the more and the better the bread and the beef. Good husbandry promotes good morals; and if good morals be in the opinion of any no part of religion, they certainly are a most wholesome foundation for religious institutions and enterprises. The clergy then have a particular interest in the improvement of agriculture. We do not think their hands would be incurably soiled if they should sometimes handle a hoe; nor would they lose their uprightness by standing behind a plough. We think likewise they would find continually new stimulants and strong encouragements to ministerial labor if they themselves more frequently cast the seed into the ground, and saw that when the land was well prepared and enriched and the tender and growing plants carefully tended and watched over, and man faithfully performed his part, Divine Providence does not fail to give its sunshine and rain and mature the harvest.

We must therefore urge upon our friends the clergy, to take an interest in agriculture. We wish them for their own sakes to go upon the land; it will be conducive to physical and therefore mental health; and then we wish them to give us the results of their intelligent experience; and this will be for the health of the Farmer and of the agricultural community at large.

We shall persevere in our labors to be useful in this department. We cannot make any farther promises, and can give the past only as a pledge of the future. We have various competitors in the field, but the field is wide enough for us all, and we begrudge no man his honest success. We shall run no tilt with any man, and shall give the road to any impatient man who chooses to force himself by us even at the risk of overturning his own vehicle; and in meeting, we are determined,

By E. Weston, jr., Esq. and F. Parker: *Epilobium angustifolium*, *Sambucus Canadensis*, *Rhododendron maximum*, *Lilium Philadelphicum*, *Aster miser*, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, *Convolvulus sepium*, *Prinos verticillatus*, *Pyrola rotundifolium*, *Calla Virginica*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Cornus alba*, *Hieracium venosum*.

For the Committee, S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

THE Premiums on Carnations will be awarded on Saturday next, 13th inst, viz.; For the best display \$5; for the best six varieties \$3; for the best seedling \$3. Per order of the Committee on Flowers.

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Handsone specimens of the White Antwerp Raspberries from Mr T. Mason, Charlestown.

From Mr S. Downer, Dorchester; White Tartarian Cherries of the London Hort. Soc. catalogue, 200; and Downer's Red Heart Cherries.

From E. Vose, Dorchester; True English Black Heart and White Bigarreau Cherries, of the London Hort Soc. catalogue, 15.

From Mr B. V. French, Braintree, Elton cherries, of the London Hort. Soc. catalogue, 79.

From Mr J. M. Ives, Salem, Mottled Bigarreau, a seedling.

From Mr R. Manning, Salem; Bigarreau Cherries, of the London Hort. Soc. catalogue Nos. 15 and 26.

From Mr O. Johnson, Lynn; a handsome specimen of the Zinfandel grapes, finely colored.

From Messrs Hovey & Co. Cambridgeport, seedling strawberries. This specimen was more excellent than any exhibited by them before, and was the 8th box picked from 12 planisets set out in 1838, in a bed of 2 1-2 by 10 feet. The specimens of cherries were all excellent, and the show of fruits to-day was superior to any we have had this season.

For the Committee, B. V. FRENCH.

Exhibition of Fruits June 29. From Mr Vose, the President of the Society, Black Tartarian Cherries, Methven Castle and Wood Strawberries.

From Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, Amber Heart or Belle

MISCELLANEOUS.

We give place to the subjoined with pleasure, and like poor Oliver Twist, we hold out our plate for mere. It is the production of a charming friend, who has youth, talents, beauty, and much higher adornments of the heart and character to make this world delightful. It was evidently written some cold stormy evening of winter, when she sat shivering with her feet between the andirons, and the fire burning very blue. It has no affinity with this delightful season of fruits and flowers, of green fields and waving harvests, and fragrant zephyrs. But we give it that the contrast may throw at least some light upon the darkly shaded picture which she has conjured up to her imagination. Human life we know has much in it of vanity and vexation of spirit; but old age is not always a season of regret and sorrow, of sickness and pain. Then there is the hope that comes to all, that so often fringes the setting sun with an ineffable beauty and splendor. H. C.

ME EDITOR:—Shall I help you lecture the "world's people" for their ardent devotion to the "Money God"?—By way of beguiling a winter evening, I turned my thoughts on the subject into rhyme—if my self-esteem was very large, I should say poetry. They are at your service if you want something to help fill up one of the extra pages you promise, but pray do not crowd out anything that has value in it.

Your friend,

We toil,—and still toil on—
To gather wealth and woe,
Nor think how soon the wealth may fly;
The woe will never go,
If for eternity

We thought to gather gold,
If countless years of happiness
That treasure could unfold,
Not harder should we strive
To heap the glittering dross,
Counting all time spent otherwise
A serious, certain loss.
And thus we delve in youth,
And thus through manhood's prime,
Hoping in age to reap the fruit
Of all this wasted time.—
But when the years arrive

To which we've looked for rest,
And when we just begin to think
Our labors will be blessed,
Come sickness, pain and age:—
Comes all the mournful train
Of wasted days, and ill-spent hours,
Careering through the brain
On memory's feet wings,
To sadden all our joy,
And mix our golden happiness
With misery's alloy.

HOW TO BE RICH.

"The way to get credit is to be punctual; the way to preserve it is not to use it too much. Settle often; have short accounts."

Trust to no man's appearances—they are deceptive—perhaps assumed for the purpose of obtaining credit. Beware of a gaudy exterior. Rogues usually dress well. The rich are plain men. Trust him, if any one, who carries little upon his back. Never trust him who flies into a passion on being dunned; make him pay quickly if there be any virtue in law.

Beware of him who is an office seeker; men do not usually want office when they have any thing else to do. A man's affairs are rather low when he seeks for support. Trust no stranger; your goods are better than double charges. What is character worth, if you make it cheap by crediting

all alike? Agree before-hand with every man about to do a job, and, if large put it in writing; if any decline this, quit or be cheated. Though you want a job ever so much, make all sure at the outset; and in a case at all doubtful, make sure of a guarantee. Be not afraid to ask it, it is the best test of responsibility; for if offence be taken, you have escaped a loss. If he be in fact responsible, he will like you the better, for he thus knows that he is dealing with a man who looks at the end of things and only expects to be well served. If not, he will be provoked, and discharge you instantly. Thus you have it in power always to protect yourself in any doubtful case, by simply insisting on security. "Once well begun, it is twice done."

No, is a very useful word—be not afraid to use it. Many a man has pined in misery for years, by not laving courage to pronounce that little monosyllable.

Work for a man that is punctual at less wages than for him who is not; you get the balance in certainty of payment. One dollar sure, is better than two doubtful; and it will avail more upon a shift. If you cannot get full wages, take less; better do so than to be idle.

Shun idleness. A shilling a day is better than nothing. The very act of being at work will procure employ, by and by, at a fair rate. Men avoid him who is always strolling about the streets; he is judged unfit for any thing, and may die for want of employ.

If you can find nothing else to do, read and improve your mind, and fit yourself for better doing what you may have to do. Instruct your children; see that they have good schools, visit them occasionally, and take a glance at the method in which it is conducted. Do you think they will ever respect you, or be worth having, if you neglect them in their youth, when the mind first takes its bent and inclination? No man who has a family should ever say that he has nothing to do. Dr. Franklin once lived upon fifty dollars a year, including all expenses. One may, in this country, carry himself well through with less money.

Stroll not about begging patronage:—What is patronage?

Nothing after your ability is known. Then, if you are fit for employ, you will have it—if not, a better man should. You must stand competition; this is the life of business; get work by superior skill, punctuality and attention. Men know their interest, and will follow it in spite of friendship. Give me the skill, and you may have all the patrons. They will stick to you as long as you serve them best—no longer. If too many are in business, let the balance clear out, and they will soon do so, if the public do not falsely cherish them with fair words of patronage, which mean nothing:—"but every man for himself."

Recollect the main point is employ, and not fair words. One man giving a job is worth forty promising it,—promises are the ruin of many, and usually inert nothing but a vitality to hope. Many a man promises for mere good nature, and will wantonly promise the same thing to a hundred a day, and disappoint ninety-nine. Doubt every man who has not strictly complied with engagements. If he has disappointed others he may disappoint you. In fine, never think you have money at your command, until it is actually in your hand; and therefore take care how you promise it. Neglect of such prudentials hinders men from becoming rich, and produces hard times.

Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Auriculas, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks and Geraniums

H. GROOM, of Walworth, near London, England, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season he can offer at very moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to those persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the nude collections in beds, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchasing them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names.

First Class.	
A bed of 30 rows containing 210 bulbs including several of the newest varieties,	£15
A bed of 45 rows,	£21
A bed of 60 rows,	25 guineas

Second Class.

A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts,	£10
A bed of 45 rows	£14
A bed of 60 rows	£17 10s

Tulips not arranged.

100 Superfine sorts with their names from	£7 7s to £13
Superfine mixtures, from	7s 6d to 2s

Ranunculuses.

100 Superfine sorts, with their names from	£3 3s to £5 5s
Superfine mixtures, from	5s to 2s per 100

Anemones.

100 Superfine sorts with their names,	£3 10s
Superfine double mixtures from	10s 6d to 2s per 100

Auriculas.

25 Superfine sorts with their names,	£3 13s 6d
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Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may be had on application.

Orders received by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**
Nov. 1. cov.

MULBERRY FOLIAGE.

Quantities of Mulberry Leaves for feeding Silk Worms, may be had by application, personally or by mail to WINDSHIP'S Establishment, or to **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Brighton, June 17.

CORN SHELTERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Currier's Patent Corn Shelters; a very convenient and cheap article. A right to using said machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above.

April 17. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

NEW BOOKS.

A Treatise on the Cultivation of the Dahlia and Cactus. By E. Sayers.

Also Birds and Flowers and other Country Things. By Mary Howitt.

Dennis' Silk Manual.

American Flower Garden Companion.

American Fruit Garden Companion, and

An Essay on the Practicability of Cultivating the Honey Bee in Maritime Towns and Cities as a Source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By J. V. C. Smith, M. D., for sale by

June 12 **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

DURHAM SHORT HORN BULL.

For sale, a very fine Durham Short Horned Bull, three years old. For further particulars inquire at the New England Agricultural Warehouse.
Boston, June 12, 1839.

SCYTHES AND RAKES.

The subscribers have received their usual supply of Scythes, Rakes, &c. among which are

100 doz. Hall's Rakes, superior.	
200 " Alder and Eddy's, do.	
200 " Common, do.	
25 " English Cast Steel Grass Scythes.	
10 " " " " Cradle "	
100 " " " " Border "	
200 " Round Scythe Stems and Rifles.	
100 " Square " " "	
300 " Patent Scythe Sashes, superior.	
June 19. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.	

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

Letters on Education of Farmers.—We have just received the Cleveland Herald containing six essays of Mr Holbrook, referred to in the Farmer recently, on the subject of the education of farmers. He is desirous that they should be published in the N. E. Farmer, and we are happy in the opportunity. In the views generally, we entirely concur. The essays are full of sound, practical, good sense; and show the farmers the immense good which is within their reach. They consist of six essays which we shall give in successive papers, and shall be extremely happy to hear again and often from Mr Holbrook, and to second in any way according to the measure of our humble ability, his public-spirited plans for popular education. H. C.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS—No. 1.

MR HARRIS—I have concluded to avail myself of your politeness, for presenting to the public a few practical hints on the education of farmers.—The fact that more than three-fourths of the community belong to this class, identifies with their character and influence, the happiness and the liberties of our country. It is evident that our republic must be, both in its character and destiny, what they make it, and what they say it shall be. I propose, in several short essays, to invite the attention of your readers, and especially those directly concerned in the case, to the physical, intellectual and moral power of farmers, and to give a few hints on the kind of education necessary to increase and direct that power, for the highest prosperity and for the liberties, not only of themselves, but of every other class of American citizens.

In the few remarks I have to make on the subject, I shall attempt to sustain the following propositions. First, that a greater amount of really useful knowledge is, at present, in the possession of farmers, than of any other class of the community. Second, that neither merchants, nor lawyers, nor physicians, nor clergymen, nor professors of colleges, possess so many facilities, or so many inducements

convictions will be produced by the same force upon other minds, if the subject should be carefully and candidly examined by them.

It is too evident that the operations of our republic, political, civil and religious, are subject to great irregularities, and even violence, and of course that some better balance wheel or regulator, than we now have, is necessary to equalize if not to continue their motions. Education has been sought, and professedly applied, for the purpose of regulating and continuing these motions; but in that there is evidently so far, some defect—probably two defects of a radical character, viz: education is not general enough, and it is not good enough. It does not reach every plain farmer's son and every poor mechanic's daughter; it also wants a soul, or moral principle, as the foundation stone, or the central and main wheel of motion, of all motions, whether applied to state, church, or common business.

And it may fairly be questioned, whether some of the measures to remove these defects, have not increased them. It is exceedingly doubtful whether our numerous colleges and high schools, established at great expense, and to some extent at least by the people's money, and still incurring an expense too great for the people generally to participate in their instructions, have not produced an aristocracy of learning, (I do not mean useful knowledge,) which has unfitted young men for the industrious and productive pursuits of life, and thus lead them into professions or pursuits calculated to increase rather than relieve the burthens of society. Whatever else many of our literary institutions may be called, they cannot be called schools of industry, morals, health, or a knowledge of business; for with many young men, not to say young women, who resort to these institutions, all these valuable qualities are laid prostrate.

Is there any remedy for these evils? or must all be given up for lost? If it can be shown that farmers—every farmer—can with scarcely going

useful knowledge, which is probably much oftener repeated than understood. It may be seriously questioned, whether, with many, the attention devoted, and the value attached to subjects of learning, are not nearly in proportion to their uselessness. In a college course, for example, embracing the preparatory studies, and occupying in the whole, from six to eight or ten years, much the greatest portion of the time is devoted to the dead languages and the abstractions of mathematics, and furnishing to many of their pupils a very meagre smattering of many even of these. How far a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, or of the terms used by the Greeks and Romans to express their ideas about their heathen gods, wars, bacchanalian feasts, and many other subjects as little connected with the pursuits or duties of American citizens, may properly be considered useful knowledge, is the question; and whether the three or five years devoted to these languages in a college course, might not produce a greater amount of knowledge, more really useful, if employed upon some other subjects. The rights and duties of republican citizens, secured and implied by our constitution and laws, the reciprocal interests, and the relations existing between different classes of citizens, between the employer and employed, master and apprentice, farmer, mechanic and merchant, men and women, husband and wife, parent and child; also between the different members, or states of our republic, embracing all the fundamental principles of political economy; the physical sciences, embracing the fundamental laws of chemical, and other branches of natural philosophy, animal and vegetable physiology, especially of the human system, also geology, mineralogy and botany, with a particular application of the whole to agriculture and the mechanic arts; and above all, the relations subsisting between the creature and his Creator, and the duties arising from these relations, so clearly, fully, and beautifully developed in the volume of inspiration and from natural religion; a familiar,

my knowledge respecting the vegetable kingdom, and respecting American trees it is the only work of my acquaintance of much value. But that is valuable and interesting to every farmer, and every mechanic, and even to a general reader.

But where did they obtain the materials for their work? Was it from the graduates or professors or presidents of colleges? Not a particle; and very little from any American botanist. Much the greatest and most valuable part of the materials for these very useful volumes, were obtained of this ship builder, that carpenter, and another cabinet maker, or some other mechanic, and a large portion from farmers.

I will suppose a case on the same subject; a case too, of which many thousands actually exist in our own country. Suppose that a scholar, in his five years thumbing his Latin and Greek dictionaries, learns that what we call oak, the Romans called quercus, and that the Greeks called the same thing drus. But if an oak and maple tree were shown to him he could not tell one from the other, or the name or properties of either. Show the same things to an unpretending farmer, and he could inform you that the one was white oak, or black, grey, red or Spanish oak; also of its growth, strength, durability, &c., and of its various uses founded upon its properties. The case is of course, that the scholar has three terms, but not one idea; the farmer has one or two terms with various ideas connected with each. Here is a learned scholar and an ignorant farmer, but which is the man of knowledge? As the same illustration will apply to hundreds of other subjects as well as botany, whose ideas are most extended?

The occasion does not permit of an extended view or a variety of illustrations of the subject. I must therefore leave it for the present, with the question, *Which have the greatest amount of useful knowledge, farmers or professed scholars?* If any should think the latter, I have only to add, that he differs from me in opinion.

With the kind regards of

Your Friend,

J. HOLBROOK.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

HILLING PLANTS.

MR. TUCKER—I have seen in the columns of the Farmer, and the Cultivator, considerable written on the subject of hilling plants, particularly potatoes and corn, and the conclusion to which the writers have generally arrived, seems to have been that the practice was injudicious, and should be abandoned. To this conclusion I give my assent, so far as corn is concerned; as from the nature of the system of roots, and the manner in which the *braces* are thrown out, it is clear that hilling, by covering the first crop of these upper roots, and starting new ones, exhausts the plants needlessly, as but one set of brace roots are essential to the plants. But unless I am much mistaken, the case is different with the potato. In this plant, as every one who has paid attention to it knows, the tuber, or valuable part, does not grow on the root proper, but on shoots protruded from the stalk of the plant, beneath the surface of the earth. To produce good potatoes, and a large crop, the putting forth of these shoots should be encouraged as much as possible; and no way seems so likely to produce this effect, as providing

a supply of light fresh earth around the stem, and renewing it as occasion may require. In my opinion, the experience of our best potato growers is in accordance with these facts; certainly my own would go most conclusively to show that the more ample the supply of light, rich, penetrable earth, furnished the plants, the better usually would be the crop. But it also follows, from my view of the matter, that the greatest care should be exercised, not to disturb any of the first formed shoots, by subsequent earthing; a point to which too little attention is paid in ploughing and hoeing this plant. I have noticed that in potato plants grown in hard land, or that were not properly hoed and furnished with a supply of loose earth for the shoots, that they were short and diminutive, the tubers crowded, and usually inferior. A potato crowded out of the ground, and exposed to the air in growing, is good for nothing; and where hilling is not practised, more or less will be in this predicament, if the crop is anything like a fair one. You will, therefore, permit me, for the reasons given above, to question the propriety of *not* earthing potatoes, though the observance of hilling can well be dispensed with in the culture of corn. PLANTER.

THE PERFUME OF PLANTS DELETERIOUS IN CONFINED APARTMENTS.—It is not sufficiently known by the admirers of flowers, that the agreeable perfume they emit, when in full bloom, is decidedly deleterious when diffused through close apartments, producing headache, giddiness, and other affections of the brain. But it is only in confined rooms that such effects are produced. In the garden, when mingled with a wholesome and exhilarating atmosphere, amidst objects that awaken the most delightful sensations of our nature, these sweets are a part of our gratifications, and health is promoted as a consequence of our enjoyment. Who has not felt the excitement of spring? of nature in that delightful season, rising from lethargy into beauty and vivacity; and spreading the sweets of the primrose and the violet for our gratification? Amidst the beauties of the flower garden, these pleasures are condensed and refined; and the fragrance there hovering on the wings of the breeze, is not only pleasant but wholesome. Whatever increases our gratifications, so peculiarly unmixt with the bad passions of human nature, must surely tend to the improvement of mankind, and to the excitement of grateful feelings towards that beneficent Creator who has so bountifully supplied us with these delightful luxuries.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SHEEP SHEARING in Nantucket is an annual jubilee. The "wool gathering" of the present season is thus noticed by the Nantucket Inquirer.

"The Carnival has commenced. The orgies of the nutton-worshippers are beginning to burst forth, and all the woolly world is in an agony and a catastrophe of helter-skelterishness. The mill-hills skip like rams, and the hammocks like young lambs; and the sheer-pea rageth and foameth as it were a sea of living fleece—not fleas—bah! Four legged creatures of all practicable sorts—and one, two, three, and four wheeled vehicles of all supposable shapes, are getting into a furious passion. The very cows' commons are in commotion. All around, the moving elements are head up and tail up—and the predominating cry is "cut-on-Dunnun," which meaneth, Go it Jerry! The whole country is bewitched: the sands thereof are

turning topsyturvy; and the grand design is to knock all creation into a Whoraw's nest!

Reader! didst ever bestride a water-logged spar in the still dock—and spying in the oozy bed below a wriggling eel—didst ever clap thy thumb upon the serpent's tail with the hope of holding him thereby? Or didst ever think of detaining within thy grasp, by the aid of soft soap or other saponaceous unction, the like extremity of a swin or an alligator? Or hast ever undertaken, in any similar fashion, to catch a bumblebee or a devils-darningneedle? If *nay* thou answerest, then dost thou know naught of the impossibilities of philosophy! Thine experimental acquaintance with the perplexities of existence, are as nothing and less than nothing, and thy wisdom not worth a brass baabee: for thou art but an abecedarian in the mysteries of potheration! But if thou *canst* comprehend these aforesaid difficulties, then wilt thou appreciate that tribulation which at this present time besetteth us, the publishers and printers hereof—viz: the revolt of all hands against laboring among types and ink during the Feast of the Mutton-Jubilee, which they profanely call the Patriarchal Jubilee. Consequence is, no paper next Saturday."

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 8, 1859.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 290 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 2500 Sheep, and 280 Swine. 140 Swine have been before reported. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We again reduce our quotations to conform to sales. First quality, \$8 75 a \$9 00. Second quality, \$8 25 a \$8 50. Third quality, \$7 00 a \$7 75.

Cows and Calves.—Sales "dull." We notice the following: \$30, \$42, \$50 and \$58.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lots \$2 25, \$2 50, \$2 75 and \$3 00. Wethers \$3 25, \$3 50, and \$3 75.

Swine.—Lots of large barrows at 7 1-2 and 8. A lot of small pigs at 7 and 8. At retail from 7 to 9. Small pigs 10.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending July 7.

July, 1859.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	1	56	84	70	E.
Tuesday,	2	60	82	74	S.
Wednesday,	3	65	70	72	N. E.
Thursday,	4	64	86	75	S.
Friday,	5	58	76	64	E.
Saturday,	6	60	74	65	E.
Sunday,	7	60	77	66	E.

TULIPS, RAMNCLUSUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.—S. WALKER of Roxbury, offers for sale in beds, or of such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of *choice Tulips*. The bulbs were imported from Holland, France and England, and to which yearly additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb Tulips will do well to make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom, (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the quality of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge exceed the lowest market prices, in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like quality can be imported.

Tulips in beds (from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 210 to 700 bulbs, c by the dozen, 100 or 1000.

Viola grandiflora—Pansy, or Heartsease. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale when the Tulips are in bloom.

Ranunculus—no mixture, at from \$2 to \$5 per 100.

Pinks—fine hard varieties, from 25 cents to 81 each. For particulars apply to S. WALKER, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. eow

SECOND EXHIBITION AT QUINCY HALL.

The MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION to announce to the public, that their Second Exhibition for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, will be held at Quincy Hall, in the city of Boston, commencing on Monday, September 23d of the present year.

The Officers and Trustees for the year 1837, having been vested by the Association with full powers to make the necessary arrangements, respectfully invite Manufacturers, Mechanics and Artists, the Ingenious and Scientific, to offer for Exhibition and Premium, articles in every department of Art, Science and Taste; choice specimens of native skill and ingenuity; rare and valuable domestic productions, natural and artificial; useful labor-saving machines; implements of husbandry, and new models of machinery in all their variety. In fine, every species of article for any useful or ornamental purpose, made of wood, stone, metal, or other material; the products of the loom in silk, cotton, wool, hemp, flax or hair; and articles devised by female ingenuity, or wrought with their industry, will have a proper place in the exhibition.

Medals (of Gold or Silver) or Diplomas, will be awarded to all articles of merit, deemed worthy of such distinction. The strictest impartiality and fairness will be observed in their distribution, and competent judges appointed, who in no case will be interested in articles exhibited.

At the Exhibition of 1837, which was kept open for ten days, and was visited by upwards of 70,000 persons, 15,000 articles were entered, nineteen Gold and one hundred and eighteen Silver Medals, and two hundred and seventy-five Diplomas were awarded.

Mechanics, Artisans, and Manufacturers, who may wish to present Machines, Models, or Goods, for Premium, are requested to address WILLIAM WASHBURN, Superintendent, or JOHN GORHAM ROGERS, Secretary, (post paid) which will meet with immediate attention, and every facility within the means of the Managers will be given to exhibit their several productions to the best advantage.

Articles intended for exhibition must be delivered to the Superintendent, at Quincy Hall, on or before Wednesday, September 19th.

Arrangements will be made to exhibit by steam power any working models that may be offered.

GEORGE DARRACOTT, President.

July 10.

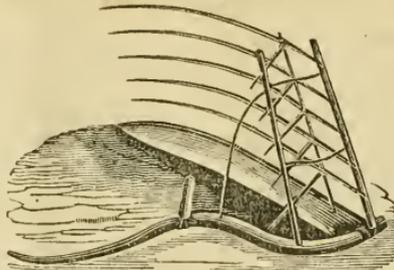
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Complete Garden and Horticultural Tool Chests,

From Sheffield, England; containing Garden Shears, improved Pruning Shears and Scissors, Pruning and Grafting Knives, Flower Gatherer, Garden, Dutch and Triangular Hoes, Saw, Spud, Weeding Hook, Garden Rake, Trowel, Hammer and Garden Reel; comprising every useful implement necessary for the cultivation of the Flower Garden. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street

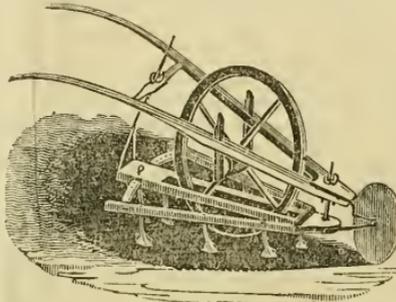
REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 & 52 North Market Street. July 10.

Marshall's Weeder, or Hand Cultivator.



This is a very useful article for going between vegetables, in order to keep down the weeds. A man, with one of these machines, will do more work than four or five with the hoe. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street. July 10.

GARDENER WANTED.

A Gardener will be wanted by the subscriber on the 21st

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

	FROM	TO
ASHES, Penr, per 100 lbs.	6 25	6 50
" " " " "	5 00	6 25
BEANS, white, Foreign, bushel	1 76	2 25
" " Domestic,	2 00	3 00
BEEF, mess, barrel		16 00
No. 1.	14 50	14 75
prime,		13 00
BEEFWAX, white, pound		
" yellow,	28	34
CHEESE, new milk,	10	12
BONE MANURE, bushel		35
" " in casks,		40
FEATHERS, northern, geese, pound		
" southern, geese,	37	46
FLAX, (American)	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank, quintal		3 75
" Bay, Chaleur,		
Haddock, new,	2 00	2 25
Mackerel, No. 1, barrel	13 00	14 00
" No. 2,	12 00	12 50
" No. 3,	6 50	7 00
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.		
Salmon, No. 1,	20 00	22 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	6 37	6 50
Baltimore, Howard street,	6 00	6 25
Richmond canal,	6 25	6 37
Alexandria wharf,	6 25	
Rye,	5 50	5 75
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	4 37	4 50
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow, bushel		
" southern flat, yellow,	85	87
" white,	83	85
Rye, northern,		95
Barley,		93
Oats, northern, (prime)	63	60
" southern,	60	51
HAY, best English, per ton,	18 00	20 00
Eastero sewed,	12 60	13 60
HOPS, 1st quality, pound		16
" 2d quality,	14	14
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	12	14
" southern, 1st sort,	11	12
LEATHERS, Philadelphia city tannage,	29	30
" do. country do.	25	27
" Baltimore city tannage,	26	23
" do. dry hides,	24	25
" New York red, light,	22	24
" Boston, do. slaughter,	22	23
" Boston dry hides,	21	23
" LIME, best sort, cask	80	85
OLL, Sperm, Spring and Summer, gallon		
" Winter,	1 15	1 20
" Whale, refined,	50	60
" Lime, American,		
" Neat's Foot,	95	1 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	2 75	

The subjoined account of the geology and agriculture of Wheatland, from J. Holbrook, Esq., and published in the Genesee Farmer, will be found highly interesting and deserving of particular attention. We are happy to transfer it to our columns.

H. C.

GEOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE OF WHEATLAND.

MR TUCKER.—By a ride to Wheatland, and the politeness of its citizens, I was favored with a few facts which may be interesting to your readers. This town, situated in Monroe Co. N. Y. is on land known by the name of "Oak Openings," and considered by the first settlers of the neighboring towns of little or no value.

Five families of rocks are found here, namely, calcareous, gypseous, granite, hornblend and conglomerate. The calcareous, or lime rocks, are common limestone, secondary formation, calcareous sandstone, a mixture of lime and sand or siliceous matter, calcareous shale, or a limestone slate, probably containing a portion of silex and alumine, calcareous tufa, perhaps hydraulic lime, or water cement, and occasional masses of coral.

Beds of gypsum are somewhat numerous, and of great value to the farmers, not only of this town, but of all others in the neighborhood. These beds, indicated by swellings or small elevations on the surface, are overlaid by calcareous shale, and underlaid by limestone of a purer and more compact character. They are uniformly in a single rock, from 6 to 12 or 15 feet long, and from 3 to 7 or 8 wide, always thicker in the centre than at the edges, and wider in the middle than at the ends; or in the language of the owner of the beds I visited, they are shaped like a goose egg, a little flattened at two opposite sides. The quantity in a single bed, varies from 1 to 30 tons. The strata are horizontal, or nearly so, from 3 to 12 or 15 inches thick, compact, color brown, light grey and clouded, frequently interlaid with thin veins of fibrous gypsum, snow-white, with occasional masses of granular gypsum.

Various theories have been advanced respecting the formation of them and other ranges of gypsum, but as I was not there during its formation, and as I am not learned in theories, the only account I can give of that part of the subject is that *I do not know* how or when they were formed.

The granite rocks, like those of the hornblend and conglomerate families, appear to consist entirely of "boulders," or loose masses, probably stragglers from some other country, having taken passage perhaps upon ice cakes, at a time when this country was a portion of the bed of the Atlantic. Only two of the commonly recognised members of the granite family are found here, viz: granite and gneiss, little if any of the mica slate having ever visited this region, or taken residence here.

Of the hornblend family are found masses of hornblend, nearly pure, hornblend rock, or hornblend with a small portion of quartz and perhaps felspar, hornblend slate, sienite and greenstone.

Of the conglomerate family are sand stone and pudding stone, the latter apparently in small quantities.

Perhaps this town and the surrounding country to a considerable extent may properly be termed a gypseous region, as sulphur, one of the elements of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, appears to be diffused through the carbonate of lime, or common limestone, in considerable quantities.

Allen Creek, the principal stream in Wheatland, runs nearly through the centre of the town, and moves in four flour mills nineteen run of stones, four saw mills, three plaster mills, two stave machines and one woollen factory. The four plaster mills mentioned, with one on Mill Creek, grind annually about 4,000 tons of gypsum, which is sold at the mills at \$3 a ton.

A canal of 1 1/2 miles, cost \$14,000, and a railroad 8 miles, cost \$34,000, are provided by the citizens of this town, for their accommodation in business.

Wheatland contains about 18,000 acres of land, three fourths of which are under cultivation, and about 5000 acres in wheat annually, averaging for the last ten years about 20 bushels to the acre, or 100,000 bushels for the whole town annually; for the ten years previous to the last ten, the average crop of wheat was not more than 15 bushels to the acre, and in some sections, not more than 8 or 10.

The two leading features in the agriculture of this place are wheat and clover culture, which frequently alternate with each other every other year; the wheat crops occupying the ground one year and clover the next.

In connection with the raising of wheat, which is the principal object of farmers here, and in a wide extent of country in this section of the state, wool growing forms an important item. It is a common opinion among farmers, in Wheatland particularly, that as many sheep can be kept upon a farm as acres of land cultivated, without injury, rather with benefit to the wheat crop. On some farms of 200 acres of cultivated land, are kept 250 sheep, or in that proportion, making as many sheep, as acres of land in the whole farm, embracing the wood land and all other not cultivated. Sheep are Merino and Saxony, with a few crosses of the Leicestershire and South Down; the merinoes averaging from 3 to 4 lbs. annually on different farms, the crosses 6 or 7 lbs. not fine. About one fourth of the whole number of sheep fattened for the slaughter annually.

About 1600 fat hogs are sent to market annually from this place, 200 of which are sold for fresh pork after harvest, weighing about 150 lbs. each, the remainder 275 lbs.

Not less than 150 fat cattle are annually sent to market; of butter and cheese not as much made as consumed in town. Of horses, not more than half raised in town, which are used by farmers, millers, &c.

Horse teams are in all cases principally used, on many farms entirely; the common opinion prevailing, that a horse team will plough 1 1/2 acres a day, or in the same time that an ox team will plough one acre.

Besides the common breed of cattle, which by some are preferred to any imported breeds, the Devonshire and Durham cattle are introduced to some extent, and propagated with great attention for market.

An excellent breed of swine prevail here, being a mixture perhaps of several breeds, but the Byfield and the Leicestershire appear to predominate.

With many farmers in Wheatland the ruta baga, mangel wurtzel and sugar beat, are articles of considerable attention, and considered much cheaper than hay for keeping stock. A common crop of ruta baga is about 600 bushels to the acre, planted on clover lays with once ploughing, rolling, and harrowing, in drills, 3 feet by six inches, by a drill barrow, one man ploughing 3 or 4 acres a day; in

the 16th to the 20th of June is the time for sowing, some prefer the first of June.

Apples are also fed to different animals, especially swine, for which they are considered excellent feed, especially for store hogs. In one case a farmer kept for two or three months in winter, thirteen hogs weighing 150 lbs. or more, upon two bushels of apples a day, given raw, a bushel in the morning, the same quantity at evening, and never had hogs do better. For fattening hogs, apples need boiling and mixing with provender.

A plough in considerable request, perhaps generally preferred in this vicinity, is an improvement on the Clute and Iden Patents. Jointed harrows are common and of different patterns. In some instances the old fashioned triangular harrow is used, and for grounds not well subdued, frequently preferred.

It is evident from the facts here stated, that wheat, clover, and sheep, aided by a free use of plaster, may form the ground work of a good system of farming. It is also evident from these and other statements from various sources, that hay is not the cheapest feed for stock during the winter, and that the ruta baga, wurtzel, carrot, beet, potato, &c., are objects worthy of more attention than they generally receive from farmers through the country.

The soil of Wheatland appears to be no less favorable for the cultivation of intelligence and sound morals, than that of baser productions: of which I was furnished with proofs entirely satisfactory, both by private interviews with many of the citizens, and at a public meeting held for the purpose of adopting measures to elevate the character of common education, especially among farmers, and no less through the agency of families than of schools. In connection with the intelligence and morals of our country, a general feeling, many regrets, and not a little indignation were expressed at the character of the matter filling our public journals, more particularly the political papers.

On the subject of advancing the intelligence and elevating the morals of American citizens, especially in their own community, several resolutions were passed at the meeting referred to, which, on some future occasion, I may put into your hands, to be disposed of at your discretion. Among these resolutions, the one relating to our Public Journals, are not only passed unanimously, but with a general and strong expression of feeling on the subject, it probably wroug of a careful perusal and attention of the conductors of the American press generally.

On some future occasion, I may give you a particular account of several farms I visited, embracing the kind and amount of products, modes of culture, expenses, profits, &c.; at present I will only add the respect audesteeun of

Your Friend,

JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

The Mexican states, before the revolt in Texas covered 27 degrees of latitude, and had a territory equal to that of France, Spain, Austria, Portugal and Great Britain combined. Over this immense region they had a scattered population of eight millions, of all castes, conditions and colors; and yet how imbecile and powerless, as a people and nation, they were, and still remain.

Flour is selling in Cincinnati at \$4 25 per barrel.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1839.

[NO. 3.]

AGRICULTURAL.

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURE.

We copy the following correspondence from one of the most instructive and ably conducted agricultural publications in this or any other country, the Farmer's Register, published at Petersburg, Va.

The enterprise of our neighbor Kenrick in transferring a portion of his lucrative cultivation into the Old Dominion is highly creditable, and shows the true spirit of Yankee enterprise. His observations on the low state of agriculture in Virginia are interesting, and have called forth a spirited reply from Mr Ruffin. We shall allow both parties to be heard, and leave every reader to form his own judgment. H. C.

Alleged Effect of Slavery on the Agriculture of Virginia.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register:

PORTSMOUTH, Va. April 1, 1839.

You have indeed, from all accounts, a vast and fine tract of country, from 60 to 80 miles broad along the whole Atlantic coast. This vast country is now, in a good measure, a desert, or covered with forests—the land ruined by continual cropping, and now deserted. Good lands, as I am told, may now be obtained in this vicinity for from \$5 to \$8 an acre, in part covered with a young and luxuriant growth. We know the causes of this destruction; and these same causes continuing, it seems not very probable that these lands will ever again be recovered or rise in value until those causes are re-

about 500,000 slaves, which are probably valued by their owners, one with another, at \$400 each, or \$200,000,000, for the whole. Now, can any one doubt but that if all these slaves were emancipated, that the lands of Virginia would rise \$5 an acre, and this rise of \$5 an acre would be equivalent to the estimated value of all the slaves. I am persuaded, however, that the rise of lands would be far greater; and that, were all the slaves emancipated at this day, the State of Virginia would experience a clear gain of more than \$500,000,000 in the rise of their lands alone. Emigration would then take place to a great extent from the northern free States. The Yankees would then flock hither, and hire up at advanced wages the freed slaves, and the whole of eastern Virginia would then become a perfect garden. The advantages of this part of Virginia for the production, especially of all early vegetables and fruits for the supply of the markets of the great cities of the northern and middle States, is very great, and unrivalled; as these cities, by the aid of rail-roads, and steam navigation will soon be brought within 24 hours of Norfolk; yet the seasons are at Portsmouth full a month in advance of some of these northern cities. The wheat of lower Virginia almost always commands a higher price than that of the north, new flour being preferred by all. The fields of Virginia may be reaped and the produce converted into flour, and this flour for sale at New York and Boston even before the wheat fields of the north are ready to harvest.

Although the prices of provisions are generally at least as low in this part of Virginia, and the price

those in the southern States, may be surprised that the foregoing condemnation of slavery should have been admitted to our pages. The former, probably, suppose that southern men and slaveholders fear, and therefore object to, the expression of opinions contrary to their own on this subject; and many in the south, in their violence against northern anti-slavery fanaticism, show themselves to be as bigoted and fanatical in opposition, and are disposed to regard any expression of such opinions as both insulting and designing injury to themselves. But we are not of this class. Maintaining as we do, and as staunchly as any can do, the rights of slaveholders, both private and political—maintaining too, that the institution of personal slavery, under certain circumstances, (and which are in full operation in the greater part of the southern states,) is politic and proper in itself—maintaining too, that the institution in general, has been highly beneficial to the world, in increasing labor, wealth, civilization, and refinement, and even in spreading good morals and religion—still, we neither object to others considering these opinions as altogether erroneous, nor to their endeavoring, by argument and evidence, to sustain their opposite opinions.—Domestic or personal slavery; even upon our own view, like every other wide spread and widely operating institution, has its evil as well as its good effects; and in regarding it, perhaps we may allow too little weight to the former, and too much to the latter—just as we deem that our northern correspondent errs in the opposite manner. But no matter how erroneous may be his views and those of his countrymen in general, on this subject, it is

both for public and private interest, in Virginia we offered, in the same letter, to sell to him or to a company formed for the purpose of making silk, a marled farm of 600 acres of land, and to vest the purchase money in the joint stock of the adventurers. We quote from memory, but believe with no material variation from the substance of the letters; and the opinions then so expressed, and the investments which we were then (in advance of all other adventurers in Virginia) ready to make in silk culture, if some practical and experienced culturists would undertake the management, may serve as strong proof, in addition to others of another kind recently adduced, that we have long and earnestly advocated the advantages of silk culture in this region, and would have risked much of our property on the soundness of that opinion. It should be observed that at that time no one anticipated the multicaulis speculation, and the enormous prices which have since been obtained—counted on profits from so strange a circumstance. For our own part, we had not then the slightest expectation of ever selling a plant from the silk farm then proposed to be established; and Mr Kenrick, in his scheme, probably counted on merely making the usual sales and profits of that branch of his general nursery business, to be increased in product and amount, however, by his availing of our more genial climate. To that operation he limited his following of our advice; and though at the end of two years, he sold plants (as we have heard from other authority) from a few acres of land near Richmond, for \$30,000, that enormous profit was a result beyond all previous calculations, and for which we claim no credit in having encouraged the scheme by our advice. As we failed in inducing the commencement of silk culture as the main object, we cared nothing about the mulberry culture alone; and did not then set out a single plant, nor until a year afterwards, when it was caused by accident, and not by design, or by calculations of profit.

It was under these circumstances that Mr Kenrick became a cultivator to some extent in Virginia, though still continuing a resident of Massachusetts; and we have thought that the statement, though a digression, might be interesting and useful, as exhibiting, in a strong light, the practical proof of the superiority of our climate. For the adventurer has not only labored under all the disadvantages of remote residence, but also under those caused by his prejudices against the facilities offered by our cheapest and best labor.

Mr Kenrick is altogether mistaken as to slavery being the cause of the admitted agricultural degradation of the fine region near Portsmouth and Norfolk, and, in a less degree, that of lower Virginia generally. The holding of slaves doubtless in some measure helps to produce the general result, just as the facilities for comfort, ease, and rich products of land and labor, so abundantly offered to our countrymen by other circumstances, all tend to lessen exertion, and to make us indolent and careless. This is but according to the nature of man; and if there were not a slave in Virginia, there would still be so much more ease in acquiring the bare necessities of life, (and, on the seaboard, many of its luxuries also,) that our people would, in labor and frugality, still be far behind the crowded people of Massachusetts, who, on a rocky and barren soil, and under a rigorous climate, must both toil and save incessantly—or starve. It is because necessity does not drive, that perhaps on no one farm

in Virginia is there so much economy of means and of expenditure, as is general in the north. But in other respects, there is as well planned and as skillfully executed agricultural practice, and altogether far better farming in Virginia, than in Massachusetts. It is true that *good farming* is rare here; and so it is elsewhere. But it will surprise Mr Kenrick to be informed that our best farming in lower and middle Virginia is always to be found in connection with, and absolutely dependent on, the most complete establishment and entire use of slave labor. We could name many farms in Virginia of which the skilful and excellent cultivation, the system of improvement, and the general management, could not be deemed otherwise than admirable, even to a New Englander the most intolerant of and prejudiced against slavery; and we may add, though not bearing on our proposition, that these are generally the places where the comforts of the slaves are best cared for, and their condition is better than that of ninety-nine hundredths of the free laborers throughout all other parts of the world. It may be true, on each one of these our very best cultivated and best managed farms, that a Yankee might pick up a comfortable income, and means for maintenance, in the matters regularly and continually wasted and totally lost. But it may also be said, that without the cultivation and returns being very good, and there being much profit actually made, so much waste and loss could not be afforded. Even with all our admitted faults of system, and of execution, we feel assured from such information as we have, that there are many farmers in Virginia who deserve to rank in their profession at least as high, if not higher, than the best in New England. Still, we yield the palm, and freely award the praise to these our northern brethren, of greater economy in everything, comprehending better habits of labor and of frugality. But this latter difference and superiority on their part, are owing to the difference of other circumstances—the greater pressure of necessity in the one case than the other, and not to the existence or absence of slavery. Nor do we mean to underrate these highly valuable elements of agricultural success. On the contrary, we have continually admitted and applauded the superior merits of our northern countrymen in these respects, and recommended their example to be better followed here.

There are many circumstances which have concurred to depress the agriculture of Virginia, which we will not here stop to rehearse; and there is no part of the state where agricultural skill and products are lower, compared to the great natural advantages of the lands, than in the region in which Mr Kenrick is now cultivating, and to which he more especially refers, in these respects. And if a number of his more industrious and frugal countrymen will come among us and avail of the advantages which ours so much neglect, we are confident that, either with the benefit, (or incumbrance, if so considered,) of slaves, or without, that they can even now make far greater agricultural profits than anywhere in New England.

If the capabilities of an agricultural region are to be estimated by its *worst* instead of its *best* practices, we might, perhaps, find even in Massachusetts, subjects for condemnation as great as any in Virginia; and grounds on which to pronounce the northern people as deficient as any elsewhere, in system, in judgment, and even in their peculiar and acknowledged merits of provident foresight and economy. We will quote, for example, a passage

copied from the Survey of Berkshire, by the Agricultural Commissioner of Massachusetts, which has just been published, and from which excellent reports we shall copy sundry items of *good husbandry* with much more gratification than we thus present defects for comparison and illustration.

“Yet with all this it must be admitted that the agriculture of the county in extent and productiveness is far below what it should be. As well as I could learn, Egremont is almost the only town in the county which raises not only its own bread, but has some for exportation. Vast amounts of flour, grain of various kinds, pork and dairy produce are brought into the county from the neighboring states of New York and Vermont. It was asserted as a fact, and if so it deserves notice, that two years since, some families in one of the best towns in the county, were without bread of any kind for a time, from the impossibility of obtaining it. They were persons for example, who worked for the large wool farmers. They asked for money for their labor; but money was not to be had, because the clipping of wool, owing to the derangements of business, had not been sold. They asked to receive their pay in grain; but the wool farmers had abandoned all cultivation for the sheep husbandry. They asked for their pay in pork, but the farmers who raised no grain could raise no pork. Now whether this be a true history or fabulous, it illustrates clearly the error committed in abandoning the production of grain.”—*Second Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts.*

If these facts had been stated by a northern traveler, of a *cotton* instead of a *wool*-growing region, and of *slaves* instead of *free laborers*, what would have been the measure of severity of comment, both on the improvidence and the inhumanity of the farmers!

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

PREMIUM LIST—1839.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, announce to the public their intention to offer in premiums not only the sum granted by the government, but the whole amount of the income of their own funds; and as they omit for the ensuing year their Cattle Show at Brighton, they propose in addition to their usual premiums on agricultural experiments, the following premiums:

FOR STOCK.

From any county of the Commonwealth to be exhibited at *Worcester*, on Wednesday, the ninth day of October next, being the day of the Annual Cattle Show of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, viz:

For the best bull, not less than 18 months old \$50
For the next best 30

The competitor may claim for any animal whether raised in the State or not, provided the owner be a citizen of Massachusetts, and on receiving the premium will oblige himself to keep him for use at least one year after the show, within the State.
For the best fatted ox \$50
For the next best 40

It is required of the owner to certify in writing, the age, breed, manner of rearing, and time and mode of fattening, with such other facts as will enable the Trustees to decide the cost, and to estimate the weight which will give the richest and best

beef; one object being to show the relative price of such quality of beef to the cost of production.

For the best boar, not less than six months old \$20

Of the most valuable breed, and to be kept at least one year for use within the State.

Notice of the intention to offer animals for the foregoing premiums must be given in writing to Benjamin Guild, Esq., Boston, Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, on or before Monday, the seventh day of October next, and the animals must be placed in the pens at Worcester, by nine o'clock, A. M. on the said ninth day of October being the day of the Cattle Show.

They also propose the following premiums to be awarded to competitors from any part of the Commonwealth who shall exhibit at the Cattle Show of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, on Wednesday, the second day of October next, at *Pittsfield*, viz:

For the best team of working cattle from any one town, consisting of not less than 15 pairs \$30
 For the second best 25
 For the third best 20

————— \$75

For the best stock of neat cattle 15
 For the best yoke of working oxen 10
 For the best yoke of four year old oxen 10
 For the best yoke of three year old steers 10
 For ditto two year old ditto 10
 For ditto yearling ditto 6
 For the best milch cow not less than three years old 10

For the best two year old heifer 8
 For the best bull 10
 For the best bull calf 5
 For the best heifer calf 5
 For the best buck 7
 For the best five ewes 7
 For the best boar 6
 For the best sow 4

The distribution of the amount on stock having been thus subdivided at the suggestion of the trustees of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, the competitors will be expected to comply with the rules

The person or persons making the inspection, will require of the respective owners or occupants of farms, answers to the following inquiries:

Of how much land does your farm consist, exclusive of wood land?

What is the nature of your soil—does it consist of sand, gravel, clay, loam or peat?

If of a part or all of the above kinds, what do you consider the best method of improving them?

How many acres do you till, and how many cartloads of manure (meaning by cartloads 30 bushels at least,) do you generally put on an acre?

Is your manure applied in its long, or green state, or in compost?

Do you spread and plough in your manure put upon fields to be planted with corn or potatoes, or put it into the hills?

What is your method of ploughing and cultivating green sward?

How many acres of upland do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon an acre?

How many acres of grass land do you irrigate; at what season and how long do you allow the water to flow your land, and what is the effect?

Do you manure the land irrigated or any other land you mow, how much to an acre, and what kind of manure do you put on?

How many acres of low land, not suitable for the plough, do you mow, and what is the quality and quantity of the hay cut the present year?

What is your method of reclaiming low, bog or peat lands, and what has been your success?

How many acres of corn have you planted the present season; what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed, the kind and quantity of manure used to an acre, the manner of applying it, and the quantity of corn raised to an acre?

How many acres did you plant with potatoes the present year; what was your method of planting, your manner of cultivating, and what the average quantity raised on an acre, and what kinds did you plant?

What number of acres of other vegetables did you plant, what kinds, and how many bushels of produce had you to the acre, and to what use shall

How many cartloads of manure do you take from your hog styes in a year, and of what materials is it made?

What number of hands is employed on your farm, and what do you pay for labor?

What is the number of your apple trees, and are they of natural or grafted fruits?

What number of fruit trees have you exclusive of apple trees?

Have your trees been attacked by canker worms or borers, and what is your method of destroying them?

In the cultivation of your farm, do you allow the use of ardent spirits?

The Trustees are desirous that these questions should be answered with as much particularity as possible. The applicant will not, however, be required to answer them under oath, but according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

The Trustees hope and believe that by the method proposed, many important facts may be elicited, and the farming community enabled to derive much useful information from the skill and experience of practical farmers.

N. B.—Claims to be addressed to Benjamin Guild, Esq., in Boston, before the first day of October next.

(Form of the Application.)

TO BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq., Boston:

Sir: The subscriber, living in the town of hereby makes known his intention of applying for a premium for the best farm, and offers the same for inspection.

[Concluded next week.]

Sugar Beet for Milch Cows.—An intelligent gentleman from the eastward, assured us a few days ago, that by giving his cows a peck of sugar beets twice a day, cut up with their hay, he was enabled to get just as rich milk and butter during the winter as in summer, when the pasture was at its best. Now as an acre of ground well manured, planted in this root well attended, would yield beets enough to keep ten cows from the 1st of November till the 1st of May, should not every farmer make

(From the Cleveland Herald.)

EDUCATION OF FARMERS—No. III. FACILITIES FOR KNOWLEDGE.

MR HARRIS—I have already hazarded the opinion that farmers, even in their present neglected state, possess a greater amount of useful knowledge than any other class of the community. I also believe that their knowledge is very limited, compared, with what it might be, if they understood and appreciated what they already possess, and improved their advantages for acquiring more. For I am entirely settled in the opinion that their advantages for acquiring useful knowledge are superior to those of any other class, and much superior to those of the professed scholar.

For acquiring a knowledge of natural science, a farm is one of the best schools—is perhaps the best school which can be provided. Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Entomology, Geology, Mineralogy, Physiology, Geometry, and some other departments of mathematics, are all brought to view upon a farm, and not in abstract theory merely, but in their practical operations upon a large scale.

While the farm is a laboratory and a cabinet of nature, where the laws and the products of science are constantly and beautifully developed, every operator must necessarily form some acquaintance with those laws and products, and an acquaintance too, more familiar and more thorough, because more practical, than can be acquired by the mere student of books.

The intercourse of farmers with other classes of society, gives them an opportunity for an acquaintance with men and the reciprocal interests of men of different pursuits which the mere student can never form by reading, let it be ever so extensive and various. On these reciprocal interests are founded the principles of political economy, and the necessity of governments and laws to promote and protect those interests. Consequently a farm, and the business of farming, furnishing as they do, the very best school for a practical acquaintance with men and things, are well calculated to produce more enlightened and sounder statesmen than can be produced by a confinement within the walls of a college or the shelves of a library, however long that confinement may be, or however studiously devoted.

The winter evenings of farmers are admirably fitted for enlarging by reading, for arranging under general laws and bringing into the form of science, the results of their summer operations upon their farms. For comparing their own views and experiments with those of other farmers, as given in various agricultural journals, one of which certainly ought to be taken by every man who conducts a farm.

The benefit of farmers' winter evenings will be greatly increased by social meetings of some dozen or twenty in the same neighborhood, once or twice a week. These farmers' social lyceums have sometimes resulted in the course of a winter, in a volume or two of notes, taken from the remarks and statements made in the form of conversation on subjects previously selected for the occasion. By the aid of chemical and philosophical apparatus and specimens of minerals, soils, vegetables, insects, &c., which may be procured at a slight expense, especially when the farmers' lyceum is a department of a town or village society, a great variety of experiments and observations may be made, which could not fail to benefit every individual

who should engage in them, both as a farmer and an enlightened citizen.

Besides the winter evenings and social lyceums of farmers, they may without difficulty, during the summer, even in their greatest pressure of business, find time to read a weekly or monthly journal, like the New England Farmer, by H. Colman, the Genesee Farmer, by Mr Tucker, the Cultivator, by Judge Buel, or the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, by Governor Hill. They may also try a great variety of experiments, without cost or inconvenience, which have sometimes, at their social lyceums, been distributed and assigned to their respective members, for their special attention, to be reported upon the succeeding winter.

The business of the farmer presents fewer temptations to dishonesty than any other profession. They are consequently, as there is reason to believe, more honest as a body, than any other class. They are also favorably situated for devotional feelings and exercises, and with them, for the study of the bible, that inexhaustible fountain of knowledge and wisdom.

These views and facts, with many others which might be presented, if time and the occasion permitted, will probably be sufficient to satisfy any candid mind that farmers have peculiar facilities for acquiring extensive and sound knowledge, and for becoming enlightened* citizens and consistent christians. Their inducements for becoming truly scientific and intelligent, are certainly not inferior to their facilities for such acquisitions. There is perhaps no department of natural science which the farmer has not frequent, and almost daily occasion to apply in his business. Geology and mineralogy teach him the nature of his soil, with the proper materials and modes of improving it. Chemistry teaches the best modes and applications of manures, preparing soils, preserving his hay, roots, and other vegetables, and preparing food for man and beast. Botany teaches the laws of vegetation, the properties of plants, both for cultivation and to be eradicated from his farm, changing and improving his seed, the rotation of crops, &c. Entomology acquaints the farmer with some of his most powerful enemies—with the cut worm, the wheat fly, the canker worm, the grasshopper, the rose bug, the moth, the weevil, and many other insects which he has frequent occasion to destroy, or to avoid their ravages. Natural Philosophy teaches the proper construction and best application of the plough, the scythe, the hoe, the wagon, the harness for the horse and ox, and of every agricultural implement which can be named. Geometry teaches the construction of buildings, the fencing; and dividing of his farm, the measuring of wood timber, and stone, the construction of drains, the digging of wells and cisterns, and many nameless but important operations which he has occasion to perform.

If I am not mistaken, no men or class of men, have so many facilities or so many inducements, for an extensive and familiar acquaintance with science and various departments of useful knowledge as farmers.

But I must close for the present with the high esteem of your friend,

J. HOLBROOK.

No. IV.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

MR HARRIS—Furnishing the seventy thousand American schools with well qualified teachers is, perhaps, the most important and the most difficult subject connected with the intellectual and moral

character, and of course with the liberties of our republic. As long as talents, like every other article of commerce, will find the best market, men of high intellectual and moral attainments cannot be retained in schools at twentyfive dollars a month, while other professions offer four times the salary, with one-half the labor and drudgery, and twice the respectability. No matter how many teachers' seminaries are established or how richly endowed, and how great the number or the qualifications of teachers—they can never be retained in common schools until they are paid, and until the profession of teaching stands as high in public estimation as that of law, medicine, or divinity.

It must also be recollected on this subject, like every other in a system of national education, that more than three-fourths of the subjects of education are to be farmers and farmers' wives. Consequently, that system which is best fitted to promote the farming interests, is best fitted for the interest of our Republic. In view of that fact, no one can doubt but a practical and scientific farmer may be better qualified to educate farmers, than the mere scholar, however highly accomplished.—This opinion is entirely corroborated by facts, as many farmers, whom I have known to pursue teaching as a winter profession, for a course of years, have made far better teachers than are ever found in students of a college, or in medical, law, or divinity students, who use teaching as a kind of catspaw profession to aid them into another, which offers larger emolument and higher respectability. While our schools are furnished from the students mentioned, it is evident that they must suffer all the embarrassments, losses and other evils which cannot fail to arise from inexperienced laborers; and not inexperience merely, but those making no calculations and taking no means to acquire either experience or skill.

Let young farmers adopt teaching as their profession during the winter, for a course of years, and these two hither insurmountable obstacles, the want of salaries and experience, will, in a measure, at least, be removed. The farmer could afford to teach in his own district, at thirty dollars a month, for four months in a year, better than one who depended entirely upon teaching for the support of a family could for fifty dollars; as with the aid of a laborer whom he might hire for ten dollars a month, or perhaps by the assistance of his sons without hired labor, he might attend to all the winter business of his farm in addition to his services in the school.

It is evident that a young farmer, who at sixteen or eighteen years of age, should commence shaping his course for the business of teaching as a profession, though it might be but for the winter, would act under very different motives, and consequently make greater and higher efforts than a kind of interloper, who had escaped from another profession just long enough, and devoting just hours enough to secure a few dollars to help him on to his more respectable calling. The former would be upon the alert to learn the best modes of teaching, to ascertain what were the best books, and to become truly intelligent and skillful in his adopted profession; while the latter would meet, they always do meet, any proposals for school improvements with "I have not time to attend to them," as I must keep along with my class in college, or I wish to be admitted to the bar next court, or next year, or to a license for preaching or practising medicine.

To my mind it is evident that a practical farmer

who has also the science and the experience for teaching, may be better qualified for educating farmers than any person who makes teaching *exclusively* his profession. By connecting his pursuits of science and reading in winter, with his farming operations in summer, he would not only make education more practical, but farming more scientific, consequently both professions would be benefited. His illustrations and experiments in geology, botany, entomology, chemistry, natural philosophy, geometry, &c., made for the benefit of his pupils in his school, could be applied, during the succeeding summer both by teacher and pupil upon the farm.

Experience fully proves that summer schools, which are composed principally of girls and small boys, are most prosperous under the charge of ladies, as are schools of small children at any season. If a farmer should have charge of a school in his own district for a course of years during the winter, his sister, or as the case might be, his daughter, might have this same school during the summer, when he would still have a kind of double interest in its success.

It must be evident from these views that the plan here proposed for supplying school teachers, would have at least three advantages over that now pursued: viz: it would be economical, it would make teaching a profession, and it would give schools the advantage of practice with theory. It must also confer upon children two advantages which would be lost, if teaching was *exclusively* a profession, viz: the advantage of experimental knowledge with theory, and to all young children, and to girls advanced in education, the advantage of ladies for their teachers.

In connection with the system here presented, circuit schools, to be held weekly or semi-monthly, and attended by teachers and lecturers who were familiar with the sciences, and supplied with apparatus and specimens for illustrating them, would be highly important, especially in aiding young gentlemen and ladies in qualifying themselves for teaching. Much might be said on the economy and power embraced in a system of itineracy, whether connected with religion or education, but the pres-

from the cow, is poured into large earthen pitchers and placed in a vat of cold water, which quickly reduces the temperature. It is then placed on shelves until the cream separates, when it is taken off and placed in vessels for churning. In those it is first allowed to become a little soured, and then the churn is half filled with the cream. In the best dairies, churning is performed daily; the system being so arranged, that a supply is constantly in readiness. In winter, a little boiled warm water is added to the cream to give the proper temperature previous to churning; and in very warm weather, it is sometimes submitted to the cold bath to reduce the heat. The butter, when taken from the churn, is put in a shallow vessel and carefully washed with pure cold water, and then worked with a slight sprinkling of fine salt, whether intended for rolls or for barreling. The butter is considered best, when the cows have been at grass about three weeks; it is then delicious—is made into fanciful forms of animals, pyramids, &c., and stuck over with fragrant flowers, and sells as high as sixty or seventy cents per pound. When intended for packing, the butter is worked up twice or thrice a day, with soft, fine salt, for three days, in a shallow tub; there being about two pounds of this salt used for fourteen pounds of butter. After this thorough preparatory working, the butter is then hard packed in thin layers into casks made perfectly sweet and clean. The wood preferred is oak, smoothed carefully inside. Three or four days before they are used, the casks are filled with sour whey, and this stands until they are emptied and cleansed for the packing of the butter. It is clear, from this description, that independent of the perfect neatness observed in every part of the process, the excellence of the Dutch butter, and the ease with which it is kept in its original sweetness when packed, is owing to the manner in which it is freed from the least particle of butter-milk, by the first washing and the subsequent repeated workings, as well as to the perfect incorporation of the salt by the same process.—There are many of our American dairies that produce superior butter; but as a whole, that offered in our markets is a miserable

which was pulled from a potato at planting time, and set by itself in level ground in a garden, and not killed at all during the summer. The mother potato from which the sprout was taken, also, by the same level mode of cultivation yielded a full peck of potatoes which were dug at the same time. These potatoes were planted in a good soil and kept clear of weeds and the ground stirred and kept loose to permit light and air to penetrate the surface freely; and their produce was such as to satisfy any reasonable mind of the inutility of making large hills, and condemn the practice as strongly as it is rejected by rational theory. It is true that in spite of the hilling, good crops of potatoes and corn are obtained on good land by the help of abundance of manure. This, however, does not show advantage from hilling as much as it does the fact that the operations of nature are not easily baffled. Effort after effort is put forth, from time to time, by the struggling vegetable, to accommodate itself to its new position relative to sun and atmosphere, as it is covered deeper and deeper at the several hillings; and frequently it hardly recovers from one shock so far as to push its fine, tender rootlets to the surface in quest of dew and sunshine, before, with the kindest feelings, it is most unmercifully buried still deeper than before, and left, as best it may, to wage its last conflict and successfully penetrate the super-incumbent mass of clods and rubbish, and renew its entire set of surface roots, or fail of accomplishing the great object which seems to animate the whole vegetable kingdom—the production of its kind.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

GILKIES.—This ought to be the name of the favorite potatoes. They are commonly called, in the Philadelphia market *Mercers*—frequently also *Neshannocks*, and sometimes by corruption *Shannocks*; I perceive also the name *Shenangoes* (Shenangoes) applied in some of the eastern papers.

All men regret that Columbus was robbed of the honor of giving name to the world he bestowed upon civilized man; and a correspondent regret actuates the writer in reference to one of its chief products. It is now too late to do honor to the illus-

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1839.

STATE OF THE SEASON.

The season thus far may be pronounced highly propitious. Grass in general has seldom been more abundant. Hitherto (12th July) the weather, owing to the frequent showers, has been unfavorable to the curing of hay; but a great part of the grass is yet hardly forward enough for the scythe; and according to invariable experience we look for one or two good yielding weeks. Rye, both spring and winter, promises a more abundant yield than has been known for years. Barley is very luxuriant. Oats are cultivated (we are speaking of Norfolk County, particularly to which our observations have been of late limited) to a very small extent. Potatoes show an uncommon thriftiness. Indian Corn is of a good color; it is generally small; but is advancing with great rapidity; and there is yet time enough for a crop. Wheat is seen in very small patches only, but these promise well. So much disappointment in this crop, owing to the drought, was experienced the last season, that comparatively very little was sown. Here and there are met with a small extent of ruta bagea and carrots. With the exception of the town of Quincy perhaps an acre of carrots, in one piece, is not to be found in the whole county; and yet there is good reason to think that no crop can be cultivated, which to a certain extent would better pay on every farm the cost of raising, where suitable land can be found for that purpose. Parsnips cannot be said to be cultivated at all among us, excepting a very few in the garden for the table. The value of this vegetable for stock is not known among us. In the Islands of Jersey, and Guernsey they are extensively cultivated and highly esteemed for their dairy stock. The only experiment we have ever made with them was in feeding out about eighty bushels to our milch cows and fattening cattle in the spring. They were highly relished by the animals; and this small experiment satisfied us that nothing of the kind could be better for milk or beef. These parsnips had remained in the ground all winter and came at a season, when such feed was particularly valuable. There was some difficulty in digging them on account of their length and the number and tenacity of their fibrous roots; but, if they are raised on high ridges instead of a flat surface, this difficulty will be obviated by being able to run a plough by the side of them.

We would gladly avail ourselves of every favorable opportunity to draw the attention of farmers to the subject of raising succulent vegetables for the winter feed of their stock. In respect to the general health and condition of their cattle, in respect to the increase of dairy product, and of beef and pork, in respect to a profitable return for labor and expense incurred, in respect to the general improvement of the farm by fine till and the means of increasing the manure, the cultivation of these vegetable crops, carrots, sugar beets, parsnips, mangel wurtzel, ruta bagea, &c., cannot be too strongly urged. It must be at the foundation of an improved husbandry. Parsnips are represented as furnishing a most excellent feed for swine. In this matter we have had no experience; but are entirely disposed to credit in the case every thing favorable, which may be said of them. They are liable to a very few casualties from vermin and frosts; and when cultivated on ridges are as little expensive as any vegetable of the kind which we can raise.

H. C.

HAYING.

This great operation is now going on in earnest in this part of the country. In the interior it is postponed to a much later period. The proper time of cutting hay is a matter upon which, among the best farmers, a diversity of opinion and practice prevails. The clovers, it is believed, should be cut when the flowers first begin to fade. The fine grasses on the alluvial lands of Connecticut River, known there generally under the name of the English Bent, require to be cut quite early, or the hay is hard and wiry and not relished by cattle. In respect to herds grass or timothy it is a debatable point, whether it should be cut in the flower or when the seed is formed and almost ripened. The greener the hay, provided it is sweet, the better it always sells in the market. The nearer it approaches to ripeness, the more nutritive matter is contained in it according to the analytical experiments of Sinclair upon various grasses, as given in the tables published. How far these tables are to be relied upon as demonstrative of the actual truth in the case, remains to be seen. Many persons are of opinion that the decision of a jury of cattle upon the subject would be much more satisfactory and conclusive. We wish some experiments could be made by which this matter should be brought to the test. We are not prepared to say exactly how these experiments should be made; but a reflecting and observing farmer, disposed to test the matter, might easily come to a satisfactory solution.

Sundry modes have been suggested for the curing of clover hay. No grass suffers greater deterioration from excessive drying and much tossing about. Two of the best farmers in the State, in Middlesex County, say, their practice is, after cutting clover, not to spread but simply to turn the swath; and in the afternoon of the day on which it is cut, put it carefully into cock, and let it remain in cock until it is sufficiently made to be carried into the barn. When this is to be done they merely turn the cocks over, so that any moisture, which may be at the bottom of them may be dried off. They say in this way their hay comes out perfectly bright and sweet; and they value it more than any other as feed for their milch cows. We know the general management and improvement of their farms are not excelled by any in the State. A very intelligent farmer in the interior of New York, has stated to us that he practises on the same plan and with perfect success. We know of others who have experimented in the same way and have failed. So it is with almost every thing in life. Some men succeed while others in the same circumstances are sure to fail. If any succeed in the case then it is certain that the cause of failure must be in ignorance or neglect of the proper method of management. The thing is of much importance; for in general clover hay as it is commonly cured is of little value and fit for not much else than litter.

The importance of a free ventilation in barns is not always enough considered. In the report of the Agriculture of Berkshire, under the account of the Shakers' Establishments, the construction in the barn at Hancock with a view, expressly to this object, is particularly described; and at least suggests some useful hints on this subject. In some parts of the north of Europe the mode of curing hay is thus described. The hay is put up quite green in stacks. It is raised on staddles or beams sufficiently high from the ground to admit a free circulation of air underneath the stack. A sort of chimney is formed in the middle of the stack as it goes up, either by building round a barrel or a bag filled with hay, which is drawn up by degrees as the stack rises; and thus a continual circulation of air is kept up through the stack, while the hay is drying; and the

vapor arising from the heating and drying of the hay passes off by this chimney. In such case they have a thatched covering over the stack, resting upon four poles, which is often seen among the Dutch farmer in our own country. We know nothing of this mode of curing hay but from the accounts thus given. The hay, as it is represented, is perfectly cured in this way. The account has certainly sufficient plausibility to demand a trial on a small scale.

H. C.

RUTA BAGA.

Many persons have gone considerably into the cultivation of ruta bagea the present year; but either from imperfection of the machine used in sowing, or from want of care in using it, or from badness of seed, or from unfavorable condition of the soil, or some unknown cause they have come up badly and the fields are disfigured by frequent banks. In such cases we have seen persons frequently employed in transplanting, with a dibble, from spots, where the plants were thicker than it was desirable they should remain. This mode of transplanting is unnecessarily laborious. It is not with this plant as with tap rooted plants; and it is only requisite to make a hole with the corner of a hoe and lay the plant in bringing the earth round it. In this way nearly two thirds of the labor will be saved; and the plant will be as sure to live as if put in with a dibble.

H. C.

BONE MANURE.

Extensive, or rather numerous, experiments are making in all directions with this manure in its application to various crops; grass, corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. The Commissioner of Agriculture earnestly treats the farmers concerned in them, to do himself and the agricultural community the favor to note such experiments with all practical exactness, and at the close of the season communicate the results.

H. C.

INDEPENDENCE.

We meant to have said something at the time of the celebration of this great national anniversary. To speak of it now might appear like taking a leaf for present direction out of last year's almanack. Some will as likewise what has this to do with agriculture. We only reply that if our farmers in the free States will but at a moment compare their happy and privileged condition with that of the serfs of Russia, the peasantry of the middle countries of Europe, and the agricultural classes in Great Britain, oppressed as they are with taxes and impositions of various kinds, in few cases the freeholders of the soil, but mere tenants at will, and almost universally regarded with disdain as of a low caste in society, our own New England farmer, in reflecting on that noble and brave declaration, which made their country free and brought with it all the blessings of civil freedom, will find occasion to thank God with overflowing hearts for the full possession of the richest blessing which, in the history of the world, have ever yet fallen to man in his social condition.

H. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

Saturday, July 6, 1839.

Clusters of a new kind of vegetable, called *Potato Onion*, exhibited by Mr E. Sayers, with a description of the manner of cultivation, &c.

Mr John Hovey, of Roxbury, exhibited fine specimens of head lettuce, very large, although quite late in the season.

Mr Pond, of Cambridgeport, exhibited some fine hubarb, (called the Giant Rhubarb.)

For the Committee,
JAMES L. L. F. WARREN, Chairman.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 13th, 1839.

Some fine flowers by Thomas Lee, Esq., among them noticed *Rhexia Virginica*, *Potentilla Hopwoodii*, *Xyura*, and *Stipa splendens*.

Bouquets—by Messrs Jno. S. Ellery, Mason, Meller, Lovey & Co., Winslip, W. E. Carter, John Hovey, Van Kenrick and Samuel Walker.

Carnations—by Messrs W. Meller, S. R. Johnson, Jiss Sumner, of Dorchester, and S. Walker.

*Dahlia*s—by E. Bred, Esq., of Charlestown, several specimens. By Jno. S. Ellery, Esq., of Brookline, viz. *trouglassi* Augusta, *Boot's* fine purple, *Pieta formosissima*, *Lady Fordwich* and *Nuttall's* Scarlet; and also two specimens by Mr Wan. Meller, of Roxbury.

Heaths—by John Towne, Esq., of Boston.

Native plants—by E. Weston, jr., Esq., and Francis Parker—*Hypericum perforata*, *Andromeda paniculata*, *Lyrola rotundifolia*, *Veronica scutellaria*, *Lysimachia triloba*, *Arethusa ophioglossoides*, *Cymbidium pulchellum*, *Calla virginica*, *Pontederia cordata*, *Asclepias syriaca*, *ambucus Canadensis*, *Vaccinium macrocarpum*, *Ostrya virginica*, *Chephalanthus occidentalis*, *Scutellaria gabculata*, *Orchis grandiflora*.

By William Oakes, Esq.—*Magnolia glauca*, *Vaccinium frondosum*, *Calopogon pulchellus*, *Prinos laevigatus*, *egonia ophioglossoides*, *Lythrum hyssopifolia*, *Alnus odulata*, *Conwallaria trifolia*, *Lilium Philadelphicum*, *obelia Claytonii*. For the Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

CARNATIONS.

Owing to some of the principal cultivators not having their specimens of *Carnations* ready to exhibit today, the premiums were postponed until Saturday next, 15th inst, when the prizes will be awarded.

Per order,
 S. WALKER,
 Chairman Committee on Flowers.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

J. S. Ellery, Esq., Woodland, Brookline, exhibited black Hamburg and White Chasselas Grapes of very fine quality.

Ous Johnson, Esq., of Lynn, exhibited fine specimens Black H. Hamburg Grapes.

Mr Thomas Mason, of Charlestown, exhibited beauti-

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer in the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending July 14.

July, 1839.	5 A.M.	12. M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	58	81	70	S.
Tuesday,	64	79	70	S. E.
Wednesday,	61	94*	76	S.
Thursday,	71	76	74	S. W.
Friday,	67	84	64†	S. W.
Saturday,	58	80	70	W.
Sunday,	60	77	66	E.

* One o'clock.

† Sudden shower of rain and hail.

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious fruit, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has succeeded, after a number of years experimenting upon the *Strawberry*, not only in obtaining *new varieties*, but in ascertaining the best method of cultivation.

Specimens of the fruits grown in his Garden have been exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Rooms the four past years, and are also too well known in Pineuil Hill Market to need a particular notice here.

He has for sale at his Garden in Brighton, Mass., the following *eight varieties of Plants*. They are of superior stock and quality, all warranted to be truly named and free from the mixtures often found in those offered for sale promiscuously.

Those who are in want of Strawberry Plants, are respectfully invited, and they will find it interesting, to call at the Garden, and see the manner of cultivation. The method of cultivation, and any information desired will be cheerfully given.

The subscriber would state that from many years personal experience, he is satisfied that plantations of these vines made the last of July or early in August, by careful and constant attention will produce nearly or quite as much fruit the season following as those plantations made in the Spring will produce the second year.

Warren's Seedling Methven.—A new and valuable kind. A free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring four and a half inches have been exhibited the present season.

Methven Castle.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored, and showy. Specimens of this kind have been exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms for two years past, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet.—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Early Virginia.—This is considered the earliest fruit—a free bearer, hardy, and very early; decidedly a fine kind for market.

Royal Scarlet.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy.

Hautbois.—Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood.—Fruit well known.

Monthly.—Fruit is gathered from the vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden, or directed to the subscriber, Brighton, Mass. or left at Messrs J. Breck & Co's Warehouse in Boston, will be attended to.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

	FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	6 25	6 50
" " " " " "	5 00	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign.	1 76	2 25
" " " " " "	2 00	3 00
BEEF, mess,		16 00
No. 1.	14 60	14 75
prime.		13 00
BEEFWAX, white,		
yellow.	28	34
CHEESE, new milk,		10 12
BONE MANURE,		35
in casks.		4 1
WEATHERS, northern, geese,		
southern, geese.	37	46
FLAX, (American)		9
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank.	3 62	3 75
" " " " " "		
By, Chaleur.	2 00	2 25
Haddock, new.		
Mackerel, No. 1.		9 75
" " " " " "		10 00
No. 2.		6 25
No. 3.		6 50
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.		22 00
Salmon, No. 1.		6 25
" " " " " "		6 37
FLOUR, Genesee, cash.		6 00
Baltimore, Howard street,		6 00
Richmond canal.		6 00
Alexandria wharf.		6 00
Rye.		5 50
Indian, in bbls.		4 37
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,		
southern flat, yellow,	87	88
" " " " " "	83	83
white.		95
Rye, northern.		95
Barley.		
Oats, northern, (prime)		61
southern.		55
HAY, best English, per ton.	18 00	20 00
Eastern screwed.	12 50	13 50
HOPS, 1st quality.		16
" " " " " "		14
2d quality.		14
LARD, Boston, 1st sort.		12
southern, 1st sort.		11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage.		29
do. country do.		25
Baltimore city tannage.		26
do. dry hides.		24
New York red, light.		22
Boston, do. slaughter.		21
Boston dry hides.		23
LIME, best sort.		80
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer.		85
" " " " " "	1 15	1 20
Water.		50
Wale, refined.		60
Lined, American.		
Neat's Foot.		95
" " " " " "		1 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		2 75
" " " " " "		2 87
PORK, extra clear.		25 00
clear.		27 00
Mess.		17 00
Prime.		20 00
" " " " " "		15 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass.		2 00
Red Top, southern.		2 75
" " " " " "	85	90
northern.		1 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr Allen Park, one of the present English judges, is a religious man, of whom the following amusing anecdote is related in a work entitled "The Bench and the Bar," respecting the evidence of a youthful girl:—

A very awkward exemplification of Mr Justice Park's injudicious way of thrusting forward his religious sentiments in court, occurred some time ago at a trial at one of the county assizes. A little girl, about ten years of age, was put into the witness box to give evidence on the trial then proceeding with. The counsels opposed to the party for whom the young creature appeared, maintained that her testimony could not be received on the matter then before the court, because of her extreme youth, adding that he had no doubt it would be ascertained on examination that she did not understand the nature of an oath.

"We shall soon see what is the extent of her mental capacity," said his lordship. "Little girl," he continued, addressing himself to the youthful witness, "little girl, attend to me."

"Yes, sir," said the girl, making at the same time one of her best curtsies.

"Have your parents given you a religious education?"

"Yes, sir," lisped the young creature.

"They have taught you the Church Catechism, I have no doubt."

"Yes, sir."

"You know the ten commandments, do you?"

"Yes, sir."

"You could repeat them, I dare say, if you were asked?"

"Yes, sir."

"You're a very excellent girl—a very good child indeed. And of course you have learned the Apostles' creed?"

"Yes, sir."

"I am very happy to hear it! It is a great credit to your parents that they have brought you up in this way. No doubt you have also got the Lord's prayer by heart?"

"Yes, sir."

"And could repeat it at any time, if asked?"

"Yes, sir."

"That's a very good girl. Now, my excellent child, tell us what you do before going to bed?"

The young innocent was silent.

"Don't be ashamed my good girl, to answer the question. Pray do tell us what you do every night before going to bed."

The girl hung down her head and said nothing.

"Pray don't be afraid or ashamed to answer the question. What do you do just before going to bed?"

"Tell his lordship," whispered her father, who stood beside her.

"Aye, come, do tell us," said his lordship, who had heard the whisper. "Speak up, and tell us what you do before going to bed?"

"Put off my clothes and put on my nightcap," answered the girl, raising up her head and looking Mr Justice Park, with great simplicity, in the face.

The Court was convulsed with laughter at the oddity of the answer, when compared with that which it was manifestly the object of the judge's question to elicit.

Origin of a fashion.—The latest fashion for gentlemen's hair, that of wearing it parted on the

forehead and hanging in long locks over the ears, is said by the editor of the Newark Advertiser to have originated as follows:

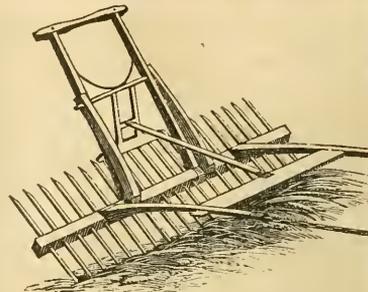
"A young Frenchman went into Egypt trading. In his avarice of money he sometimes overreached his customers, and being detected was caught and bored through the ear. This was so trivial an obstruction to his money making, that he continued his "Yankee tricks" until his ears were several times bored, and at length cut off entirely. The cheat returned to Paris with a considerable sum of money, which, being a young man, he desired to sport amongst his friends. But how should he hide the shame of his ears, lopped off for swindling? He bethought himself of permitting his hair to become long, by which he completely concealed his deformity! The fashion was soon after adopted in a limited circle in Paris, and is now aped by the dandies that trip along our trottoirs with their toes pinched into a roll."

Simple remedy for dust in the Eye.—Most persons suppose the pain arising from getting foreign substances into the eye, is owing to the delicacy of that organ. This is, however, a mistake, which any one can ascertain by rubbing his fingers over any part of the ball.—Indeed, surgeons say that operations on the eye are performed with far less pain than on many other parts of the body. But the inner membrane of the lids is susceptible, and as all have experienced when any substance is pressed between it and the ball, the sensation is extremely painful. If any one in that situation will take hold of the eyelid and pull it over one or more times, the substance will roll from under it, and all pain instantly cease. This is a common remedy.

Navies.—The following statement of the navies of the world, at the close of the last year, may probably be relied on. It is given by Sir John Barrow, and was unquestionably prepared with care. At that time England had either afloat or in ordinary, 90 ships of the line, 93 frigates, and 53 steam ships of war. France, 49 ships of the line, 60 frigates, and 37 steamers. Russia, 50 ships of the line, 25 frigates, and 8 steamers. United States of America, 15 ships of the line, 25 frigates, sloops, &c., and 1 steamer. Egypt, 12 ships of the line, 7 frigates, and 1 steamer. Turkey, 15 ships of the line, 15 frigates and 3 steamers. Holland, 8 ships of the line, 18 frigates, and 4 steamers. Denmark, 6 ships of the line. Sweden, 10 ships of the line, 8 frigates and 2 steamers. Spain, 3 ships of the line and 4 frigates. Naples, 2 frigates and 1 steamer. Sardinia, 6 frigates and 2 steamers. Additional to this, Holland has 104 gun boats, 40 in commission; Denmark has 67 gun boats; Sweden has 242 gun boats and 5 bombs; Norway has 85 gun boats and 2 bombs, besides 30 gun boats building, each to carry two 60 pounders.

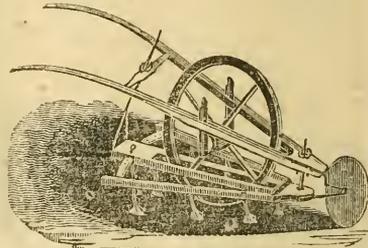
A large Shark.—A shark was taken on board the brig Helen, of this port, on her last passage to Matanzas, which measured 18 feet. His liver contained ten gallons of pure limpid oil; his jaws when extended, measured 21 inches apart; he had 44 rows of sharp saw teeth—220 in number. The day previous to taking him, a large shark jumped on the gunwale of the boat and capsized it, and took one man; after which a chain hook was baited with a large piece of beef, and this monster of the deep was shortly taken.—*Providence Journal.*

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



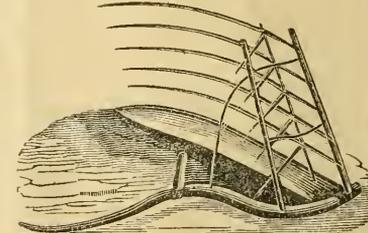
The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to step the horse to attend the rake. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Marshall's Weeder, or Hand Cultivator.



This is a very useful article for going between vegetables, in order to keep down the weeds. A man with one of these machines, will do more work than four or five with the hoe. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street. July 10.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 & 52 North Market Street. July 10.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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17 SCHOOL STREET—BOSTON.

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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1839.

[NO. 3.

AGRICULTURAL.

SECOND REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BY REV. HENRY COLMAN.

As many of our readers may not have in their possession the second report of the agricultural commissioner, and as it contains much important and interesting information, we shall in the absence of Mr Colman, give from week to week extracts from it, which will no doubt be read with interest and profit by every intelligent farmer. J. B.

CROPS.

The crops in Berkshire are those cultivated in other parts of the State, and consist of the usual grasses, herds grass, red top, and clover. Of grains, Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye and oats; and of esculent vegetables, potatoes, carrots, ruta baga, mangel wurtzel, and common white turnip. In addition to these, buckwheat is raised to a considerable extent, some small amount of flax, and comparatively large amounts of teasels. The cultivation of hops was at one time attended to in some places; but is abandoned on account of the low price. Large amounts of rye have heretofore been used for distillation; but this is now pursued to a small extent.

Indian corn, the great grain crop of New England, with the exception of the two cold years, 1836 and 1837, has been always raised in the favorable locations in Berkshire with advantage. In some towns, however, the high prices obtained for wool induced the farmers to abandon entirely the growing of grain for bread, and devote their farms to the sheep husbandry.

Of corn, large crops have been frequently raised. In one of the hill towns, more than one hundred

expenses of cultivating any crops, it will be understood, that a man's labor has always been estimated at one dollar per day; and the same for a yoke of oxen, and half a dollar for a horse. In many parts of the country this, undoubtedly, is an over-estimate of the price of labor; but it seemed necessary to fix some price as a uniform standard throughout the State; and in the cost of labor involved in the production of any crop, one dollar is to be considered as the representative of a day's work. The prices of labor and the prices of board vary in different parts of the State. The estimated price includes both labor and board.

Expenses of cultivating an acre of corn in Sheffield, Mass.

Ploughing	\$1 50
Manuring, 15 loads, at 50 cents, half the manure to be charged to the corn	3 75
Getting out manure \$2; planting \$1 25; seed 25c.	3 50
Hoeing twice \$2; gathering and husking	\$2 4 00
Interest on land at \$50 per acre	3 00
	\$15 75

Product.

Corn stalks for fodder, equal to 3-4 ton of hay	\$5 00
45 bushels of corn, at 75c.	33 75
	\$38 75
Profit on the corn	\$23 00

Estimated expenses of an acre of Potatoes.

Ploughing	\$1 50
Manuring as per corn, \$3 75; hoeing \$4,	7 75
Digging the crop \$12; interest on land \$3,	15 00
Seed, 15 bushels	3 75

two acres the crop amounted to 40 bu. 20 qts. The mode of cultivation pursued by this farmer is somewhat peculiar. The land on which this crop was obtained, was the preceding year in corn; and the corn crop planted on an inverted green sward. Some of this field was manured in the hill; and on some of it the manure was spread at the rate of twenty common cartloads to the acre. There was not a remarkable difference between the appearance of that part of the corn crop manured in the hill, or that on which the manure was spread. A circumstance, to which the attention of farmers is particularly invited, is that in cultivating the corn, in hoeing and harrowing, particular care was taken not to turn up or break the sod from the bottom. I shall now quote from the account given by this intelligent cultivator:

"About the 15th of April the corn hills were split with the common harrow, and ploughed once with great care. A thin coat of barn manure was spread. The manure was principally fresh horse manure. After sowing and dragging, leached ashes were spread over that part of the field not manured. Six bushels of clean seed were sown, after having been prepared by soaking in brine from 24 to 48 hours, and rolled in finely slacked lime, care being taken to have as much as possible adhere to the kernel. Care was taken to cover the wheat sown before it became dry. After sowing, the ground was dragged (harrowed) every day for five or six days, alternately crossing the field in opposite directions. Dry light soils are greatly benefited by working them while the dew is on. Heavy soils, however, should be thoroughly warmed and dried previously to working them. When the blade was up two or three inches, a good dressing of plaster was given."

Entire expenses of cultivation.

I subjoin from another enterprising cultivator, whose whole management in respect to cultivation and stock is entitled to high commendation, an exact account of a crop of ruta бага and flat turnips in 1837.

The charges for preparing, cultivating, gathering, and the product of 4 acres ruta бага and English turnips are as follows:

April 21 and 22—2 days man and horse team first ploughing 2,	\$4 00
June 5 and 6—2 days man and horse team second ploughing 2,	4 00
“ 6 to 9—3 teams and 3 hands 3 days each making 9 days, drawing on 64 loads manure, 1 50	13 50
“ 10—2 men spreading manure, 1,	2 00
“ “—1 day man and horse team harrowing 2 00	2 00
“ “—1 day man and horse ridging 1 50	1 50
“ “—1 day man sowing 1 00	1 00
“ “—1 1-2 lbs. seed at the price I sold seed, 1 00,	1 50
	\$29 50
July 5 and 6—8 days' labor hoeing and thinning, 1 00,	\$8 00
“ 12 and 13—8 days' labor hoeing and thinning, 1 00,	8 00
	—\$16 00
Oct. 16 to 18—18 days' labor charged for gathering, and 3 teams each 3 days, drawing, at 75c.	\$20 25
Cr. Deduct for tops, \$2 per acre	8 00
	\$12 25
	\$57 75

The quantity gathered from 1st and 2d acres	1600 bush.
3d acre	1080 “
4th “	900 “
	3580 bu.
less than 2 cts. per bu.	

If the interest on land were charged at \$4 per acre	9 00
And the manure at its value, (a compost of muck and stable)	32 00
	—41 00

The turnips would cost not far from 2 3-4 cts. per bush.—\$98 45.

He adds—“From my own observation much depends on having the land for the turnip crop, as also all root crops, potatoes excepted, mellow; they ought to be hoed at least three times, and oftener if the crop will admit of it. My crop of 1836, was hoed three times in the month of July, the ground was kept light until the tops covered it.”

I annex to this the statement of a crop of ruta бага, in Great Barrington, from another farmer, whose agriculture shows his industry and skill.

The amount of land was 1 acre and 20 rods—the amount of product well cleaned roots, was 46,495 lbs.

The land on which they were raised was green sward, and ploughed the last days in April, 1837. It had had no manure for three years preceding; it then received a thorough harrowing; it remained until the first of June; then harrowed it again smooth, and drew on 30 loads short barn manure; principally the manure of sheep, which is deemed preferable to any other for this root; this was spread

and harrowed until it was thoroughly incorporated with the soil; it was then with a plough thrown into ridges 24 inches apart. It was then sowed on the 24th of June, which was ten days after the proper season for sowing; when well out of the ground, they were plastered at the rate of one bushel to the acre; they were then ploughed and hoed twice. In cultivating them great care should be taken to have them stand 24 inches apart between the rows; and the plants 6 or 8 inches from each other in the rows.

From Lanesboro' the subjoined return was obtained from a farmer whose whole establishment is a model of neat and exact husbandry; in neatness and carefulness, perhaps no where surpassed.

Ploughing 2 doll.; seed 1-2 bu. 50 cts.	\$2 50
Manure, 20 cartloads, 1-3 of the cord to a load, 50 cts., half to be charged to the corn	5 00
Getting out manure 3 doll.	3 00
Planting 3 feet square, 1 50; hoeing 3 times 7 50	9 00
Cutting up and gathering 2 doll.; husking 2;	4 00
Interest on land at \$40	2 40
	\$25 90

Product.

Corn fodder equal to 1 ton of hay	9 00
50 bushels corn	50 00
Pumpkins, 2 loads	2 00
	—61 00
Profits on corn	\$35 10

This farmer is in the practice of occasionally planting potatoes among his corn. In this case he plants his corn 3 feet 6 inches apart in the rows, and a hill of potatoes between the hills of corn. In this way he frequently obtains 150 bu. potatoes upon an acre, and considers the crop of corn not much lessened on account of the potatoes. The injury to the corn is in this case rather a matter of judgment than of exact experiment; and therefore this conclusion is in my mind to be somewhat trusted. Corn and potatoes planted in alternate rows, or one row of corn and two of potatoes, have succeeded well; and from two acres of corn and potatoes planted thus alternately, there is little doubt that more corn and more potatoes may be obtained than from two acres where the corn and the potatoes are planted separately. In cases of alternate planting, the corn has a great advantage in its exposure to the sun and air. In the case above mentioned the potatoes occasioned a very small diminution of the number of hills of corn on the land. Here the potatoes, which require particularly, coolness and moisture, obtained an advantage in being protected to a degree from the drought by the leaves of the corn. In all these cases, however, of mixed crops, and of multiplying plants upon the land, two things are to be remembered; the first, that they are always of more difficult cultivation; a potato crop is kept clean with much more difficulty than a corn crop, and the corn crop with potatoes intermixed with it, is kept clean with much more difficulty than when cultivated alone. The second thing to be remembered is, that the preparation of the land must correspond with the amount of vegetation grown upon it; and a great crop can be expected only from a soil abundantly enriched. The art of producing fire and warmth without fuel, or of sustaining either vegetable or animal life without nutriment, is not yet attained.

FLAX.

I recollect meeting with a few patches of flax. The crop on an excellent farm in Sheffield gives usually about 400 pounds of flax, and 12 to 14 bs. of seed; and it may be cultivated on the same land once in four or five years. Under such circumstances, it is deemed a profitable crop. Farmers have yet to learn the great value of flax seed made into jelly, in fattening cattle. No substance of the same bulk and expense within my knowledge, is so fattening for neat cattle and sheep.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY.

I proceed to speak now of another of the great interests of the agriculture of Berkshire—the dairy. The dairy business has always been a great business. For a time it gave way to the raising of fine wool, when the prices of that staple were high. Since the abatement of the demand for wool, with that caprice for which mankind always have been, and there is reason to think always will be remarkable, many farmers have sacrificed their flocks, and are now giving their exclusive attention to the dairy husbandry. These changes, in matters so important as the dairy or the sheep husbandry, involving, as they do, a considerable investment of capital, and many expensive fixtures, cannot be suddenly or frequently made without risk of serious loss and disadvantage.

The county of Berkshire is admirably adapted to the dairy husbandry. Grass is everywhere abundant. The soil is suited to the cultivation of esculent vegetables in the highest perfection. Several increasing manufacturing villages, with their swarming population, require supplies from the farms in the vicinity. Besides this, the great mart of the country, the city of New York, is easily accessible. Most of the farmers in Berkshire can reach Hudson with their produce, by a journey of four to eight hours, and put on board the boats at 4 o'clock, p. m., it is in New York by an early hour the next morning. The farmer usually allows two cents a pound commission for the freight and sale of his butter; and, upon other produce, it is equally reasonable. He does not return from the river empty; but carries home a load of plaster, or of articles of necessity for his family. The great roads to the river, after the hills are surmounted, are among the best in the whole country. The railroad already open from Hudson to West Stockbridge, will afford to many of the farmers all the facilities they can desire for reaching the Hudson river.

(To be continued.)

Salt should be regularly fed to cattle both in winter and summer. They will never eat too much if it is placed constantly before them where they can obtain it at all times. The best way to feed them with it, except when snow is on the ground, is to employ salt troughs for the purpose, which are made most convenient by making a deep cavity in the convex side of a short thick piece of slab, or a chip from scoring timber, to be kept filled with salt, and placed flat upon the ground. They are very cheap and will not easily upset. In winter when the ground is covered with snow, salt should be applied by brining the fodder.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

They are sifting the land of Missouri for gold—they would find it sooner by planting the land with seed.—*Daily Times.*

PREMIUM LIST

Of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture—1839.

(Concluded.)

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

- For the best lot in tubs, pots or firkins, not less than 300 pounds \$100
 For the next best, not less than 300 pounds 50
 For the best, less than 300 pounds, and not less than 100 pounds, 30
 For the best lot of cheese, not less than one year old and not less in quantity than 300 pounds 50
 For the best lot of cheese, less than one year old and not less in quantity than 300 lbs. 30
 The claimant for the several premiums on butter to be exhibited in the month of December next, must state in writing the following particulars, viz: the number of cows kept on his farm; his mode of keeping; the treatment of the milk and cream before churning; the mode of churning, winter and summer; the measures adopted to express the butter milk; the quantity and sort of salt employed, whether saltpetre, or any other substances have been used in the process; the best time for churning and keeping butter in hot weather, and the best mode of preserving it in and through the summer and winter, and in what vessels.

The claimants for the several premiums on cheese must state the mode of making the same, and the following particulars, viz: the number of cows kept; whether the cheese is made from the proceeds of one, two, or more milkings; whether any addition is made of cream; the quantity and sort of salt used, and the quantity of rennet; the mode of pressure and the treatment of the cheese afterwards.

Farmers in the several States are invited to compete for these premiums at the exhibition in December.

Claims for the premiums on butter and cheese last above mentioned, must be made in writing addressed to *Benjamin Guild, Esq., Boston*, post paid, on or before the first of December next; and the parcels deposited before Tuesday the 3d, at a place

ROTATION OF CROPS.

For the best rotation of crops on the same land, not less than two acres, for three or four years in succession, commencing when it is in grass \$75
 Premium to be claimed in December, 1839 or 1840.

It is expected the applicant will state the quality and condition of the land, when he first ploughs or breaks it up; the manner of preparing it each year, specifying the times of ploughing, the quantity and kind of manure used; the seed, whether potatoes, Indian corn, or other grain, planted or sown, and the kind and quantity of grass seed, the time when sowed, and whether with grain or alone, and the quantity of produce each year, including the last. The applicant's own statement, signed, but not sworn to, is all that will be required.

MIXED OR COMPOST MANURE.

For a compost of stable manure and meadow or pondhole mud or muck, with or without lime, as the applicant pleases, which, with the smallest portion of stable manure and lime, if used, shall approach nearest to clear stable manure, in strength and efficacy in producing crops \$50

Premium to be claimed in December, 1839.

In order to test the comparative strength and efficacy of the barn manure and the compost, it is proposed that a piece of land not less than an acre, shall be prepared in the same manner, and divided in equal halves for quantity and quality, and that stable manure shall be used on one-half, and compost in the same manner on the other, and that corn or potatoes shall be planted in each, and that both shall be ploughed, hoed, and treated in every respect alike, and an accurate account of the quantity and quality of the crop on each shall be kept, and that the claimant of the premium, in his application, shall state that he has proceeded in the manner above described, and the result. If lime is used, the quantity and quality, whether slacked or not slacked, must be stated. A statement signed by himself and one other reputable person, not un-

which shall be manufactured into sugar in the year 1839, giving a particular account of the soil, and his manner of sowing, cultivating, and gathering the beets, a premium of \$100

To the person, persons, or corporation, who shall manufacture from the sugar beet, sugar in the greatest quantity and of the best quality in the year 1839, giving a full and particular account of the process of manufacturing it, a premium of 100

For the greatest quantity of vegetables, (grain, peas, beans excepted) for home consumption and not for sale; raised for the keeping of stock, regard being had to the size of the farm in proportion to the crop, and to the number of stock kept, and also the respective value of the vegetables as food, and the expense of raising the same 30

For the greatest quantity of Indian corn on an acre, not less than 80 bushels (75 lbs. in the ear to be considered a bushel,) 30

For the greatest quantity of wheat on an acre not less than 25 bushels 20

For the greatest quantity of barley on an acre not less than 45 bushels 20

For the greatest quantity of rye on an acre, not less than 30 bushels 20

For the greatest quantity of dry peas, either broad cast or in drills, on an acre 25

For the greatest quantity of dry beans not less than 10 bushels on an acre 25

For the greatest quantity of mustard seed 30

For the greatest quantity of dressed flax, not less than 500 lbs. from an acre 20

For the greatest quantity and best quality of hemp on an acre 40

It is to be understood that the quantity of land specified above, is in each case to be in one piece. And the claimant of any of the above premiums, shall, with one other person, make a statement according to the best of their knowledge and belief, to the following particulars, and shall obtain a certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor.

The particulars are—

For the year 1839, to be held in the spring of 1839

To the person who shall construct and introduce for the use of farmers, the best subsoil plough 30

For any newly invented agricultural implement or machine superior to any designed for the same use, a reward not exceeding twenty dollars, according to the importance of the invention 20

To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees that his mode of rearing, feeding and fattening neat cattle is best 20

For the greatest quantity of raw unmanufactured silk, not less than ten pounds, raised by the claimant and presented before the first of December, 1839 20

TREES AND LIVE HEDGES.

For the best plantation of white oak trees, not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, raised from the acorn, not less than three years old, and which shall be in the most thriving state on the first day of September, 1839 50

For the best plantation not before offered for premium, of white ash, larch and yellow locust trees, each not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the seeds, and which trees not less than three years old, shall be in the most flourishing condition on the first of September, 1839 25

For the best live hedge, not less than 50 rods, and which shall be in the most thriving state in 1839 30

To the person who shall offer the best communication on the mulberry tree in relation to silk culture, showing by experiments or otherwise, how to be most advantageously managed, what species is best suited to our climate—the effect of the winter thereon, and if injurious, the best remedy therefor 50

Claims for the best plantation of trees above mentioned, together with the proper evidence, must be delivered to *Benjamin Guild, Esq.*, in Boston, free of expense, on or before the first day of January, 1840.

Claims for the premiums on vegetable and grain crops, and experiments and inventions, together with the evidences required, are to be in writing, and sent free of expense, to *Benjamin Guild, Esq.*, in Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary, on or before the first day of December next, and they will be examined by the committee previous to the 5th day of December.

It is understood that whenever merely from want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium under a literal construction, yet, if in the opinion of the judges, the object so offered is not deserving of any reward, the judges shall have a right to reject such claims.

Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may, at their option, have an article of plate with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of the money.

In cases where pecuniary premiums are offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstances of the competitors, award either the Society's gold or silver medals in lieu of the pecuniary premium annexed to the several articles.

That if any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the

Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premiums which may have been awarded to him, but he rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

Time of paying Premiums.—The Treasurer will attend on Thursday, the 5th of December, at 12, M. to pay all premiums awarded.

All premiums not demanded within six months after they shall have been awarded, shall be deemed to have been generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

By order of the Trustees,

PETER C. BROOKS,	} Committee.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT,	
E. H. DERBY,	
JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr.	

ELIAS PHINNEY,

June, 1839.

[For the New England Farmer.]

THOUGHTS AND OBSERVATIONS ON MATTERS AND THINGS RELATIVE TO THE FARMING INTEREST.

Mr Colman—Sir: To while away the tedium of a rainy day, (of which we have had a superabundance this season,) I have committed to paper a few thoughts and observations on matters and things relative to the farming interest, which if you think they contain enough to warrant an insertion in your paper, they are at your service.

Much has been written and published within a year or two past, from New Orleans to Maine, in the different newspapers, in attempting to account for the high prices of provisions, the almost universal dislike of the rising generation to follow the honest, healthy and independent business of farming, and their overweening anxiety to get a living in some other way than by the sweat of the brow—by resorting to the more uncertain and vexatious pursuits of the learned professions, trade, manufactures and speculation. There has been a combination of causes that has produced this state of things. That there has been a very great change in the business pursuits of a large mass of the population in the New England States within the last twenty-five years, is well known to every man. The immense increase of manufactories of cotton and woollen cloth, of paper, castings, and every species of manufactures and mechanical business all through the country, has given an entire new aspect to rural matters, and perhaps upon no class has this new state of things had a greater effect than upon farmers and their sons.

I shall attempt to show what *was* the state of things here in the interior of the State of New Hampshire, and what they now are and have been for some years past. Formerly, most farmers hired from one to three or more laborers, from 7 to 10 dollars per month, for 7 or 8 months, and the surplus laborers, (and many times in droves,) with their long smock frocks wrought into knapsacks, left the country on foot, for the seaports and lower towns in pursuit of farm work: in autumn they returned on foot, with their hard earnings carefully saved, and put out at interest, there to accumulate till they could earn sufficient to purchase a tract of land to commence making a farm; that was their aim and ambition; but now, few, very few go for employment on farms, but vast many take the stages for some of the manufacturing places, to get employment in and about them, and to the cities, to escape

the hard labor and drudgery of farm work;—occasionally they visit their homes in the country, dressed in fashionable style, giving the *young natives* glowing descriptions of a city life and its pleasures and amusements. This renders them uneasy and discontented—the quiet of a farm life is dull music to them—they in turn want to be off. They look around them, and although they have been told a hundred times that agriculture is the oldest and most honorable profession, and that farmers are the bone and muscle of our great republic, they can see but little honor attached to the profession, and as to bones and muscle, they know too, that they can be made to ache by the building of wall, pitching hay, &c.

The farmers say they cannot pay the wages asked by laborers, or that they can obtain in other employments—therefore cultivate less land, give up the dairy and pork business, and keep large flocks of sheep—consequently all kinds of provisions are from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than formerly, so that the surplus that a farmer may have to spare, will bring twice as much money, while most manufactured and imported articles he purchases, are 50 or 100 per cent. less, which enables him to lay up as much or more than he did with two or three times the labor. That farmers in the country have made money within the last few years, was brought to light during the pressure of 1837—not by any outward show of improvement, either of houses or furniture, horses or carriages, or any visible extravagance, but by the failures of country traders, speculators, dashing mechanics, &c., &c. When the crash came, then it was found out that many, very many farmers had money at interest, that were hardly thought to be even with the world;—it was for the interest of both lender and borrower to “*keep dark*”—one to avoid being taxed for money at interest, the other to keep up his credit. These farmers, many of them, had worked hard, fared hard, for the sake of having money at interest, trusted it to the *dashall* family and lost it, which made the whole case very hard.

I know farmers that lay up from one to five hundred dollars per annum, and not very great farmers neither; they either loan it out at six per cent. or buy lands they do not need, or get it in specie and lock it up; but I think there are ways in which a farmer can vest his surplus, better than the above, where he need not fear the loss of the principal, and be sure of good interest. Suppose a farmer at the end of the year has saved two hundred dollars, has a family of children growing up to men's estate, has a comfortable farm house, but neither painted inside or out—there is no door yard in front, nor shrubbery or shade trees about it, nor garden worthy of the name—no other fruit than common apples, few books in the library, and no interesting periodical taken. The children of such farmers have eyes that can see, feelings that can be gratified or wounded; they can contrast their cheerless looking houses and out buildings with those of the professional man, traders, industrious and prudent mechanics, and they see about these situations an air of neatness, comfort and elegance they do not possess: home has but few attractions. Now if this farmer would expend 100 dollars towards repairing and painting his house, ornamenting his yard with shrubbery and choice fruit trees, even if he had to send 60 or 80 miles to Winship's or Kenick's for his trees, by a few good agricultural books, subscribe for the *N. E. Farmer*, with your weekly lectures to spur him on to “*improve*—

ment," it would have a wonderful effect upon his children—it would cause them to hold up their heads and to sing, "There's no place like home." The other 100 dollars lay out in part for first rate tools, such as the best cast iron ploughs, cultivator, cast steel shovels, hoes, scythes, &c., &c., not forgetting "Partridge's manure fork." Fifty dollars will go some ways in buying tools; the increased ease and facility with which the boys can work with such tools, will render it rather a pleasure than otherwise to labor. The other fifty dollars may be most profitably expended in making a compost manure heap—or suppose the farmer is going to turn over three acres of greensward this fall—the practice of many is to do their breaking up in the autumn—let him go to his wood lot and scrape up 40 cartloads of decaying leaves, twigs and vegetable mould, and cart on to the acre and turn it beneath the sod—then to his swamp, and cart on 40 loads to the acre and spread upon the furrow, that the winter frost may break it down—next spring apply his manure, and his following *extra* crops for a series of years on his three acres, with the increased value of the land, would more than pay the interest of the 200 dollars. This course would be bringing the land back into its original state, in some measure as it was when the forest was first cleared off, and partially returning the vegetable matter that then made it so productive. Why, Mr Editor, did you never notice in the vicinity of where an old farm house had once stood, what swarths of grass, what crops of corn and potatoes the land would yield where the wood pile used to be chopped, and the chips had rotted down to vegetable mould? If you never did, call upon me, and I will show you many such spots—yes, and I will also show you a spot that once was occupied by a tan yard, and a large tract covered to a great depth with hemlock tan, which for 12 or 15 years past, has produced large crops of corn and potatoes that would compete with the famed crops of the west, without manure, except what the decaying vegetable matter of the bark afforded.

B.

republican doctrines, in all legislatures of which they are members. The only misfortune is, that they are not elected to fill our legislatures or to constitute a majority of them.

If I am not greatly mistaken, one of the principal sources of the civil and political evils we suffer in is making the profession of law so much the channel to offices of emolument and honor. The practice presents an inconsistency on the very face of it. It is evidently inconsistent, and highly improper, that one class of men should institute laws, expound laws, and execute laws, which it may be supposed they will do to promote their interests, while that class constitutes a very small minority of the community, though there are ten times, and probably fifty times as many as the most healthy state of the community requires. The greatly increased, the rapidly increasing, and the largely disproportionate number of our citizens who resort to the law for a profession, is probably not the least evil resulting from appointing so many of this profession to places of honor and trust.

Without any prejudice against the members of this profession as individuals, for by an extensive acquaintance with them, I know many of them to be honorable and respectable men, I am convinced, as they themselves will undoubtedly acknowledge, that a large number of lawyers promote litigation. And no one will pretend that extensive litigation is favorable, either to the pecuniary, the moral or social health and prosperity of the community, but highly destructive to all. Consequently any arrangements or measures adopted for conducting the operations of society which have a tendency to increase the number of lawyers, which is already entirely out of proportion with that of other classes of the community, must do an injury to that community. And appointing them to fill the seats in our legislatures, especially the chair of state and the highest seat in the nation, must do a double and irreparable injury: it produces bad laws, and investigates quarrels and contentions in the observance and executing of those laws.

To avoid these evils, and as far as possible, to repair the injury already done by the inconsistent

sounder and safer men to be relied upon, and because by neglecting to fill our offices from the profession of law, the number engaged in that profession might be diminished, and litigation diminished with it; and by that means the wealth, the intelligence and the virtue of our republic greatly promoted.

If the education of farmers was what a rational and an enlightened system would make it, at a less expense of time and money than is now incurred for the purpose, they would be entirely qualified to perform many kinds of business, for which they now resort to the legal profession; such as drawing contracts, giving power of attorney, making out bills of sale, conveying property by deed or otherwise, and various other acts of a similar character, which would save themselves great expense and trouble, and permit lawyers to engage in pursuits better calculated to promote the health of society.

To avoid the evils and secure the benefits here referred to, no one need to act under the influence of prejudice or desire of proscription. Farmers and mechanics have simply to select and appoint individuals from their own professions to promote their interests and to secure and protect their rights, and they can hardly fail to accomplish their object.

I remain Yours,

Truly and always,

J. HOLBROOK.

Strawberries.—The following extract of a letter from Newton, Mass., is worth recording, as one of the best fruit stories of this fruitful season. After referring to the Jersey story of 240 dollars worth of strawberries being raised from one acre of ground, which story is travelling the rounds of the newspapers, he says—"To recall our friend E. to regions he was once familiar with, we will state their productions in one particular, that old New England may not be forgotten. On a patch of 1800 square feet, being less than one-twentyfourth of an acre, a neighbor of ours raised the last season, 120 quarts of strawberries, which, at 25 cents the quart, the Boston price, would have produced 30 dollars, and at 200 dollars per acre! Twenty-six quarts

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1839.

PROFITS OF FARMING.

Much discussion and conversation have been had upon this subject. We do not mean to enter fully or much at large upon a subject which requires to be examined in various aspects and relations, in order that an enlightened and well-founded judgment may be made up; and especially in order that we may not lead to any false inferences of its unprofitableness, nor encourage any fallacious expectations as to any advantages, (we mean pecuniary advantages,) to be derived from it. The erroneous opinions and calculations which have been formed in this matter, have led to most painful results, to serious losses, and to bitter and vexatious disappointments. We know a gentleman who tried farming on an extensive and experimental scale, whose authority is often quoted as asserting that "in agriculture two and two do not make four." We understand it to be implied in this, that calculations respecting the profitable results of agriculture, or a fair return for the expenditure of labor and the investment of capital, are not likely to be verified as in the other business pursuits of life. We do not admit the axiom in any fair sense. We do not believe that it does justice to agriculture; and no small experience and some observation satisfy us, that circumstances being equal, farming would furnish as fair a compensation for labor, and as ample a dividend upon the capital invested, as the common trades which men engage in, and even the pursuits of mercantile and commercial life. Of course we except all extraordinary cases of good fortune, and all matters of gambling and speculation.

The returns of most crops strike one sometimes with astonishment; and would, if taken as a test, lead to the most delusive expectations. A grain of seed sometimes returns one hundred fold; and this being sown a second year, would perhaps give ten thousand fold, and so on in a geometrical ratio. Twenty bushels of potatoes planted will frequently yield four hundred bushels, that is twenty for one. A bushel of wheat sown oftentimes returns thirty bushels. A peck of Indian corn planted will often produce sixty bushels, that is two hundred and forty for one. A pound of carrot seed or of ruta baga, which costs a dollar, will produce six or nine hundred bushels of roots worth one hundred dollars. The proceeds in this case seem enormous and yet they are constantly realized, and often, it must be admitted, at a comparatively small expense. But no confident conclusions on the profits of farming are to be drawn from such results as these. So many circumstances of abatement enter into the case, that if these are the only elements given in the case, the solution of the problem would give the most egregiously erroneous and deceptive results.

We are not to look to agriculture for any extraordinary or sudden gains, as for example, like drawing the capital prize in a lottery where there are two blanks to a prize; like some successful East India voyage, where the sale of the cargo yields a net profit of one hundred per cent; or like some sudden rise in the stocks, or some monopolised article of produce, where a shrewd operation draws its thousands or twenties of thousands into our pockets. But that skill, experience, assiduity, and industry will, in agriculture, yield a fair, and to a reasonable mind, an ample compensation, there are too many and reiterated proofs to admit even of a doubt.

As we said in the beginning, we do not design at this

time to go largely into this subject, and we refer to it in particular at this time, for the sake of relating some parts of a conversation which we once had with a respectable and independent but complaining farmer in our own despised State.

This man then had a farm which was fully valued at four thousand dollars. The father, who had given the farm to the son, had begun life without a dollar, had run into debt for a large part of the purchase money, but had some time since, while he supported his family, earned from the proceeds of the farm, sufficient to pay for it. Without any incumbrance he had then put it into his son's possession, and now lived with him under the same roof.

Said the son, Farming is a miserable business!

But why so? Let us look into this matter. What is the estimated value of your farm?

Four thousand dollars.

Is it increasing in value?

Yes; by its favorable location, and by every improvement that is made upon it.

Do you get all the produce from it which it can be made to yield?

No, not one-third. It consists of one hundred and twenty acres. At least fifty acres of it are in wood, and a considerable portion in pasture. Besides that, I have several acres of peat bog, which might be redeemed and brought into English grasses.

What is the value of the wood land?

We supply our family with fuel, and besides this the growth of the wood and the hoop poles which we obtain from it, pays a large interest upon the current value of the land, so that we consider this as one of the most profitable parts of the farm.

Have you done anything to improve your pasture lands?

No—I suppose I ought to. I tried one hundred weight of plaster spread upon a part of it, and the effects were visible as far as the land could be seen; but then after that, plaster rose *half a dollar* a ton, and I thought I would not get any more. Then the huckleberry bushes and the sweet fern, and the brakes and alders have come in so that I cannot keep as much stock as I could formerly.

Have you attempted any improvement upon your bog meadows?

No—sometimes I have thought I would. My neighbor J. B. has redeemed eight or ten acres, and now gets two tons and a half of hay to the acre, herds grass and clover and red top of the best quality, where formerly he got scarcely anything; but then it cost him at least twenty or twenty-five dollars an acre to drain and manure it; and he will have to top dress it at least once in five years or it will never hold out. Then, too, he has put on at least half a bushel or more of grass seed to the acre; and grass seed which I used to buy for twelve cents a pound or two dollars and a half per bushel, is now twenty cents a pound, and herds grass three dollars per bushel. Then too, labor is so high, I cannot afford to hire.

Have you plenty of manure?

No; that is a great want. I have a bog hole where I suppose I could get two hundred loads a year, but then I should have to go more than a mile for it, and it is wet work. I have not any of the advantages which the farmers have who live within six or seven miles of Boston, and can go in and buy a load of good dung whenever they want.

Do you know what these farmers have to pay for manure in Boston?

Why, yes! I have been told they have to give sometimes three to five dollars a cord at the stables. Some-

times our tavern keeper sells a few loads, but he asks five dollars a cord.

Have you a barn cellar?

No. I have often thought it would be a very good thing, and my barn is well situated for one; but then it would cost, besides what work I should do with my own team, full fifty dollars to make one.

Do you keep cows?

Yes, I keep some just to eat up our coarse fodder; but our women folks do not like dairy work, so we buy our butter and sell our milk to the milk-man for eleven cents a gallon.

Do you keep swine?

Only one or two for our own pork. We do not have any skim-milk or butter-milk for them. Besides there is no great profit in fattening hogs. They will not much more than pay for what feed they will eat. I know they will make a large quantity of manure, but then you must cart in a great deal of stuff into their pens or else they can't make any. But come! I must show you a sow I have got: she is only fifteen months old, and I sold her pigs for more than forty dollars. I suppose I shall make her weigh four hundred in the fall!

Do you raise your own grain and potatoes?

Not all. I raise about three acres of corn and about as much rye, and about six hundred bushels of potatoes. We sell hay and buy Genesee flour. We have tried wheat, but sometimes it is blasted; and it don't make white flour; and our women folks say they cannot make handsome pie-crust or white bread with it.

How many have you in your family?

I have a wife and eight children, and my father lives with me.

Have you any trade?

No; I have nothing but my farm.

Does your farm support your family and pay your labor?

Why, yes! I have nothing else, excepting a little interest that comes from some money which I received for the sale of wood from the farm, sometime ago, which came to about five hundred dollars, and which I put out at interest. We sell enough produce from the farm to pay our hired labor, which costs about a hundred dollars per year, and our store bills and taxes.

We have very much abridged this conversation, and we shall leave it without further comment. But here is a husbandman on a farm valued at four thousand dollars, not producing more than one-third of what it might be made to produce, yet supporting a family of eleven persons and paying all expenses, excepting the labor and superintendence of one man, and the farm gradually increasing in value by every expenditure, however small, for its improvement; this man too, not working half the time, and he and his family living in the enjoyment of all the luxuries, if they choose to have them which they can reasonably ask. Let such a man if he will, take his two hundred and forty dollars income and labor no more hours than he does in the country, and go into Boston and try to support his family there. The end of the year would show him a result which would make him ashamed to complain of his present condition. His whole money income of two hundred and forty dollars would scarcely pay for his fuel, his taxes, and the rent of a ten-footer. What an evil it is that our farmers do not know their blessings! H. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 20, 1839.

The general display of Flowers was very good; but the Carnation show did not meet our expectations. We understand from some of our friends that their specimens were not yet in bloom; while others informed us

MISCELLANEOUS.

WONDERS AND MURMURS.

BY MISS MALL.

Strange that the wind should be left so free
To play with a flower or tear a tree;
To range or ramble where'er it will,
And as it lists be fierce or still;
Above and around to breathe of life,
Or to mingle the earth and sky in strife;
Gently to whisper with morning's light,
Yet to growl like a fretted fiend at night,
Or to love and cherish and bless to-day,
What to-morrow it ruthlessly rends away!

Strange that the sun should call into birth
All the fair flowers and fruits of earth,
Then bid them perish and see them die
While they cheer the soul and gladden the eye;
At morn its child is the prime of spring,
At night a shrivelled and loathsome thing;
To-day there is hope and life in his breath,
To-morrow it shrinks to a useless death:
Strange doth it seem that the sun should joy
To give birth alone that it may destroy.

Strange that the ocean should come and go,
With its daily and nightly ebb and flow—
To bear on its placid breast at morn
The bark that ere night should be tempest-torn;
Or cherish it all the way it must roam,
To leave it a wreck within sight of home;
To smile as the mariner's toil are o'er,
Then wash the dead to his cottage door,
And gently ripple along the strand,
To watch the widow behold him land.

But stranger than all, that man should die
When his plans are formed and his hopes are high!
He walks a lord of the earth to-day,
And the morrow beholds him part of its clay;
He is born in sorrow and cradled in pain,
And from youth to age it is labor in vain;
And all that seventy years can show,
Is that wealth is trouble, and wisdom wo;
That he treads a path of care and strife,
Who drinks the poisoned cup of life.

Alas! if we murmur at things like these,
Which reflection tells us are wise decrees—
That the wind is not ever a gentle breath—
That the sun is often the bearer of death—
That the ocean wave is not always still—
And that life is checkered with good and ill:
If we know 'tis well such change should be,
What do we learn from the things we see?
That an erring and sinning child of dust
Should not wonder nor murmur, but hope and trust.

SUICIDE OF A MATHEMATICAL MISER.

On Friday week, a coroner's inquest was held over the body of Jeremiah Hallett, of Yarmouth, who, on the 28th ult., killed himself by hanging.—The deceased lived alone, and was sixtyfour years of age the day the inquest was held. The deceased was a miser. To accumulate money he sacrificed all the comforts and conveniences of life, and even severed the natural ties of kindred. The getting of money and the mathematics were the two subjects which engrossed all his thoughts. In youth and till 25 years of age, he was employed in farming and the fisheries. When at school the mathematics absorbed all his thoughts, and though in after life he was engaged in school keeping, and

was once a member of the school committee of Yarmouth, he was on all subjects but one, a very ignorant man.

At 25, in consequence of over exertion, he lost, or imagined he had lost, his health. He went to Boston, and though extremely debilitated, he preferred walking twice from the north to the south end of the city to find Dr Rand, rather than pay for a carriage to carry him. By that physician's advice he was salivated, by which he lost most of his teeth. Though apparently well, he believed himself sick, and kept his room nineteen years, being rarely seen excepting by the members of his father's family. During this long period, he was almost constantly engaged in the study of the mathematics. The floor of his room was sanded, as was the fashion in those times; this he would brush smooth, and mark thereon with his finger. The walls were also covered with figures and diagrams. After the decease of his father in 1819, he occasionally ventured out of the house, though he did not engage in any laborious employment, and was careful not to be seen by strangers.

For ten years he has lived a hermit's life. He was master and mistress of his own house, the doors of which he kept fastened, rarely admitting any one. His numerous relations and friends in this town are highly respectable and worthy, and have been unremitted in their labors and entreaties to induce him to change his course of life.

He had one elegant suit, which he occasionally wore, and his every day habiliments were as decent as are generally worn by laboring men. His charities never warmed the hearts of the poor. A relative who yet survives, and is in destitute circumstances, once went to him when pressed by want, for a few quarts of meal; but he turned her from him empty handed.

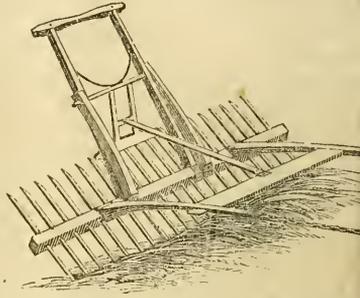
The deceased was a monomaniac. On all subjects save the getting and saving of money, he was of sane mind. He could not afford to marry.—Pride and avarice were with him antagonistic principles. He was desirous of concealing his real character from the world—and therefore occasionally affected, in dress and manners, the appearance of a finished gentleman. He was vain of his mathematical knowledge, as well he might be; for he had devoted more hours to the study of that science than perhaps any other man living. He was profoundly skilled in the science of numbers, and could boast of greater proficiency in the higher branches of mathematics, than any man in this part of the country. The readers of the old "Farmer's Almanac" will recollect his initials. He was engaged all the mathematical questions published in that annual, and has furnished for it many original problems to puzzle the brains of adepts in algebraic lore.

During the last months of his life he was much depressed in spirits, and at times in conversation exhibited decided evidences of insanity. He believed that the real estate had all been set off by execution for the payment of his father's debts, and that he should have to want. Those to whom he in confidence gave this information, could not deceive him. He said they might go to the Register's office and satisfy themselves. He also averred that his woodland had been advertised in the newspapers, and sold at auction. He imagined that his relations were getting his other property from him, and while fully persuaded of the truth of this delusion, he committed suicide.

To trace the succession of steps by which he

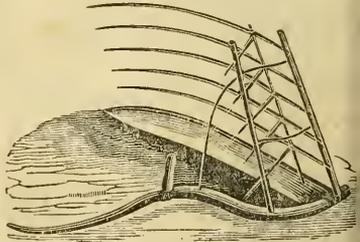
descended from frugality to parsimony, and at last became emphatically a miser, would be a subject curious and instructive inquiry. Jeremiah Hallett would have been indignant had he been called while living, a miser. Feeding on the coarse fare he called economy; sitting without fire while his wood was rotting in piles, was with him frugality; and using a shingle for the double purpose a fire shovel and bellows, was, in his view, a saving of expense.—*Yarmouth Register.*

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake which has been in general use most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for 20 years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle 1 acre in a day when he cannot reap more than one 1/2 acre by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 & 52 North Market Street.
July 10.

FINE CALF FOR SALE.

A fine young heifer calf, from J. P. Cushing's celebrated bull. Enquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

DURHAM SHORT HORN BULL.

For sale, a very fine Durham Short Horned Bull, 10 years old. For further particulars inquire at the New England Agricultural Warehouse.
Boston, June 12, 1839.

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VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1839.

[NO. 4.]

AGRICULTURAL.

SECOND REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BY REV. HENRY COLMAN.

(Continued.)

PRODUCE AND EXPENSES.

1. *Egremont*.—I will in this place state as an example, the operation of a farmer who resided about twenty-five miles from Hudson. The great object of his attention was the making of butter, which was sold every week in the New York market.

From 18 cows he sold 2400 lbs. butter, at 23 cts. net. With these cows he fed 17 spring pigs until October, whose average weight was 177 lbs. each; half of this pork, say 88 lbs. was to be credited to the cow. He is of opinion that when pork is \$10 per 100 lbs., a cow will give at least \$8 worth of pork per year.

Cow, Cr.	
133 lbs. butter, at 23c. (commission paid,)	\$30 59
Pork	8 00
	\$38 59

Cow, Dr.	
Wintering	\$12 00
Pasturing	5 00
Salt	25
Interest on \$25, 10 per cent. risks included	9 33
	\$19 75

Profits of a cow \$18 84

It is understood that no extra feed is in this case given to the cow; and the butter and milk used in the family, it is supposed will fully pay for the attendance. This is a fair profit; but it is, as I think we shall presently see, much less than it should be. No animal is better entitled to good keeping than a cow; because none makes a more liberal return for all the extra kindness and feed and attention bestowed on her.

In another dairy, nine cows made 1550 lbs. of butter and 300 lbs. of cheese.

Another dairy of twenty cows produced, of butter 500 lbs. ; of new milk cheese 4000 lbs.

2. In *Olis*.—Twenty cows gave 5000 lbs. new milk cheese for sale; each averaging also 25 lbs. of butter; 600 lbs. of cheese were also used in the family.

Cow, Cr.	
280 lbs. cheese at 8c.	\$22 40
25 " butter at 20c.	5 00
Calf	4 00
Pork, 26 lbs. at 6c.	1 56
	\$32 96

Cow, Dr.	
Wintering	\$12 00
Pasturing	5 00
Interest on cost of cow \$15—10 per ct.	1 50
Labor and attendance	2 16
	20 66

Balance in favor of cow	\$12 24
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3. *Lanesboro*.—Sales from 12 cows: cheese at 12 cents—butter at 25 cents—gross amount, 600 dollars. No account in this case is made of supplies in the family.

4. *Sandisfield*.—The average yield of a cow in ordinary seasons is rated at 250 lbs., with common keeping. By extra keeping, the quantity is increased to 350 or 400 lbs. The quantity of butter in addition, to each cow, is supposed to be from 40 to 50 lbs. where new milk cheese is made.

The amount of cheese made in Sandisfield, in 1837, was estimated by a most competent authority at 300,000 lbs.

Another farmer, with a dairy of 15 cows, states the average product of a cow, if she raises her calf, at 250 lbs.; if otherwise, at 300 lbs.; and 25 lbs. butter also, from each cow. Four hogs may be kept to 20 cows. In this way, weighing 100 lbs. in the spring, they will weigh 300 lbs. in the fall.—140 lbs. of pork is to be credited to 5 cows.

The cost of wintering a cow here, is rated at \$10; pasturage \$4. A good dairy woman will take charge of thirty cows, with assistance in milking and in handling cheese. Her wages will be \$1 50 per week, with board.

5. In *Tyringham*, the average yield of a cow is reckoned at, new milk cheese, 222 lbs. ;

Supra, Dr.	
Winter keeping	\$12 00
One acre of land coating \$50 will pasture the cow	3 50
Salt 25 cents, 3 bs. bran \$3	3 25
Interest on the value of cow at \$25, 10 per ct.	2 50
Labor of milking, making butter, cheese, &c.	4 00
	\$25 25

Balance in favor of the cow	\$24 08
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The quantity of land estimated for pasturage in this case seems small. It must be small for a general rule; another farmer in the same town assured me that he kept one yoke of oxen all the season and one horse half the season, on two and a half acres of land, which he showed me. The land had been greatly benefited by plaster.

EXTRAORDINARY COWS.

I shall give an account of some remarkable animals which have been found among what are called our native cattle. It is not pretended that they constitute a distinct race or characterize a particular class of animals; but they show at least what materials are within our reach, upon which to build a stock of high character.

A cow of Samuel D. Colt, of Pittsfield, from 1st December to 27th April, 148 days, produced 193 lbs. of butter.

A cow owned by R. Campbell, of Pittsfield, has yielded 26 beer quarts of milk per day.

A cow owned by Hosea Merrill, gave 30 beer quarts of milk per day.

A cow owned by D. Fenn. of Stockbridge, 8 years old, produced in one week 12 lbs. 9 oz. butter. During the same time, 10 quarts of the milk were sold, and in addition cream and milk were used freely in the family.

A cow owned by Calvin Davis, 4 years old in the spring of 1838, in 172 days produced 225 lbs. butter, and fatted a calf. An accidental injury to the cow, prevented a continuance of making butter.

Two cows of Wm. Dewey, of Alford, in good season, averaged for a length of time, 14 pounds of butter each per week.

A cow belonging to the late Dr Hyde, of Stock-

The above is exclusive of 25 lbs. made while fattening three calves. He adds: "My method of keeping has been grass only, from spring to fall. In the fall I begin with pumpkins and potatoes, and feed moderately during the time she gives milk.—An account has been kept for only three years; but it would not vary much from the above, for the twelve seasons I have had her, except the present season she has been farrow." This cow is now 18 years old, "and will calve again about the middle of February."

Two cows owned in Pittsfield, produced each 50 lbs. of milk per day; and one other 32 lbs. at a milking.

A cow owned by Thomas Hodges, in North Adams, produced last year 425 lbs. of butter; 400 lbs. of this amount were made in nine months. Her feed consisted of one quart of rye meal and a half peck of potatoes per day, and very good pasturing.

To this list I will add the case of another cow in the neighboring county, whose product must be considered as quite extraordinary. She is owned by Joseph F. Upton, of Ashfield, Franklin county.

From the 1st of April, 1837, to the middle of February, 1838, her product was 335 lbs. 15 oz. From the 9th of May, 1838, to the 28th of December, 1838, she had produced 303 lbs. 3 oz. of butter, and was still making at the rate of one pound per day.

The owner adds "In the year 1837, I killed my calf at three days old, and gave my cow the skimmed milk through the summer. I commenced the first of October to feed on potatoes. I gave her about one peck per day boiled, as long as she gave milk. In the year 1838, I fattened my calf and killed it at four weeks old. It weighed 75 pounds. She has had nothing but grass this year, until the first of October; since then, I have fed her with one peck of boiled potatoes per day. My cow is seven years old last spring." Her winter-keep at present, while giving milk, is as much hay as she will eat, and one peck of boiled potatoes per day. These cows are all of native stock, without any admixture of foreign blood. The three cases of largest product certainly cannot be considered as examples of high feeding. It is extremely desirable that some skillful farmer should, by a judicious selection from such animals as these, endeavor to form an improved race for the dairy. I have already said that this has been attempted by one gentleman in the State.

Before I proceed to say what he has accomplished, I will mention an interesting fact, communicated to me by an observing farmer of Stockbridge.—Thirty-two years since, he became the possessor of a very productive cow; and has continued the breed to this day; she has never produced a bad milker, and some of her descendants, owned by other persons in the village, do equal credit to their parentage. The yield of one of them, which came within my knowledge, is twenty quarts per day.

DAIRY AND SOILING.

In Waltham, Middlesex county, a gentleman had four cows; but not a rod of ground which could be appropriated to pasturage. These animals were, therefore, never out of the barn or the barn-yard, and were fed with grass mown for them; with green corn fodder, which had been sown broadcast for this purpose; and with about three pints of meal each per day. The amount of their produce was kept for thirteen weeks. Two of these animals were heifers of two years old, who had

calves the same spring; and the whole milk of one of them was taken by her calf during six weeks out of the thirteen. Some of the milk of the other was taken for family use, but the quantity not determined. Under these circumstances, these heifers could not be rated as equal to more than one cow of full age and milk. From this stock, however, thus circumstanced and fed, 389 lbs of butter were made in the thirteen weeks. An additional pound would have given an average of thirty pounds a week for the whole time to a stock which must be in fairness, set down as three cows only. This experiment was made in 1837.

CARROTS.

Jeremiah Valet, late of Stockbridge, but now an emigrant to the fertile west, a true philosopher in a homely garb—a pure diamond, though never in the hands of the lapidary—(I would not say this if he were not out of the reach of my voice)—was much in the habit of raising carrots, and gave a preference to them over every other vegetable for fattening swine and cattle. This was the result of repeated trials and long experience. To fattening swine he gives them boiled—to store hogs, raw.—His crops average 800 bushels to the acre.

John Merrill, of South Lee, has been a very successful cultivator of carrots. He states the yield on two acres at 600 bushels to the acre; and the cost of cultivation, exclusive of manure and rent of land, at 25 dollars per acre, or a little more than four cents per bushel. For feeding horses, he says, he should prefer one hundred bushels of carrots and one hundred bushels of oats to two hundred bushels of oats. He applied them in a raw state to the feeding of his team horses, and horses in preparation for market; and they were kept by them in high health and spirits. Oats followed his carrot crop on the same ground with great success. The experience of J. C. Curwen, Eng., in the use of carrots for horses, corresponds with that of Mr Merrill. The authority of Curwen is unquestionable; and he was in the habit of employing constantly as many as eighty horses on his farm and in his extensive coal mines.

"I cannot omit," he says, "stating the great profit of carrots. I have found by the experience of the last two years, that where eight pounds of oat feeding was allowed to draft horses, four pounds might be taken away and supplied by an equal weight of carrots; and the health, spirit, and ability of the horses to do their work be perfectly as good as with the whole quantity of oats. With the drill-husbandry and proper attention, very good crops of carrots may be obtained upon soils not generally supposed suitable to their growth."

He adds in another place—"The profits and advantages of carrots are, in my opinion, greater than any other crop. This admirable root has, upon repeated and very extensive trials for the last three years, been found to answer most perfectly as a part substitute for oats. Where ten pounds of oats are given per day, four pounds may be taken away and their place supplied by five pounds of carrots. This has been practised in the feeding of eighty horses for the last three years, with the most complete success, and the health and condition of the horses allowed to be improved by the exchange. An acre of carrots supplies an equal quantity of food for working horses, as sixteen to twenty acres of oats."*

*Curwen's Hints on Agricultural Subjects.

My own experience of the value of carrots, which has not been small, fully confirms these statements. I have obtained at the rate of more than a thousand bushels to the acre on three-quarters of an acre; but on several acres my crop has usually averaged 600 bushels to the acre.

—Smith, of Middlefield, Hampshire county, from three-fourths of an acre obtained 900 bushels.

Charles Knowlton, of Ashfield, Franklin county, this year obtained 90 bushels on twelve rods of ground. This was at the rate of 1200 bushels to the acre.

D. Moore, of Concord, Middlesex county, from six rods of land, obtained this year 56 bushels, or at the rate of 1493 bushels to the acre.

According to Josiah Quincy's experience, in Quincy, Plymouth county, charging labor at one dollar per day, his carrots cost him eleven cents per bushel. David and Stephen Little, in Newbury, Essex county, in 1813, obtained 961 bushels to the acre, at an expense of \$79 50, every expense included, excepting rent of land. This was at a rate less than nine cents to a bushel.

I shall subjoin in the Appendix an account of an experiment made in feeding swine, illustrating the value of this vegetable, from Arthur Young.

The great objection to the cultivation of carrots lies in the difficulty of keeping them, while growing, free from weeds. If sowed without any preparation, the seed is a long time in germinating, and a plentiful crop of weeds is liable to get possession of the land before the carrots make their appearance. There is another difficulty. The carrot seed, from its minuteness, is liable to be sowed too thickly.

To obviate, in a degree, these objections, let the ground be ploughed deeply, well manured, and put in fine tilth; and let the first and perhaps the second crop of weeds be ploughed in. After this, let the land be thrown into ridges two feet apart, and the seed sown on top of the ridges, either in a single line, or the ridges be made so wide as to receive two rows of carrots, eight inches or one foot apart. In the mean time, the seed should be freely mixed with fine sand; and this sand kept so moist that the seed shall germinate. As soon as it is sprouted it should be sown. This may be so arranged that the sowing shall take place about the first of June. They will then have the start of the weeds. The mixture with sand will prevent their being sown too thickly. After the first thinning and weeding is over, if done with care, the battle may be considered as won. Afterwards let them be cultivated with a plough or a cultivator, and kept clean. When the time of digging arrives, the work will be greatly facilitated by passing a plough directly along the side of the carrots; and they are easily thrown out by the hand.

MILLET.—It is stated in a work on agriculture, that a gentleman in Pennsylvania sowed a peck to the acre the last of May—sowed four acres—cut middle of August, and suffered to dry in the sun for two or three days—produce 75 bushels of seed and one and a half tons of fodder to the acre. Cattle relish it. The produce per acre is frequently much greater than stated above. It is often cut in the milk. It is first sown in drills about three feet apart, and the plants should stand six inches from each other in the rows after hoeing. In this latitude (New Jersey) it may be sown from the middle of May to the 20th of June.—*Corr. Farmer's Cabinet.*

[For the New England Farmer.]

FARMERS CABINETS.

New York July, 17, 1839.

REV. MR. COLMAN,—My Dear Sir, While on a visit for a night, to a Pennsylvania German farmer we had some conversation on the facilities possessed by farmers, for aiding in the general diffusion of knowledge. Among these facilities was specified their knowledge of forest and fruit trees, and their convenience for preparing specimens for the use of public cabinets. Within a week or ten days after that, I received a letter from him, containing the names of fifty different kinds of trees growing in his vicinity, stating that himself and son, since I left them, had procured specimens of forty kinds, and expected soon to have the remainder, and probably several others. They also proposed, during the fall to collect specimens of the fruit or seed produced by the several trees; also to furnish, by impressions of the leaves, made by oil, smoked, paper, and by the leaves themselves, formed into FOLIOS, to preserve the character of the foliage of the various trees of their forests and orchards.

His mode of preparing the specimens of wood was to take from a limb or a small tree, from four to six inches in diameter, a section of four or five inches in length, and split it into quarters or sixths, with a portion of bark upon each, one side smoothed with a plane, and the other left in the form it took in splitting, and one end cut perpendicularly, the other obliquely, to the grain of the wood. The particular object of the specimens was for presenting to the cabinet of the County Lyceum, also another set to send to Philadelphia.

My object in mentioning this fact, is to present one, among many hundred modes, which have been taken to promote and diffuse useful knowledge, a knowledge of things, among all classes and ages of the community; by which ignorant farmers, even "Dumb Dutchmen," can enlighten the minds of many, who already profess to have great light, and possibly to look upon their neighbors, less favored than themselves, as enveloped in thick clouds of ignorance.

In nearly every section of Pennsylvania "CABINETS OF NATURE AND ART" are exceedingly common in families, schools, and Lyceums. These cabinets consist of minerals, plants, embracing specimens of wood, seed or fruit and leaves; shells, insects, drawings, penmanship, needlework, mechanism, &c. They are most always collected and prepared by the younger members of families, both in their homes and their schools. House plants, and garden beds for flowers are cultivated, and

child can hardly be found over eight or ten years of age, especially in many parts of the county, who is not entirely familiar with all the common and most of the useful minerals, and with a large portion of the plants growing in their vicinities.

In West Chester a small town, are five large buildings devoted to the purposes of education and science, which cost not less than 20,000 dollars, besides commodious houses for district schools. In one of these buildings, the County Lyceum, forty feet by fifty, three stories high, with rooms for some use, in the basement and attic, is an extensive cabinet, which, besides specimens of all, or nearly all, the minerals, plants, birds, insects and other animals found in the county, contains numerous foreign specimens in different departments of nature. Their herbarium is probably among the most extensive in the United States, containing numerous European plants received by way of exchange from various parts of Europe, and probably from other quarters of the globe.

One school in this place, collected, pressed and put up, two or three years since, in sheets or books, forty four collections of plants, each containing one hundred specimens for the Lyceum Cabinets in each of the forty four towns in the county. Another school collected, labelled and put up, 250 small mineral cabinets, for all the schools in the county. Specimens of drawing and needlework, were also prepared in the schools in this, as they were in many other towns for the use of conventions held in different parts of the state. These various specimens of juvenile improvement, prepared in numerous schools in the state were also sent to almost every quarter of the globe, especially to the various missionary stations in different parts of the earth. A volume of 500 or 600 pages, describing all the plants in this county, has been prepared by Dr Darlington of West Chester. More and better instruction in drawing, embracing architecture, machinery, plants, birds, insects and other departments of nature, is probably given in Philadelphia, than in any other town in the U. States. It is also taught with great skill in many, if not most schools, in all sections of the state. This exercise is becoming exceedingly common, and ought to be universal, or practised by every pupil in every school, as one of the first and most elementary branches. There is not a man or woman in the whole world, who has not frequent occasion to use it. If permitted, children will teach themselves this art, and much better than they are taught by most professed drawing masters, whom I have seen, who merely teach their pupils to imitate pictures. If permitted to teach themselves, children will nev-

ertheless, though these will all come in their course: rather they will produce teachers, books, scientific halls and a full supply of the very best instruments of knowledge.

Such being the character, and such the tendency and results of this natural, instructive, and delightful mode of furnishing employment for children, why not commence it at once? Why not propose some day when the friends of schools, especially the young naturalists in all our schools, shall be invited to meet in every town or neighborhood in the country, for presenting to each other, the fruits of their efforts and intelligence previously encouraged and aided by parents or teachers.

I will take this opportunity to say, that I had no intention in a hasty letter sent you a few weeks since, to speak disparagingly of systematic, scientific lectures. As aids, not substitutes, for personal effort, I have deemed them the very best. To depreciate the lectures of Professor Sillman, would be both unjust and ungrateful; as he has done more, if I am not mistaken, than any other man in the U. States to diffuse useful knowledge, and as I have partaken largely of his politeness, as well as of his instructions. I am sincerely,

and always Yours,

J. HOLBROOK.

THE HARVEST PROSPECT. In this eating world, the harvest question is one of much importance,—far above that of the Presidential question, or a thousand other questions which often interest the public. It is stated in a New York paper, that wherever the harvest has taken place, it has proved abundant, far beyond that of late years. In Western New York it is said to exceed all precedent. In the Scioto valley (Ohio) more wheat has been gathered than for any year for twenty back. In Pennsylvania and Maryland the promise is abundant;—and in short, every where, North and South, East and West, harvest time has proved, a blessing and a source of joy.—*Saltem Obs.*

HOUSE PLANTS. A method has been recently discovered, by which even the most delicate plants may be cultivated in parlors and elsewhere, with great ease and perfect success, avoiding all the evils resulting from the dust and smoke, and from negligence in watering, which are the ordinary course of decay and final destruction of plants kept in dwellings. The remedy is, to enclose them in glass cases, which may be either inverted vases, or boxes containing earth in the bottom, and glazed at the top and sides. The rapid evaporation is thus prevented, and the plants preserved from in-

POTATOES.

The potato is unquestionably the most valuable root cultivated by man. It is grown with little care, yields good crops, can be grown in almost every variety of soil, and its nutritive properties are not exceeded by any other root either for man or beast. Though it can be cultivated with little care, and though almost any soil will produce potatoes, there are few crops that in both quantity and quality better repay any extra attention they may receive than this root.

The potato, like most other cultivated plants, delights in a strong rich loam, and other circumstances being equal, such a soil will usually produce one-fourth more than one very tenacious and heavy, or very light and sandy. In new settled districts large crops of potatoes are grown in the soils that contain great supplies of vegetable mould, but experience would seem to justify the opinion that in such soils the quality of the potato is rarely first rate. A grass ley—clover is the best—has been found, when properly prepared and manured, to be excellent for this crop; and if the soil is rather moist than otherwise, it is considered as increasing the chances of a good yield. Countries that have naturally a cool moist atmosphere, are found to produce far better potatoes than those that have a dry and high temperature. Thus Ireland, surrounded as it is by the ocean, and necessarily of a low and equable climate, is famous for its potatoes; and of this continent, the part most famed for the quality of this root is New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which districts are noted for the moisture of the climate. With any part of the northern or middle States, however, the fault of not having good potatoes, or not having them in sufficient quantity, must be traced to the negligence of the farmer rather than to any deficiencies of soil or climate.

The preparation of a field for the potato is simple. If a grass ley be sufficiently rich without manuring, (a rare case with this crop,) the sod may be carefully turned over, rolled down, and then the surface earth loosened with a fine harrow, in which the tubers or sets are to be planted. If it requires manuring, let the manure, and this should be long rather than short, be evenly spread over the ground; with the plough make a furrow, and into this let one hand haul the manure to the requisite width, while another drops the seed potatoes on the manure so placed in the furrow. This row is covered by the plough, and the operation is repeated till all are planted. Corn on the ley is generally preferred, and roots well manured after the corn.—The first in the rotation may depend on convenience, as the turf is excellent for either.

A multitude of experiments have been made and recorded both in England and the United States, to determine the best method of planting the seed, whether in whole tubers or in roots cut into two or more pieces, called sets. The results of these experiments have been somewhat contradictory, yet they seem to have established the fact that whole tubers will produce rather more potatoes than sets, but not more than sufficient to balance the extra quantity of seed required where whole potatoes are used. There are many farmers who prefer sets altogether, and the probability is, that twenty bushels of large potatoes cut into sets and planted with a proper number in a hill, would produce more potatoes than the same quantity planted whole, but the space of ground planted would of course be

more extensive with the first than the last. Mr Rhoads, of Skaneateles, an observing and very intelligent farmer, says he would not use whole potatoes could he have them given him, for seed; and his success with sets would seem to justify the preference.

It was once the fashion among farmers to make little mountains of their potato hills; but that seems to have been useless labor, and extra hilling is dispensed with. The ground after planting should be kept free from weeds, the earth stirred with the cultivator or the hoe, but after the tubers have begun to form the plough should not be used, as it frequently cuts so deep as to disturb the young plants, breaking off the little tubers, or causing the formation of new roots, processes decidedly injurious to the crop. The general length of the vines must determine the distance at which the rows are to be planted, and this of course varies greatly in the several kinds commonly cultivated. If potatoes are planted in the rows nearer one way than the other, the rows should run north and south, that the sun may produce its proper effect on the leaves of the plant, and on the surface of the earth between the rows; and the same remark will hold good of corn or other plants, the rows of which should always run north and south, when the make of the land will permit.

When it is found that potatoes yield large quantities of balls, it is considered by many farmers, a proof that the potato has reached its maturity and begun to degenerate; the production of seeds in all plants being indicative of this fact. Mr Knight, the celebrated writer and gardener, maintained the certainty of the arrival at maturity, and consequent degeneration of all varieties of plants, the potato among the rest, and the necessity of occasionally renewing them from the seeds, which is the process nature herself employs for preventing the degeneracy or extinction of plants.

There are few districts in our country where favorite varieties of the potato are not cultivated, and not unfrequently the same kind is known in different places by different names. The Pinkeye, the Sardinia, the Mecca, or Chenango, the English and Irish whites, and the several varieties of the red and black potato, are the best known. The Rohan potato, lately introduced into this country from France, promises to be a great acquisition both for productiveness and quality. But we have yet seen no potato that for the table, could be compared for excellence with the Pinkeye. It cannot be considered a great bearer, though it yields well; but for flavor, and amount of nutrition, we think it unrivalled.

The production of early potatoes for the markets of our cities and villages, is becoming yearly a matter of more interest to the farmer; by practising the mode adopted in England of selecting the earliest kinds, and then treating them in the following manner, described by Loudon, important improvements might doubtless be effected. The cultivators in Lancashire have found that there is a fortnight's difference between the ripening of potatoes grown from opposite ends of the same potato; that part to which the root is attached being the latest in ripening, while those that spring from the nose end, are found much in advance of the others in vigor, early maturity and in size. Each potato is therefore by the gardeners divided into three parts, which are planted by themselves, and thus they ripen and are fit for the market together.

The potato being in its native state a poisonous

plant, like many others of the tropical climates from which wholesome nutriment may be derived, it should not be cooked until ripe, or becomes mealy. The value of a potato depends in a great measure on the starch it contains, and of course the nutritive matter greatly varies in the several varieties, and in the same varieties at different times. Perhaps there is no method that develops the quality of a potato more fully than baking. We have seen a very fine early variety, and also some superior specimens of the Pinkeye, when exposed to the heat of the oven, expand and burst like parched corn, into a thousand fragments. Such roots contain little else than pure starch; and the experiments of Raspail on the nutritive action of the potato, show that in such plants it is found in the most abundant quantity. Next to baking, steaming is the preferable method of preparing this root, and experience shows that it should never be given to any animal unless in a cooked state, if we would derive from it its full value.

Cellars in which the temperature is but a few degrees above the freezing point, or from 40° to 45°, are the best for roots, and particularly for the potato; but they keep no where so well as in pits, covered with just enough earth to keep out the frost. Light and exposure to the air, are injurious to roots, and in pits these are excluded. To have these roots then in their excellence in the spring, enough should be pitted for use as well as for planting. Some writers in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, have strenuously recommended that potatoes intended for seed, should be gathered before they are fully ripened, as being less subject to failure or to disease. But we have never known in this country any thing to justify such a course, and besides it is, we think, contrary to the course pointed out by nature herself. The average crop of potatoes per acre in the States is not large, owing to the imperfect and careless method of culture. In Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1838, the average of 2400 acres was 170 bushels per acre, which we presume exceeded the average of many other sections of our country. Now in ordinary seasons and with decent culture, the average should not be less than 300 bushels per acre; and when we remember that many instances have occurred of from 500 to 1000 bushels per acre, such an average could not be deemed extravagant. More manure and less land, would doubtless increase our potato crops, as well as most others.—*Genesee Far.*

Table Beer.—The Southern Cultivator gives the following recipe for making table beer:

“To make a cheap and wholesome table beer, take eight bottles of water, one quart of molasses, one pint of yeast, one table spoonful of cream of tartar. These ingredients being well stirred and mixed in an open vessel, after standing twentyfour hours, the beer may be bottled immediately.”

Disease of Cattle—its remedy.—Numbers of cattle during the last winter, died from over feeding, or other obstruction of the intestines: the symptoms were a protruded size from swelling, sometimes very suddenly. A sure remedy has been found by the farmers in Bradford, Hillsborough, and some other towns in this State, by mixing a quantity of apple cider with old cheese made from the milk of the cow—say half a pound or more of cheese grated in a pint of cider. This mixture poured down the throat of the swelled animal, has been known to effect a cure by carrying off the swelling in a few minutes.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

From the Cleveland Herald.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS.—No. VI.

MEANS AND MEASURES.

MR HARRIS—I have already more than once adverted to some of the means to be used and measures to be adopted, to promote the education and to protect the rights of farmers. I will close these short essays by throwing out a few hints, and making a few suggestions of a more definite character in the same subject.

I would first suggest the propriety of farmers making their own education and their own legislation into their own hands. The means of education within their own reach are too ample to be under the necessity of resorting to colleges or high schools for procuring either an education or instructors for their children. If their means of education were not ample, if they were entirely insufficient, colleges and high schools could not help them. They have spoiled ten farmers where they have made one.

Nor can they depend upon books, though every farmer ought to be, as he certainly may be, a man of reading, and of extensive reading. But all his reading should be put to the test of his own experience and observation. He ought to adopt no man's opinion, either in religion, politics or business, without putting it to the test of his own judgment, and judgment founded on experience and observation. With his own judgment at the helm, he can hardly read too much; without that, he can hardly read too little. For maturing a judgment based on large experience, no school and no opportunities can be better than those afforded by his farm, his business operations, and his intercourse with society.

For aiding his experiments and directing his operations, every farmer ought to be familiar with all the fundamental principles of natural science. This is the more important, as those principles are comparatively few and exceedingly simple; so much as to be, to a great extent, within the comprehension, and the highest delight of children, long before they can comprehend anything from books. These simple, elementary principles of science, which all children are so eager to acquire, are of the utmost importance for aiding them to understand and to relish the contents of books, even the very first books put into their hands.

Under these views, one important step to be taken by farmers for the education of their children, and the improvement of themselves, is to procure to aid and encourage their children in procuring naturally cabinets, or collections of minerals, plants,

paring specimens of scientific exchanges, by which their own collections will be greatly increased, and greatly increased interest given to their meetings. Such meetings and such exercises are particularly interesting to the females and the younger members of families.

For the special benefit of the business of farmers, they have often formed social lyceums, confined to themselves, which are particularly appropriate for the winter. Connected with these meetings, a regular system of experiments has been instituted, by which each can have the benefit of the experiments of the whole, and of experiments carefully tried under the direction of science.

These social meetings and the regular series of experiments instituted by farmers, furnish some of the most valuable materials for farmers' journals, and the strongest inducements as well as means for sustaining them, both by materials and money. A farmer could hardly take and peruse a 'Monthly Farmer' or any periodical conducted by and for farmers, without being more than remunerated for his expense in a single fact or hint, which he might find in the work. The least possible reading which any farmer ought to reduce himself to, is consulting his bible daily and his 'Monthly Farmer,' 'Cultivator,' 'Visitor' or some other periodicals, as often as once a week.

Both interest and duty would lead every farmer to pursue a much more general course of reading. Works on Natural Science, Political Economy, History, Biography, and other works, to aid him in understanding and sustaining his rights and duties as a republican and christian, may be read and studied by every farmer, who wishes to realize their benefits.

More favorable opportunities could hardly be provided for improvement by reading and social intercourse than are furnished in farmers' winter evenings. By reading, examining specimens, performing experiments, and by meetings for improving each other, every farmer besides becoming highly intelligent and successful in his own business, may be sufficiently enlightened in the relations he sustains in society, and in the relations existing between the various classes and departments of society, to enable him to fulfil not only the duties of a private citizen, but of such public offices as his fellow citizens may call him to perform.

Reading, social intercourse, cabinets of nature, chemical and philosophical experiments, scientific exchanges, and especially common schools, must be greatly aided by well qualified lecturers on the different subjects of school education, physical sciences, political economy, and numerous subjects of useful knowledge.

touching it. With the hints already given, as few and as brief as they are, I must dismiss the subject, with the kind regards and high esteem of

Your friend,

J. HOLBROOK.

HEN COOPS.—Hens are useful—valuable, and as profitable as any stock on the farm; but like other stock, they should have an enclosure by themselves at certain seasons of the year, especially in the spring when the sowing and planting begins. A very cheap and convenient yard may be made for them by taking common boards, a suitable number of posts—nail the boards so nigh together that the hens cannot get through between them. This frame need not be more than four or five feet high. Then at the top nail on shingles cut so as to make sharp points, and nail them up say two inches apart. Laths cut and nailed on are better—or narrow sticks split and made sharp, and nailed on, will answer the purpose. A door of convenient size may be made to go in at. The hens may then be put in and there will be little danger of their attempting to scale the walls. The sharp points sticking up all round, look too formidable. The philosophy of the thing is this. The hen is not very good for flight, and when she attempts to fly over anything, she almost invariably lights upon it, and then jumps off. As they cannot light and rest upon these sharp points, they cannot get over very conveniently, and should any succeed in flying over at a single leap, their wings may be clipped. When put into one of these coops, food should be kept by them constantly, and also water—a little ashes for them to shake up among their feathers in a sunny day, some gravel to grind their food with, and some lime to manufacture into egg shells. When thus supplied, they will lay as well and do as well here as when out ranging about. We keep our hens and turkeys in such a yard, and find that they do extremely well.—*Maine Farmer.*

GIANTIC CLOVER.—A late number of the London Globe, contains the following account of a new species of clover, the seed of which has just been brought into that country from Asia:

"A gentleman has just arrived from Georgia who has brought with him a new colossal and prolific clover seed from Bakhara, which he is going to submit to Mr London. According to the accounts of the most celebrated travellers who have visited that distant and important country, which is equal in climate to Great Britain, all grains, herbs and vegetables distinguish themselves by their gigantic growth. The clover seed just imported, grows to the enormous height of twelve or fifteen feet, and

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1839.

WHEAT CROP.

The abortive attempts made last year in Massachusetts, produced so much disappointment, that comparatively little wheat was sown this season. What was sown, however, in general looks well; and, unforeseen and uncontrollable accidents excepted, will yield a fair return. We have seen several fields of one, two and four acres, which we have no doubt will yield twenty, twentyfive and thirty bushels to the acre. The failure of the last season was no doubt owing to the severity of the drought in most cases. We are more than ever convinced that in most parts of Massachusetts she may easily supply her own wheaten bread. The great object to be aimed at in order to success, is to bring to the surface a fresh soil. We are satisfied that in many cases, the application of lime to the soil would be highly favorable; in no case applied in any reasonable measure can it do harm; and in all it will be ultimately and permanently beneficial; but as yet we see no reason to alter our early conviction, a conviction not taken up at random and capriciously, but growing out of many facts and careful and reiterated experiments, that it is not indispensable. From the best information we can gather, we consider wheat under proper cultivation is ordinarily as successful as rye; and therefore from its superior value, it may be strongly recommended as a crop with which to stock our land, when we propose to lay it in grass.

One great deficiency in our cultivation is, that it is too slovenly for wheat. We do not in some cases, take pains to have our lands thoroughly drained, so that no water may stand upon them, and the ground not be left saturated with water during winter, where winter wheat is sowed, or after rains late in the season. Nothing is more prejudicial to wheat than this neglect. In the next place, our grounds are surcharged with weeds. Wheat is for example, often sown after potatoes. What can be more rare than a clean potato crop? In general potatoes are manured with the coarsest manure; and much of it the sweepings of the barn floor full of chaff; and then they are seldom hoed more than twice, more frequently perhaps, but once in a season, so that the weeds ripen their seeds and fill the ground with a pernicious growth for the next season, among which we could scarcely expect that wheat should flourish. It is not uncommon to see an attempt at raising wheat where the weeds entirely overpower the grain. Success under such circumstances, is certainly not to be looked for. "Can a man gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?" In the account given of the agriculture of Norfolk, Eng. it is said that Lord Erskine, in riding over the farm of the distinguished Mr Coke, and surveying his extensive fields of wheat, discovered a single plant of lavender among the growing grain. This was deemed quite remarkable; and a premium was offered for any one who would discover any weeds in the growing crop. Mr Coke we believe not unfrequently gets six and seven quarters (eight bushels to a quarter) of wheat to the acre. Our farmers have no patience for any such cultivation as this, and with ground half prepared, full of weeds, without water furrows to drain off the wet, and perhaps with seed poorly selected and but half cleaned, we complain that we cannot raise wheat. It is matter of more just surprise that with our modes of cultivation, if modes they can be called, we can raise anything. We know of no experiments having been made with the

exception of one on a very small scale, of cultivating wheat in drills and hoeing between the drills. This is sometimes done abroad, and Beaton's Cultivator, of which one was imported by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, is used for cleaning between the drills, which are about eight inches apart. It is, we believe, generally conceded, that the increase of the crop in this case will scarcely pay for the extra labor and pains. It is hardly to be expected with our off-hand and slight of hand way of doing things, that such cultivation should be ever dreamt of among us. Presently, however, we indulge the hope, that by some enterprising and careful farmer, the experiment at least upon a small scale, will be made among us. We confidently hope in the language of the times, that the good old Bay State will go ahead in the wheat cultivation; and we say in the language of the brave Lawrence, on an occasion of infinitely less importance, "Don't give up the ship." H. C.

SUCKERING INDIAN CORN.

The question is repeatedly proposed, is it best to sucker our corn? We believe as a general rule no growing plant can be mutilated or stripped of its crown, its limbs, or its leaves, without injury; or at least that it cannot be safely done before the seed is completely formed. There are exceptions to this at least of a qualified nature, as where a melon vine is stopped or a grape vine girdled with a view of forwarding the ripening of the fruit. The suckers of corn are of course not so important to the plant as the stalks; and the fodder obtained by removing them will be some equivalent for the labor expended in the operation. But upon the whole we hesitate in advising to it. We once suckered a large field. The growth was most extraordinarily luxuriant and heavy; and a great deal of the corn was broken down by the process. We did not accurately measure the crop, which some accidental circumstances prevented our doing; but as well as we could judge, the amount of produce was not increased, and the whole field was materially injured. We know a careful farmer in Middlesex county, who operating on a small scale and with his own hands, in a case too where the field is so small that he finds no difficulty in carrying out his suckers, who believes that he has derived some small advantage from it. The Rev Dr Lyman, of Hatfield, gave to the Massachusetts Society an account of an experiment performed by him, of suckering a considerable field some years since. We have not seen the account for a long time; but as well as we can remember, he regarded the increase of the produce or the saving of the fodder from the suckers as not a compensation for the trouble and the injury to the corn. The fodder from the suckers is not lost if left standing until the whole is gathered. The judgment of Loring, whose authority in all matters pertaining to agriculture will not be questioned, is against suckering corn, or cutting the stalks until the crop is fully ripened.

In the southern States the leaves of Indian corn are stripped off for the winter fodder of their horses, and as their only practicable substitute for hay. We wish some intelligent southern cultivator, as our respected friend Ruffin, of the Farmer's Register, if this should meet his eye, or the intelligent editor of the Southern Agriculturist, would give us their views on this subject and inform us of any satisfactory experiments which may have been made to test the advantages or the injury of the practice. If opportunity presents, we shall advert to the matter of topping stalks and gathering the crop hereafter; old matters indeed, and on which we have nothing novel to recommend, but in respect to which it may be useful to call to recollection some decisive and instructive experiments which have been made. H. C.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO ENGLAND AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The Great Western has completed another of her periodical flights over the broad Atlantic in fourteen days' passage. It is said that one gentleman who went out has returned in her; and after transacting considerable business in London, has reached his family after an absence of only six weeks. What is the next miracle to be performed in the way of travelling?

The steamer brings intelligence of a declaration of war on the part of the Turkish Sultan against his Mahometan brother in Egypt, and of the kindling of the fires of strife and resentment between Russia and France—at least of an attempt to take open the embers and fan the sparks. When will these things have an end!—When will men cease to be savages and tigers, and learn something of Christianity, at least the first letters of its alphabet! Alas! poor human nature! Humanity is everywhere trampled upon; and man in spite of all that civilization has done, is still to be classed among the most ferocious of the beasts of prey.

Great riots have taken place among the operatives at Birmingham, and numbers have been shot down by the dragoons after some of the police had been killed.—These matters are spoken of as coolly and philosophically as would be the hunting of wild game and bagging our partridges and woodcocks at night. In our humble opinion, the state of society in England is most threatening to the public peace; and she is sitting upon the crust of a volcano. Mobs and riots we hold in utter abhorrence; but there is too much reason in many cases of outbreak among the lower classes of the people, to think that they are in the main right; and that these are but the effluences of honest though it may be misguided minds, stung to the quick and broken down with despair under a sense of oppression, cruelty, injustice, and outraged humanity. The day of retribution must come in the end. H. C.

BREAD STUFFS.—The Pittsburg Gazette of the 23d inst. states that flour was selling there on that day at \$3 50 per bbl. In some parts of Ohio, it is added, wheat had fallen within three or four weeks past, from \$1 50 to 75 cents per bushel. At Louisville, wheat was selling at 75 cts. but it was expected to fall to 62 1-2 cts.—Times

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 20, 1839.

Among the fruits exhibited this day were Peaches of surpassing beauty and exquisite fragrance; Grapes, of fine color, heavy clusters, and the berries of large size. The following gentlemen were the contributors:

- By J. F. Allen, Salem; Royal George Clingstone and Admirable Peaches.
- By Robert Milne, Portland, Me; Royal George Freestone Peaches.
- By Dr Eustis, Brookline; Black Hamburg and White Chasselas Grapes.
- By Otis Johnson, Lynn; Black Hamburg Grapes.
- By Jacob Tidd, Roxbury; Black Hamburg and White Chasselas Grapes.
- By Samuel Walker, Roxbury; several varieties of dessert Gooseberries.
- By James L. F. Warren, Brighton; a number of sorts of Gooseberries, names unknown.
- By J. Hovey, Roxbury; Gooseberries and large Dutch white Currants.
- By Thos. Mason, Charlestown; Seedling, Barnet, and White Antwerp Raspberries—all very fine.

For the Committee,

E. M. RICHARDS.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 29.

The display of Fruits was very choice, and it gave us pleasure to notice the very decided improvement in the size and color (since the last week) of J. F. Allen's peaches, grown in Salem. They were truly very splendid. The same gentleman also exhibited fine specimens of Black Hamburg Grapes, and three varieties of White Chasselas.

By J. S. Ellery, Woodland Brookline—Black Hamburg, White Chasselas and Miller's Burgundy grapes; a later uncommonly large for that variety.

By Matthew Skilton, Charlestown; large Apricots—time not mentioned.

By B. V. French, Braintree; Heath's Early Nonsuch Apples—a small but desirable fruit for its early maturity.

By William Kenrick, Nonantum Hill, Newton; various sorts of Gooseberries, also large White Dutch Currants.

For the Committee on Fruits,
E. M. RICHARDS.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, July 29, 1859.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 170 Beef Cattle, (including those unsold at week,) 12 Cows and Calves, 110 Stores, and 2600 sheep.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—Sales quick and prices of last week were fully sustained. We quote First quality, \$7 00 a \$8 25. Second quality, \$7 50 a \$7 75. Third quality, \$6 50 a \$7 25.

Stores.—About half at market were sold in one lot. We did not learn the price. A few only were peddled. Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at \$26, \$33, \$5, \$34 and \$30.

Sheep.—Dull. Some lots of old sheep were sold for cents a head, less than they cost in the country. We ticketed a fine lot of Wethers from Hoxick, N. Y., sold less than the original cost. We quote lots from \$1 25 to \$3 50.

Swine.—None at market except a very few old hogs sold last week, and there appears to be no demand. The old hogs were very fine and were taken for 7 1-4, mostly barrows.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded thery exposure, week ending July 28.

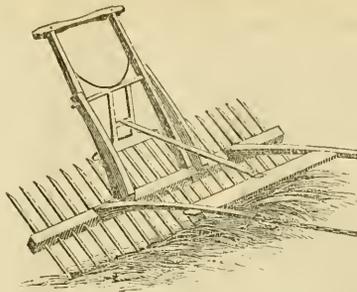
July, 1859.	5 A. M.	12, N.	7 P. M.	Wind.
Sunday,	22	70	88	74 S. E.
Monday,	23	68	83	69 W.
Tuesday,	24	66	79	71 E.
Wednesday,	25	67	82	74 S. E.
Thursday,	26	70	83	70 W.
Friday,	27	64	80	67 N.
Saturday,	28	60	62	73 E.

shows every day except two, notwithstanding which it has been a very good time for making hay.

DORKING FOWLS.

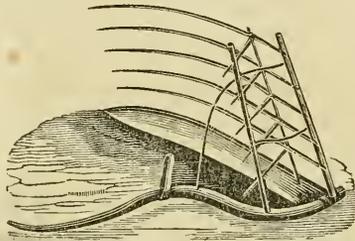
For sale, a few pair pure Dorking Fowls. A few breeds, comprehending, have a title to boast of so high and long conceded a reputation as the Dorking.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 & 52 North Market Street. July 10.

AUSTIN'S SCYTHIE RIFLES.

For sale at New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. These Rifles are considered the best. They are cases with fine Emery, wear well and give a good sharp edge to the scythe. They have come into very general use and are a good substitute for the scythe stone. A fresh lot just received. JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street.

NEW BOOKS.

A Treatise on the Cultivation of the Dahlia and Cactus.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

	FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	6 50	6 75
" " " " " " "	5 00	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	1 75	2 05
" " " " " " "	2 00	3 20
BEEF, mess,	14 60	16 00
" " " " " " "	14 00	11 75
" " " " " " "	14 00	13 00
BESWAX, white,		
" " " " " " "	28	34
" " " " " " "	10	12
CHEESE, new milk,		
" " " " " " "	10	36
BONE MANURE,		
" " " " " " "	40	49
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	37	46
" " " " " " "	9	12
FLAX, (American)	3 62	3 75
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,		
" " " " " " "	1 50	2 00
" " " " " " "		
" " " " " " "	9 37	6 50
" " " " " " "	6 00	6 25
" " " " " " "	21 00	22 00
" " " " " " "	5 75	5 87
" " " " " " "	6 00	6 00
" " " " " " "	5 75	6 00
" " " " " " "	5 87	
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	4 25	4 50
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,		
" " " " " " "	86	87
" " " " " " "	75	95
" " " " " " "	95	99
" " " " " " "	61	63
" " " " " " "	55	55
HAY, best English, per ton,	18 00	20 00
" " " " " " "	12 50	13 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	16	14
" " " " " " "	14	12
" " " " " " "	11	12
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	25	30
" " " " " " "	25	27
" " " " " " "	26	23
" " " " " " "	24	25
" " " " " " "	22	24
" " " " " " "	22	23
" " " " " " "	21	23
" " " " " " "	80	85
LIME, best sort,		
" " " " " " "	1 15	1 20
" " " " " " "	60	60
" " " " " " "	95	100
" " " " " " "	2 75	2 87
" " " " " " "	24 00	
" " " " " " "	17 00	19 00
" " " " " " "	15 00	15 50
" " " " " " "	2 87	3 00
" " " " " " "	90	100
" " " " " " "		1 60
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,		
" " " " " " "	2 62	3 00
" " " " " " "	1 25	1 60
" " " " " " "		
" " " " " " "	6	7
" " " " " " "	5	8
" " " " " " "	12	13
" " " " " " "	3 00	3 50
" " " " " " "	60	62
" " " " " " "	55	59

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILROAD ENGINE.

The following grand description of this new and mighty animal, that is now careering through our land, is extracted from the London Quarterly Review:

"There are, no doubt, many of our readers who have yet to receive those common-place impressions which are made upon the mind of the traveller, when for the first time he sees and hears the engine, as from a point in advance on the railway it retrogradingly approaches in order to be hooked on to a train composed, as on the London and Liverpool line, of eighteen or twenty huge cars, besides private carriages on runners, caravans full of horses, wagons of heavy goods, &c. &c. &c. The immense weight, upwards of eighty tons, to be transported at such a pace to such a distance, when compared with the slight, neat outline of the engine, the circumference of whose black funnel would not twice go round the neck of an antelope, and whose bright copper boiler would not twice equal the girth or barrel of a race-horse, induces the stranger to apprehend for a moment that the approaching power must prove totally inadequate; but the tearing and deafening noise with which this noble animal of man's creation advances to his work, satisfactorily demonstrates that it has itself no fear, but comes as a bridegroom out of his chamber, rejoicing like a giant to run his course.

If the character of this noble creature be considered for a moment with that of a horse, the comparison is curious. With sufficient coals and water in his manger, which, it must be observed, whenever he travels he takes with him, he can, if the aggregate of his day's work be considered, carry every day for years, at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, the weight of an army of 21,404 men, of 10 stone 10 lbs. each; whereas a good horse could not, at the same pace, and for the same distance, continue to carry, every day, more than one such man. For a distance of 80 miles he can carry the weight of 2,768 men at a rate (16 miles an hour) that neither the hare, the antelope, nor the race-horse could keep up with him.

No journey ever tires him; he is never heard to grumble but for want of work; the faster he goes the more ravenously he feeds; and for two years he can thus travel without medicine or surgery. It requires however, £2000 a year to support him. We might to these observations add a graver reflection; that, as by the invention of the telescope, man has extended his vision beyond that of the eagle, so, by the invention of the locomotive engine, he has now surpassed in speed every quadruped on the globe. We will, however, detain the engine no longer, but for a few moments will, with our readers, accompany the train with which it has now started.

The dashing at full steam speed into the small orifices of the tunnel—the midnight darkness that prevails there—the flashes of light that occasionally denote air shafts—the sudden return to the joyous sunshine of the world—the figures of the company's green servants, who, as the train whisks past them, stand all in the same attitude, motionless as statues, with white flags (the emblems of safety) in their extended hands—the occasional shrill, plaintive whistle or scream by which the engine, whenever necessary, scares the workmen from the rails—the meteor-like meeting of a return car, of which in transitu no more is seen than of the col-

ored figures on one of the long stripes of painted glass, which, after slow exhibition before children, are by the showman rapidly drawn across the lens of his magic lantern; all these sensations unite in making the traveller practically sensible of the astonishing velocity with which not only he and his fellow passengers, each seated in his arm chair, but heavy goods, can now be transported."

The following communication comes from an esteemed correspondent, who has left us some of the oak galls referred to for distribution to those who may wish to test their virtues in the disease in question.—*Balt. Amer.*

REMEDY FOR DYSENTERY.—Grate a dry oak gall (or ball) fine and stew it for a few minutes in about the third of a tea-cup full of water; then add a tea-cup full of brandy and sufficient loaf sugar to make it very sweet. For a grown person take a table spoonful and repeat every hour or two according to the virulence of the disease. For a child a tea-spoonful is sufficient. Two or three doses will generally effect a cure.

I have known this remedy to succeed in the most violent case of dysentery.

I do not know whether the oak gall can be had of the apothecaries, but they are abundant in the country, and can be obtained gratuitously at almost every farm in the vicinity of Baltimore.

A few of them are left with the editors of the American to be given to such as desire to try them.

B.

YANKEE PERSEVERANCE.—An itinerant map-seller went into a merchant's counting room near our office, the other day, and asked the occupant if he wished to purchase a map. "No," was the tart reply. "Will you look at one?" "No; I have more of my own now than I have time to examine." "Will you allow me to look at yours then?" "Yes, there they hang." "Well, while I am looking at yours I'll just unroll mine—that you know won't hurt any body." So the map vender displayed several of his best at full length upon the counter, and then quietly commenced looking at the merchant's, which hung against the wall. After making a few observations about some curious water falls, caves, &c., at places which he traced out upon the map before him, he managed to engage the merchant's attention, and at last referred to his own map, lying on the counter, for a more perfect illustration of his descriptions, and finally so much interested the auditor, that he bought three different maps, at six dollars each, of the pedler, and very politely asked him to call again when he put out a new edition!—*Bost. Post.*

ELOQUENCE.—A Mississippi paper gives the following pathetic commencement of a speech of one of their lawyers some years since, on the trial of a negro for the murder of another named Daniel, whom he buried on the hill-side, in such haste as to leave one of his feet uncovered, which led to the detection of the crime:

"Gentlemen of the Jury—Daniel is no more! no more shall Daniel pluck the snowy cotton ball, or plough the straight furrow—no more shall he enliven the negro quarter on Saturday nights with the recital of coon hunts, or sing "jaw bone" at the corn shuckling! No, gentlemen, he lies buried on the hill-side, with one foot out and one foot pointing to the arched vault of heaven!"

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious fruit are respectfully informed that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years experimenting upon the *Strawberry* not only in obtaining new varieties, but in ascertaining the best method of cultivation.

Specimens of the fruits grown in his Garden have been exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the four past years, and are also too well known in *Fair Hill Market* to need a particular notice here.

He has for sale at his Garden in Brighton, Mass., following eight varieties of Plants. They are of superior stock and quality, all warranted to be truly named and from the mixtures often found in those offered for sale miscuously.

Those who are in want of Strawberry Plants, are respectfully invited, and they will find it interesting, to call at his Garden and see the manner of cultivation. The method of cultivation, and any information desired will be cheerfully given.

The subscriber would state that from many years personal experience, he is satisfied that plantations of these were made the last of July or early in August, by careful persons will produce a crop usually or quite as much as the season following as those plantations made in the Spring will produce the second year.

Warren's Seedling Methuen.—A new and valuable free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measure four and a half inches have been exhibited the present season.

Methuen Castle.—Fruit extremely large, high flavoured and showy. Specimens of this kind have been exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms for two years past, measuring about a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet.—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful color.

Early Virginia.—This is considered the earliest fruit free bearer, hardy, and very early; decidedly a fine kind market.

Royal Scarlet.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy.

Hathor.—Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood.—Fruit well known.

Monthly.—Fruit is gathered from the vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden, or directed to the subscriber, Brighton, Mass., or left at Messrs J. Breck & Co. Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, will be carefully promptly attended to, and all Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. F. WARREN
Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Mass. July 17. 1859

Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Auriculas, CROCUS, PICOTEES, PINKS AND GERANIUMS

II. GROOM, of Walworth, near London, England, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season he can offer at moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to those persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the under crochians in beds, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchasing them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names.
First Class.
A bed of 30 rows containing 210 bulbs including several of the newest varieties, - - - - -
A bed of 45 rows, - - - - - 25 guineas
A bed of 60 rows, - - - - -

Second Class.
A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts, - - - - -
A bed of 45 rows do - - - - -
A bed of 60 rows do - - - - - £17
Tulips not arranged.
100 Superfine sorts with their names from £7 7s to -
Superfine mixtures, from - - - - - 7s 6d

Ranunculuses.
100 Superfine sorts, with their names from £3 3s to £5
Superfine mixtures, from - - - - - 5s to 21s per
Anemones.
100 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - - - £3
Superfine double mixtures from 10s 6d to 21s per
Auriculas.
25 Superfine sorts with their names, - - - - - £3 13s
Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may had on application.

Orders received by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

Nov. 1. eow.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per year payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 59 cents.

TUTTLE, BENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS

17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON

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VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 7, 1839.

[NO. 5.

N. E. FARMER.

[For the New England Farmer.]

THE SEASON—MEADOW LANDS.

Ma COLMAN—With us, an unpleasant mowing is a matter of so rare occurrence, that when one makes its appearance we are confident that some fog in the weather, or perhaps more properly in ourselves, is amazingly out of place, or it would not be so. We are willing to say that there is much difference in mowings, and to this difference they may perhaps owe some of their charms, and the very contrast which one gives to the other, to make them beautiful; as for instance, after a dry time, what can be pleasanter than to awake and hear the rain pattering against one's windows, while the stillness which may long have held the air inurance, has been broken by rough winds, that make the forest leaves tremble on their branches, or shake the limbs of the old oaks as if they inspire them with a belief that all nature was created for activity. All this is necessary as well as very pleasant. Man must have exercise or he becomes puny, diseased being, both in body and mind. The beast of the field and the fowl of the air will rest for a long time put themselves down to rest in quiet dormancy, but indulge in stillness only when fatigue requires it. They are things of active habits, and nature has endowed them with power to practice their own gymnastics, which is manifested by their skipping upon the hills, racing in the valleys, or sailing through the air. But vegetable nature possesses not within itself this power of exchanging place to impart muscular energy, consequently a tree, like a nursing mother, supplies the defect, and while the rough winds become subservient to the exercise of the tall old trees of the mountain, the gentle breeze sighs playfully among the small ones of the forest, which they shelter, or sweeps gently along over the tender productions of the rain field and the meadow, giving health and strength to the subjects of its influence.

July thus far has been the beau real of our ideas a beautiful month. We have had the gentle shower, and the rain in torrents, sometimes so great seriously to injure the roads, as if it would try the works of man, the hill and the valley.

around and beneath us, is a fine picture of rural beauty, for while the mountain's side is rich in the loveliness of its emerald shield, dotted here and there with the tall stump of some old tree, whose scar and yellow leaves a long time ago may have fallen for the last time to the earth, leaving itself to stand only as the remains of another age, with the tall chestnuts hanging out their blossoms of pure white, give a variety to the woodland scenery;—while the valley, beautifully sprinkled with groves, whose sires like those of their occupants, have passed away, leaving to them the inheritance which they once so proudly claimed—are fringed with the meadow, ready for the scythe, or the grain field ripening for the sickle, or perhaps the corn field, dressed in the rich coloring of healthful vegetation, waiting the influence of our golden summer sun to mature it to a golden harvest, with a multitude more of lesser but essential and smiling beauties, which greet us not with the smile of deception, or the kiss of treachery, but with all the loveliness which our varied scenery can offer.

Haying is just commencing, with a prospect of more than a middling crop—consequently the attention of the farmer is naturally drawn to his meadows, and a fair opportunity offers for him to make such improvements in them as will make them beautiful and more productive. We say beautiful—why not? We are all of us admirers of beauty, and sometimes when it presents itself in worthless objects, very properly then may it be admired when blended with utility and comfort; and a meadow in order to be comfortable must be beautiful. According to our idea of this beauty and utility, a meadow should in the first place be made very smooth, as much so as a nine-pin alley or a parade ground—places which are seldom occupied except for a few hours' amusement, or to perform the service of one or two days in a year. But we are heedless about our meadows, which should often meet the eye and chain it with their even surface, so much so that a man even in these temperance days, can scarcely walk on them without stumbling—a pretty apology for drunkenness surely, these rough meadows, and a pretty employment they furnish for the boy at the grindstone, besides due encouragement to the scythe-maker, for in the very first season of mowing, these little protuber-

is the stone on his meadows, some of which may lie in heaps from which an occasional one may have rolled into the grass, just to inform the mower of his approach to a monument of folly, while others are scattered here and there as the harrow left them last year—the memorials of indolence or sheer carelessness. In either case their presence is attended with "vexation of spirit," a "dreadful sort of feeling," which never ought to disturb the farmer's bosom, because it makes him unhappy.—A very proper time for removing stones from meadows, when it has been neglected at a more proper one, is soon after the grass is taken off, and it may be done on a lowly day in hay time with much more propriety and comfort than the said day could be spent in fishing or in many other employments. If not done then, attend to it as soon as haying is over.

Another thing, (and in many meadows it is not a small one) to be attended to is the selection of the poor parts of the meadow, or those which are in the lowest state of exhaustion. These may be truly defined now, for harvest tells no untrue tales of the condition of the earth, and they should be carefully marked out with stakes, (if they do not as in some cases, extend to the fence or hedge-row within it,) that they may meet with proper encouragement either in fall or spring, to do better next and coming years.

We have tried various ways to render these spots and blemishes more productive. One which we have found very beneficial is, to collect what manure we can in summer, [we always clear our yard in spring] and as soon as may be after the crop is taken off, carry out and spread it, which we prefer doing just before a rain, that it may benefit the earth instead of the atmosphere. We sometimes repeat the operation of yard-cleaning in November, for it is a principle with us that manure is a capital which should be soon invested in order to make the greatest returns, and we had rather have it spread in autumn than in spring by thirty per cent. We do not, however, apply it often as a top dressing, except on lands too moist to plough advantageously, and we think that the sooner it is applied after the crop is taken off the better, provided rain soon follows, as it is then that the grass is making new efforts to shoot forth, a process which, had it not

[For the New England Farmer.]

FARMERS' GARDENS.

To most farmers the idea of a good garden is synonymous with something quite beyond their reach—perhaps we “may as well out with it” and say, something quite beneath their notice. They “like to see them,” (though we have once heard a farmer or rather an apology for one, say he had rather see a hill of potatoes in a field than a garden of choice vegetables, fine fruits and gaudy flowers, which he had just been viewing: poor man—we pitted him ;) but then they require so much labor, such small work too, fit only for women and children; they have no time for it; and then after all, they do not seem to amount to much. Such are the common remarks of farmers with regard to gardens, those emblems of the residence appointed to man in the state of his purity, and the types of what the productive parts of the earth may, probably will be, when man retraces the path which his sinning parents took, when “with wandering steps and slow,” they took their last journey from the home which their Creator had fitted up for their permanent enjoyment. But to the remarks. They like to see them, and we have in many instances seen their approbation manifested by a rude trampling upon and breaking down without leave or mercy, of many of the choicest products of a garden—plants which had required much labor in rearing and promised much pleasure in enjoyment. A horrid species of affection to be sure, but we had rather sometimes see this manifested in a small degree than to see an individual pass one of these beautiful repositories of nature and art, blended in sweet communion, with sheer indifference, for while man notices, even if his notice is marked by a shade of savage ferocity, there is hope that he may improve. But these remarks apply not to all. We allow there are many who do like to see them, and some who like to have them so near their dwellings as to see them at any time. “They require so much labor.” Whatever renders life delugate, “all is the gift of industry.” We are fully aware that a garden in order to show well—(this world is made up of shows, many of them useless indeed)—and to produce well, requires much labor, and so does any other object worth possessing. All however, who know anything of the comfort and luxury that a garden can be made to produce, will join me in the assertion, that in all the divisions of the farmer’s labor, there is none which yields him a greater return than this; not in our inland towns a return estimated by dollars and cents it may be, but of substantial comforts and healthful luxuries, of objects to charm the eye and please the soul, as well as to satisfy the cravings of the mortal man. What noble achievements to be gained by one’s own labor!

For man, proud, aspiring man, it may indeed be small business to labor in a garden, but it was not beneath his Maker to create one, and adorn it with all that was pleasant to the sight and good for food, nor is he now regardless of the smallest of all his works, however despicable they may appear in human eyes.

That the labors of a garden do not amount to much, is a supposition worthy only of those who have never enjoyed its benefits. But why do we see the attention (small compared with what it should be) paid to gardens, which is done in most of our villages? Simply because the quantity of land appropriated to such family is necessarily small, and that they wish to make the most of it—

or is it rather, the inhabitants of such places appreciate the luxuries that a garden affords more fully than the farmer? Something of both may be the case, and if both or either make it an object in town, it surely may be one in the country, at least so far as is necessary for family consumption, and if a want of time is an apology for the farmer, it surely might be with the merchant and mechanic, with their thousand customers at their heels. But the excuse is good no where. Every man has, or may have, if his time is properly apportioned, an ample supply for the garden, inasmuch as it is a repository into which all the odd ends and loose change of time may be profitably thrown. The great difference is, that application to business is a part of the education of the mechanic or merchant, while too many farmers are brought up to indulge in many an idle half hour, which is often sadly spent in discussing the qualities of an enviable neighbor, or indulging in a favorite sport, which savors of cruelty. Solomon says, “there is a time for every purpose,” and we have no doubt but it extends to making and tending gardens, for we have the assurance that he spake of all plants from the humble hyssop to the cedar of Lebanon, also that he dug pools of water, and planted orchards and vineyards.

We are established in the opinion, and our experience fully confirms it, that a garden is absolutely necessary to the completion of a farm establishment, and that where good farming does actually exist, many of the choice productions of the earth must be lost unless removed to the garden. Take for instance the strawberry. It is usually found in old worn out fields—very seldom in those highly cultivated. Is it economy for the farmer to let his meadow or pasture depreciate in order to furnish him with fruit? Is it desirable that his family should be denied the healthful luxury it affords simply because it will not grow in his fields? We think not. The garden is its appropriate place and there it should be cultivated. We have tried it, and we find that including the amount of labor of cultivating with gathering in the garden, the cost is less than that of gathering in the fields, while in the former case we know where we are sure of a supply, and in the latter all is uncertainty, for on arriving at the field you may find that your neighbor’s boys, who have no time to spend in the garden, have preceded you and robbed you of your spoil, though they actually had no business to do so. Here then you are saved the vexation of a disappointment, which is calculated to give you no very kind feelings toward your surroundings, and the excitability which the sight of your trampled meadow or vanished pasture is calculated to inspire.

Strawberries which grow in gardens under the hand of culture, are larger and frequently of more delicious flavor than those grown in fields, and besides, the appearance of a strawberry bed is very pleasant, laid out in beautiful rows and decorated with its chaste white flowers, or its fragrant fruit giving a balmy softness to air around. The same remark applies to the raspberry and bramble. They have no business in the corners of fence or along the walls and around old stumps, extracting from the richest soils their fertility, and where the same vexations attend their procurement as do that of strawberries. They should be aliens in the farmer’s fields and citizens at home in his garden, where they should “enjoy all the rights and immunities” that cultivation offers. Their presence will beautify the garden—their absence ornament the mead-

ow.—But our native fruits and plants should not usurp this peaceful, quiet domain. The productions of other countries should be brought in to dispense their share of beauty to the beholder and comfort to the consumer. In short, the garden should be a sort of cabinet, where the valuable and curious productions of all climes should be arranged in order, according to their rank and in classes according to their diversity; and ye should talk of them to your children when ye walk among them when ye sit down and when ye rise up. Let a portion of the garden be appropriated to each of your sons and daughters; this will excite in them a laudable ambition to excel in a good work—they will furnish them an agreeable and healthful employment—will encourage them to be useful in raising the richest fruits and choicest flowers, will encourage a love of nature, and we verily believe at the same time, a hatred of vice; for vice appears to us an unnatural thing,—will kindle in their souls more ardent attachments to each other, will inspire a love of home, the place where the habits are to be formed and the principles are to be seen and take root and spring upward, which are to actuate them in after years, and then may be disseminated to all around them. When the home whence they originated may be far away, what kind associations will be awakened by the memory of their early days thus spent with their dearest and best friends? When the eye grows dim, what a halo of light will reflect upon it, when it looks back to these early scenes of virtuous employment.

Farmers, who of you will improve your premises and your families by improving your gardens?—Some must begin, or by the mass it will never be completed. The world will never rise *en masse* for its own improvement. Whatever is done must be commenced by individual effort, and the example of individuals and their success will accomplish the object. But success does not always immediately crown our efforts. Perseverance is its harbingering, and in no pursuit is perseverance more necessary than in the culture of the earth, particularly the garden. Be not discouraged then, if in your first humble essays you meet with failures, but go cheerfully on and in due time you will reap the reward of all your labors, “if ye faint not.”

Mt. Osceola, July 16, 1839.

W. B.

From the Geneva (N.Y.) Courier.

THE CROPS.—The whole of the western farming districts is groaning with abundance. Every acre of land has been this season made to yield. Many farmers have sown grain in their orchards, yards, and many by-places, heretofore quite useless. Their efforts and industry, we are happy to say, will undoubtedly be crowned with unparalleled success. We think the growing grain of all kinds is sufficiently advanced to be beyond the reach of the evils which have so often befallen crops in this section. No serious complaints are heard about the worm or fly. The berry of the wheat is filling well and rapidly, and the weather is so favorable as to preclude all fear of its rusting. We believe we are safe in asserting that the crops of 1839 will vastly exceed in quantity and quality, those of any year since the settlement of the country.

The Journal of Commerce estimates from the richness of the wheat crops already gathered and the promising appearance of those yet to come in, that the value of the bread stuffs will be \$10,000,000.

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE EDUCATION OF FARMERS.

In a late number of your paper, Mr Editor, we alluded to the *self education* of farmers, as all important to the improvement of our agriculture, and to some of the means that present themselves for this mode of self-culture. We alluded more particularly to their professional education, and not to their moral and intellectual development. To this portion of our subject we shall presently come.—We conceive that this matter of self education, this combination of scientific knowledge and skillful practice, will be one of the great engines for the regeneration of our husbandry, and that it is the absence of it that has kept a discreet culture of the soil so long in the back ground. We moreover entertain the highest respect for all self-educated men, be their calling what it may. The builders of their own minds and fortunes, they give a character and zest to any pursuit they may enter. Tied down by no dependence upon the favors of moneyed or literary institutions, or the munificence of individuals, they are enabled to give free scope to any energy or originality of thought they may possess, and can model themselves to suit the circumstances of their situation. They are more nearly than any other class of men, creatures of nature, without the artificial deformities of human invention; and know of no more ready and efficient method for improving any pursuit than the professional self-education of those engaged in it. Let them bury every prejudice that is not founded on long and well tried experience—let them avail themselves of instruction from every and any quarter, whether it be book or paper or the lips of those already engaged in the pursuit—let them adapt such instruction to their circumstances and experience—and there is no reason why any profession, and more particularly agriculture, should not meet with all the success and assume the highest rank it can possibly be entitled to.

But in urging upon our farmers the importance of more thoroughly educating themselves than they do, for their peculiar calling, we would not forget that there is another vast power for improving our husbandry, and that is by educating our farmers' sons for their profession. And here again the agricultural interest meets with a most unaccountable and unpardonable neglect at the hands of the public and of those most intimately concerned in its welfare. While institutions are endowed for the preparation of young men for almost every pursuit, while the countenance of government is lent to the support of almost every other branch of education, and while the munificence of private in-

dividuals is lavished upon the pursuit they are to follow? Do we ever hear of any peculiar text books offered them to prepare them for being tillers of the soil? Are the different branches of Natural Philosophy, of Mechanics, Political Economy, &c. &c., put into their hands with reference to, and to train them for, being farmers? Are their minds ever directed, in the lessons they are continually receiving from friends and teachers, from the pulpit and the rostrum, to the beauties and pleasures, the importance and dignity of agriculture? And, what is still more, is instruction ever conveyed to them on the immediate divisions of husbandry, as conducted on broad and scientific principles, except such as they can gather from watching the systems and operations, perhaps crude and erroneous, of their fathers?

In these remarks we would not be understood as complaining of our universities or high schools, or our common schools, as misguided or futile in their efforts. We are not of those who indulge in groundless murmurs at "an aristocracy of learning," (as it is cantingly termed,) or who would draw invidious comparisons between *practical common sense* and a *classical education*. It would ill become a citizen of Massachusetts to complain that not enough is doing for the universal education of the people, or that it is not being done in the most effectual manner. Our complaint is, that amid the many *educational* improvements of the day in our country, so little, I may say that nothing is done to prepare so large a body of our youth, professionally, for the culture of the soil. It is the absence of this early education for farmers that has given birth to the idea that is so prevalent, that agriculture is *merely* the turning up of the sod and the fattening of cattle. Our farmers themselves have too often considered it so, and the community, judging by those engaged in it, have naturally drawn the same conclusion. And hence the distaste that a large number of our young men manifest for the pursuit. Their minds as well as their bodies must be active, and they are naturally disinclined to bury themselves in a calling, dependent, as they have been taught to believe, upon muscular exertion alone for success.

There are then several reasons of great force in our own mind, why agriculture should be made a matter of early education. And first, the successful culture of the soil, it will not be denied, draws as largely upon the energies of the mind as the body, and that, besides being dependent upon their development, it is equally so upon many branches of science and art, which to be thoroughly attained, must be early commenced and long continued. The great principles of animal and vegetable physiology may be obtained by long and close observa-

tion like the mechanic with tools and materials, without knowing the peculiar, technical principles of the object he is to construct. We can gaily say, we pity such a man, and trust that his good fortune will supply the deficiencies of his professional acquirements. But our limits warn us to close, and we reserve, with your permission, Mr Editor, our remaining remarks for another paper.

Greenfield, July 15, 1839.

II. V.

Silk Growing is destined to be no small business in Hampshire county. We took occasion with a friend last week to visit three or four of the most intelligent and active men in the neighboring towns engaged in the mulberry and silk business. In Williamsburg, deacon Bodman is growing some twenty or thirty thousand trees of the different kinds, Multicaulis, Canton and Alpine. Some of them promise well, and already he has engaged the crop of Canton trees now growing upon one-fifth of an acre, to be delivered this fall, at \$1000. His cocoonery is an old, but spacious building, well ventilated, and he has fed and is feeding about seventy thousand worms. Dr Bardwell, of Whately, has a plantation of some ten or fifteen thousand trees, of the three varieties, all of which look equally well, and throw off about the same amount of foliage. He is not feeding extensively yet, but some specimens of raw silk, reeled upon a simple, but neat machine of his own construction, can hardly be surpassed in beauty.

Mr Timothy Smith, of Amherst, is going into the business on a large scale. His plantations of about 50,000 Canton trees, (for he cultivates no other,) are both luxuriant and beautiful. His cocoonery is a very neat affair, the worms having just finished winding, and another crop are about hatching out. His method of winding the cocoons is both neat and beautiful. Small bunches of straw are placed between the boards, upon which the worms feed, and the top and bottom spread out so as to resemble an hour glass. Sixty cocoons are sometimes found in one bunch of straw, the floss is easily saved, and the place seems just the sort of refuge desired by the worms. His reel for winding is simple, and the raw silk just wound by his worthy spouse, would make an honest Chinese blush, at its superior lustre and beauty.

It is an entire mistake to suppose those engaged in the business in this county, intend to confine their operations to growing trees. Every practical farmer who has tried the experiment, is satisfied that it can be made one of the most lucrative branches of farming. At least, those now growing trees have so decided. We are not yet satisfied

From the Genesee Farmer.

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DICTIONARY OF TERMS USED IN AGRICULTURE,

And in the Sciences most intimately connected with its advancement.

CABBAGE. (*Brassica oleracea*.) This well known plant is extensively cultivated in most gardens for culinary purposes; and in some places is grown largely in the field for feeding to animals. The cabbage formed a prominent article in the plan of Cobbett, by which one-fourth acre of land was to support a cow the year round. In climates that are suitable, the plant called the tree cabbage will furnish a great amount of food, and is profitably cultivated for animals. The common cabbage requires a rich soil, and will thrive the best in loam. It should be planted from four to six feet apart, according to the kind; some varieties being much larger than others. Cabbages should be planted as early as the ground can be fitted for their reception, and those designed for summer use, should be started in hot beds, where this convenience is at hand. In the preservation of cabbages for use in winter, they are generally put in cellars, but they are very apt to mould and rot; and if the temperature is not very low, the heads will crack open, and the new shoots put forth before the season for transplanting arrives, thus destroying the head. Burying in the ground where the earth is dry, the covering of earth comparatively slight, is probably one of the best methods of preserving them fresh and in good order. The cabbage will bear a considerable degree of cold without injury, if situated so that the frost is taken out gradually by the earth. Large quantities are annually made into sour kraut, an article which forms an important part of all ship stores destined for long voyages, and to the use of which, much of the exemption of sailors from their terrible disease the scurvy, is now to be attributed. There are many varieties of this plant; but the general properties are the same.

CALCIUM. This is the name of a metal discovered by Sir H. Davy, and constitutes the basis of lime. It is of a silver color, burns with great brilliancy when brought in contact with atmospheric air, and absorbs oxygen so rapidly, that it quickly assumes the form of lime. The term *calcareous* as applied to earths containing lime, is derived from this word; and in the form of carbonate of lime, or common limestone, there is perhaps no substance more universally diffused, or which acts a more important part in the economy of vegetation.

CALORIC. This is the name given to that agent which produces heat and combustion, and exercises a great influence on the principal phenomena of nature. It is imponderable, and appears to exist in two states—*free*, or uncombined, and *latent*, or combined. Perhaps there is nothing that has a more decided influence in nature than caloric. Under God, it seems to be the supporter of all vegetable and animal life; and it appears certain that a state of absolute cold would be a state of absolute death. The opinions of learned men at the present time seem tending to the belief, that caloric, electricity, galvanism, magnetism and light, are effects of one and the same agent, depending for the different appearances and effects on its accumulation, rest or motion. On agriculture this agent acts with great effect, since the soil is cold or hot according as it retains or parts with the caloric

it receives from the sun. Soils that are black or white receive the least benefit from heat; the black mould, while it acquires heat with great rapidity, giving it off still more freely; and the white soils, owing their color principally to clay that retains moisture very strongly, scarcely feel its influence, the heat being carried off in evaporating the water. The experiments of Rumford and Leslie show, that a vessel covered with lampblack radiated heat at the rate of 100°, while one made of bright tin plate gave out only 12°. Soils in which mould or black earth is properly combined with siliceous and aluminous, will retain heat the longest, as the black gives it out to the others instead of radiating it into space. A melon laid on a bed of powdered charcoal will ripen, when one on common earth will remain green and immature.

CALVES. The young of the cow—*bos* of Lin. The value of the future ox or cow is greatly depending on the treatment the calf receives; and hence much attention has been paid to the rearing of the young animal, in districts where the breeding of cattle forms an important object to the farmer. Where circumstances will permit, allowing the calf to run with the cow and draw his food directly from her, is probably the best method, since it is that of nature; but as the milk for dairy purposes is valuable, breeders have substituted many modes of feeding the calf, in which milk is partly dispensed with, some other nutritive substance taking its place. As a general rule, the calf should be allowed to suck the cow till the milk is good. Some allow them to suck a week or fortnight, according to their strength; but we have found that where calves were to be taken off, the earlier it was done the better for both cow and calf it was, both making less ado at the separation. According to Marshall, a celebrated English breeder, the best method after the calf is taken from the cow is this: "new milk in the pail a few meals; next, new milk and skim milk mixed, a few meals more; then skim milk alone, or porridge made of milk, water, oatmeal, and sometimes oil cake, till cheese making commences; after which, whey porridge, or sweet whey in the field." When fed from the pail, calves require about two gallons daily; but care must be taken not to give it them too cold, as it will cause the calf to purge. When this is the case, one or two spoonfuls of rennet in the milk will be a good remedy. Great regularity should be used in feeding calves; and they should always have sweet grass or good clover hay to nibble upon in the intervals of feeding with milk. Calves should always be housed in the winter, have good hay, water and occasionally salt. They are easily taught to eat carrots or turnips, and we never knew a lot of calves that had each a good 'nubbin' of corn daily from the hand of the master, and plenty of good hay, that did not go through the first winter well.

(To be continued.)

Extract of a letter from Ohio, dated July 9.—"There is a general failure of mulberry cuttings in this region. We have all been *humbugged* into the plan of cutting the trees into single buds; the consequence is, not more than one-fifth of them have vegetated."

By another letter from Vermont, the same story about the failure of cuttings is told, with the opinion that in our climate the only way to ensure success, is to lay down the root and stalk; for where this has been done, there is an abundant return of

vigorous sprouts. Mulberry seed has universally failed; is it possible that this failure is a *safety veil* to screen the seller?

Extract of a letter from Georgia, of July 16:

"Our mulberry trees, such as are sared by the unexampled drought, are now growing finely; some will be from 5 to 10 feet high. While riding out yesterday I passed a garden where I saw a mulberry of this year's growth, and which I judged to be from 10 to 11 feet in height. Respecting the price of trees, I cannot exactly say what they will be worth; however, I should think 50 cents might be a fair price. One house is offering trees of northern growth at 10 cents per foot. S— is laying down his trees with all despatch, in hopes of making up for the great loss and failure of cuttings. The large leaf Canton flourishes wonderfully; the leaf is large and thick set upon the stalk. Out of 26,000 cuttings only 814 have survived; and it is understood that some who have suffered yet more severely, have ploughed up their land and planted it with corn; but I hope that our few cuttings saved, and what may be increased by layers, will, after all, make somewhat of an imposing yield."—*Northampton Courier.*

The Philadelphia Ledger says—"The Washington City Silk Company planted about 200,000 buds and roots upon about 12 acres of land, admirably suited to the growth of *Morus Multicaulis*, about the 25th of March; they have now about 60,000 trees growing—140,000 having failed; they selected the best buds for the planting, and have had much better success than any other planter in this vicinity, who depended upon *one bud* cuttings. A near neighbor of ours planted 20,000 buds raised by himself and planted by his own hands during every favorable season in April, and he cannot count more than 200 of them growing; from what I have seen and heard, the number of trees growing in this district this season, will be equal to about one-tenth of the number next year. I suppose 1,000,000 of worms are now feeding in these ten miles square."

From the Genesee Farmer.

Curing Hams.—I beg leave to present to the public my manner of preserving hams. I turn my barrel over a pan or kettle in which I burn hard wood for seven or eight days; keeping a little water on the head of the barrel, to prevent it from drying. I then pack two hundred weight of ham in my barrel and prepare a pickle, by putting six gallons of water in a boiler with twelve pounds of salt, twelve ounces of saltpetre, and two quarts of molasses. This I stir sufficiently to dissolve the salt, &c, and let it boil and skim it. I then let it cool and pour it on my ham, and in one week I have smoked ham, very tender, of an excellent flavor and well smoked. When the weather becomes warm, there will be a scum rise on the pickle. By keeping my ham under pickle, it will keep the year round.

It is better to have a good white oak barrel than any other. Try it, and if you ever had meat smoked earlier after killing, and more palatable, please inform the public through the columns of your paper.

Yours, &c.

H. FOWLER.

Hanover, Mich., March 7, 1839

CHANGE OF FOOD.

There seems to be a natural disposition in man, a brute, and in the vegetable, to a change or iteration of food, alike conducive to the gratification of the appetite and the promotion of health.

This propensity in man is apparent to all. That change is conducive to health, is evidenced by the fact, that persons long confined to the same diet are much more liable to disease than those who indulge in a variety. This is seen in long voyages and in the army, where men subsist daily upon the same rations. If there is any exception to the rule, it is where the food is of the simplest kind, as the brose of the Scotch, the potatoes of the Irish, and the rice of the people of the tropics.

The general principle being admitted, or that a change is not prejudicial to health, how important is it to our comfort, and economical in regard to expense, to multiply around us the fruits, vegetables, &c., which are the subjects of garden and field culture, and to select for this purpose the best varieties; and these are undergoing constant increase and improvement by means of culture and selection. Every season brings to our notice new species and new varieties, particularly in garden productions, favorable alike to health and to innocent gratification. The tomato and the rhubarb, both of recent introduction to our gardens, are of this character.

"By means of new varieties," says Bishop, "the produce of our gardens and fields are not only increased in a ten fold degree, but the quality of the produce is increased in a still greater proportion, and the difference between varieties that have sprung from the same species, fit them for different purposes, different soils, situations and climates.—Thus in edible plants and fruits, we are supplied with an agreeable change throughout the year, and a difference in varieties that have sprung from the same species. Nothing is more obvious, on comparing original species with their varieties produced by culture, than that we, by means of the latter, enjoy a vegetable food far preferable to that of our forefathers; and as it is probably beyond the power of man, of cultivation, or of time, to determine the degree of excellence attainable by varieties over the species whence they have sprung, and as that degree is unknown, we are justified in regarding it as progressive, and to consider the introduction of a good variety as the sign or harbinger of a better."

The disposition of animals to change their food, is evidenced by their habits and their disposition to pluck a variety of herbage, and to select that which is new to them. That a change is condu-

together, not only contribute to the health and thrift of the animals depastured upon it, but that the product was greater, considerably, and exceeded that of the best old pasture grounds. From these facts Sinclair and others argue, that we ought, in stocking down our grounds, to avail ourselves of all the grasses that we can procure, and that our soil will nourish. Groom observes, that out of more than 200 grasses suitable to England, only one genus, the *rye grass*, has as yet received general culture; and that of 60 species of clover, only three or four have received attention. The presumption is, that many indigenous grasses which have hitherto escaped the notice of our farmers, would be improved by culture to as great an extent as the wild carrot, parsnip, cabbage, potato, apple, plum, peach, &c.

That the vegetable is improved by a change of food, is not only evidenced by the natural law of alternation, witnessed in forests and in cultivated grounds, but by the improvement which takes place from a change of seed. It has become a well established principle, that a change of seeds from one soil and from one district to another, is highly advantageous. We have had this particularly verified in the potato, where foreign seed, of like variety and size as that raised on our farm, produced in the same field one-third the largest crop. Growing from the same seed, without change, seems to be a sort of vegetable breeding in-and-in. The progeny seems to deteriorate in both cases, and ultimately to become worthless. Upon these principles we should not only recommend an alternation of crops, but a frequent change of seed, to ensure a healthy vegetable constitution and vigorous growth.—*Albany Cultivator*.

From the Cultivator.

WHITINGTON NEW WHITE WHEAT.

Albany, July 13th, 1830.

MR J. BUEL.—Dear Sir—In the month of March last, I received from my brother, Geo. C. Thorburn, two bushels Whittington New White Spring Wheat. From the high recommendation the wheat received at the Liverpool Agricultural Society of England, and its fine appearance, (a large white plump grain) I was induced to recommend it to our farmers, and would not sell over two to four quarts to any one person, (except in a few instances) in order to give this wheat a wide circulation through our country. I have reason to fear it is a *winter wheat*. From the circulars sent from England with the wheat, I sold it in good faith as a *spring grain*; I never gave it any other recommendation than its appearance.

the most handsome wheat we ever saw, which purported to be the Whittington; in consequence of which, and of its being represented to be a *spring wheat*, we sowed one bushel early in April. But it evidently is a *winter grain*; as only an occasional plant shows an indication of producing seed at this time, July 15. We are satisfied that the Messrs Thorburns, as well as ourselves, have been imposed upon by the foreign advertisements and circular which accompanied the wheat from London. We purpose to mow ours, in the hope of getting a crop from it in 1840.

[Remarks.—We had two bushels of the "Whittington New White Spring Wheat," and sold it to our customers for spring wheat, as the circular from England which we published in the N. E. Farmer described it to be: we received it from Geo. C. Thorburn, of New York. It was the finest sample of wheat we had ever seen; and thinking it very desirable to have it distributed as much as possible, declined selling over a pint to one person, except in a few instances.

We regret that we have been deceived in its character, and are willing to make all necessary satisfaction to those who have been disappointed in it.—The idea of mowing it, as suggested by Mr Buel, is a good one, as it may thus be made to produce a crop next season.

JOSEPH BRECK & Co.]

FREE MARTINS.—When a cow has twin calves, one a bull calf and the other to appearance a heifer calf, the last is called a *free martin*. It is a singular law of nature, and apparently limited to cattle, that twin animals so produced, are unfit for the propagation of their species. The free martin is to appearance a cow, exhibits at times sexual inclinations, and some have been known to receive the male, but always without effect. These singular facts led Dr Hunter to a physiological examination of their structure; and recently, Dr Allnatt, of London, has examined several with the same object. The cause of this singular animal phenomenon is found to result from a peculiar vaginal and uterine organization, which effectually prevents conception. The expulsion of the urine was, in the animal examined by Dr A., propelled in jets rather than a continued stream, and a singular mal-conformation of the parts, on examination after death, satisfactorily explained the cause. Free martins work well in the yoke, are strong and kind workers together, or with another ox. When allowed to run with the rest of the flock,

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1839.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We gave notice in the closing number of the last volume of the N. E. Farmer, that we should issue the paper once a month or oftener, in an enlarged form. We engaged our paper, but found that it could not be printed so as to fold in any regular order; we were obliged therefore to send it out in a most awkward shape. As we are disappointed in this arrangement, we have concluded that it would, perhaps, be as well to publish occasionally an extra, particularly at the time of the cattle shows, and at the season of the year when advertisements press upon us, &c., which we trust will give equal satisfaction. J. B.

BEEF SUGAR.

We perceive by a recent number, that our neighbor the publisher of the Yankee Farmer, proposes forming an association for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability and advantages, if any, of the manufacture of sugar from beets in this country, by the latest and most improved methods. Especially he is desirous of determining whether it can be so managed, as has been represented, that every farmer's family in the country may, by a simple household practice, supply their own wants. We most heartily wish him all possible success. How far the calculations which he has given to the public in relation to this matter, are to be relied on, we are not able to say. But the funds asked for are a small affair compared with the importance of the object in view; and, divided as they will be, cannot fall heavily, even if the project should fail. But success is highly probable.

The sugar beet is beginning to be much cultivated in various parts of the State. We have seen considerable fields of it in many places; and trials of it as feed for cattle and swine, have served to bring it into favor. A company is prosecuting the cultivation of it, as we have been informed, to a large extent in Michigan, with a view to the manufacture of sugar. One spirited individual has informed us that he has one hundred acres in that State devoted to sugar beet. The present year therefore, will probably decide what can be done.

There are facts in regard to it now existing in France, which we find it difficult to reconcile to statements which are constantly made in respect to the manufacture in that country. The first is, why if the cultivation and manufacture are as profitable in that country as is represented, they require so heavy a duty upon colonial sugar in order to protect the manufacture of beet sugar. The second is why, if the new methods recently discovered are successful, and by them the sugar can be produced at a low rate, they are not at once adopted, and the government protection rendered unnecessary. An intelligent gentleman, sent out by the Northampton Beet Sugar Company, for the express purpose of obtaining all necessary information in relation to the matter, informed us that Shutzenbach's method upon trial in France was not approved. Fleischman in his interesting report to Congress on this subject, states the discovery of a method of extracting the sugar from the beet, by which a considerably larger amount of sugar was obtained than by Shutzenbach's method, at a less expense, and in a way which would place the manufacture within the reach of every farmer's family in the country. It is now full time that we should have received the result of experiments made by this method. Probably they have been made and others are in pos-

session of the results. We have not been so fortunate. Shutzenbach's method, as we have been informed by persons who were not proprietors in the concern, has been tried at Northampton with success. We have seen a sample of the sugar made there, which promises well; but can give no particulars. More than a year since we mentioned the discovery of a method of extracting and manufacturing the sugar by a gentleman at Stoneham, in the vicinity of Boston, which promised the advantages of general practicableness, small expense, and a large per centage of sugar from the amount of product. We saw the sliced and dried beets; the mode of obtaining the syrup; the crystallization of the syrup, and the sugar perfected, but not refined—certainly a beautiful article. For the amount which could be obtained from the beet by this process, and which was represented to be from eight to ten per cent., and for the expense required in the extraction and manufacture, we relied upon the testimony of the operator, whose integrity is beyond a question. We deemed it a most important discovery, and after a patent for the manufacture had been obtained, we had great pleasure in announcing it. We thought the vessel had not only entered the harbor but actually reached the wharf; and were quite disposed to throw up our hat with the farmers and give three cheers. But it seems to have been a phantom ship or a sort of "flying Dutchman," for we have not been able to obtain a word farther on the subject.

The matter deserves all the attention which any among us seem disposed to give to it; and we wish our neighbor all the best sugar he can need in his tea and coffee the rest of his life, sweet creature as he must become, if his useful project should prove successful.

H. C.

BUTTER.

There is no article in our market or on our farms, in respect to which there is more just ground of complaint than butter. In few cases is it found fresh and sweet. In most cases, we speak particularly of public houses, it is absolutely detestable; and often comes upon the table "daubed over" in a manner thoroughly disgusting. How we are to find a remedy for this evil it is not easy to see. It is difficult to induce a patient to take medicine, who has not the slightest consciousness of ill health, or to submit to an amputation when they have never felt any pain in the limb; or to speak more plainly, to induce those persons to wash their faces who never look in a glass, or who perhaps in the course of their lives never yet saw the true color of their skin. We are determined, however, as often as convenient, to throw in our nuts, and protest against the manner in which this article, which is almost a first necessary of life, is made, kept, and served up.

We might have good butter if we would; but by our usual modes of management, it is not surprising that things are as they are. The milk is not always drawn clear; and impurities find their way into the pail which no strainer will take out. The pans into which the milk is poured are not always thoroughly cleansed and scalded, and dried before using. The dairy room is oftentimes ill-placed and badly ventilated; and frequently made a general receptacle for broken meats and dirty dishes, and the nameless and miscellaneous fragments of the table. Then too, the cream is kept too long before churning; the butter is imperfectly worked; the article is overalted; and put to be kept in a place where there is little or no difficulty in its soon passing into a state of rancidness.

The farmers have no excuse whatever to offer for poor butter. They might have good butter always.—There is encouragement enough given in our markets. The butter of some farmers who send weekly to Bos-

ton, commands always thirtyseven and a half cents per pound; and if they could send a thousand pound week they would find a ready market for the whole lot. The butter sent in for exhibition and premium brings usually from thirtythree to fifty cents per pound. Our farmer within our knowledge, has for years received fortyfive cents per pound for his butter through the whole winter season. Can farmers ask any better prices than these? and why should any farmer consent to be outdone by his neighbor, if he has the spirit to man? Perhaps however, this matter belongs more properly to the "appropriate sphere" of women. We shall say nothing uncivil to them most certainly; but we hope at least they will hear what we have said to their husbands.

We occasionally hear housekeepers remark that they buy a cheap butter, because it "will answer well notwithstanding for cooking." We always mark these people; and are sure to keep clear of their cookery. Nothing should answer for cooking which is not entirely sweet and wholesome; and rancid butter is poison, let it be disguised as it may be. Poor butter in the market ought never to find a sale; and in spite of all the noisy discussion now ringing in the public ear about sumptuary laws, we maintain, without compromise or abatement, that use of spoiled butter for food, ought to be made an indictable offence. H. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Aug. 3d, 1839.

By John Towne, Esq.; some fine pot plants; among them we noticed Fuchea tenella, Bonardia triphy Erica cinerea, do. multiflora (?), do. verticillata, Mesembryanthemum cærulea, and Erythraea cristagalla.

Madam Eustia, of Roxbury, presented some fine specimens of Carnations; some three or four of the flower were equal if not superior to any exhibited at our rose the present season.

From the grounds of Thomas Lee, Esq., of Brookline fine specimens of Roses and other choice flowers.

We welcome the scholars of Stephen M. Weld, Esq. of Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, to our rooms. Their Basket was such an one as we should expect from youthful lovers of Flora and her handmaids.

Donors, by Col. M. P. Wilder, of Dorchester, viz Birmingham Victor, Striata formosissima, Zeno, M. A. A. Broadwood, Squibb's Prima Donna, and Siphocampylus elegans.

From Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton; Madam Weller's Mary, Napoleon, Royal William, Smith's purple, and Duke of Wellington.

Striata formosissima, in the collection of Mr Wilder was greatly admired. We were much pleased with Madonna, in the stand of Mr Warren.

Native Plants, by Ezra Weston, Jr., Esq., and Francis Parker; Clethra Alba, Asclepias verticillata, Sabicea chloroides, Gerardia flava, Polyala sanguinea, Lycichia ciliata, Euphorbia maculata, Cephalanthus occidentalis, Orchis fimbriata, Solidago lanceolata, Datstramonium, Mentha Borealis, Eriophorum angustifolium, Cuscuta Americana, Spirea tomentosa, Spirea alba, Eriophorum purpureum, Lobelia pallida, Hydrostramonium paniculatum? Mimulus ringens, Drosera tenuifolia.

By G. Gilbert, Esq.; Sabbatia chloroides, Coreopsis rosea, Stachy's hypsophifolia, Polygala rubella, (2x h radical flowers), Gnaphalium margaritaceum, Crotalaria sagittalis, Asclepias tuberosa; all from Plymouth, Ma.

By Wm. Oakes; Sabbatia chloroides, do. flava white; Stachy's hypsophifolia, Polygala rubella, Asclepias tuberosa, Drosera tenuifolia, Lycopodium alpinum, Coreopsis rosea—all from Plymouth, Mass.

Baskets from Messrs (Winships, Hovey & Co., Howe, Jno. Hovey, and Sam'l Walker, of Roxbury.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, Chairman.

Vegetables exhibited Saturday, August 3:

By Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton; fine specimens of Tomatoes and early shelled Beans.

For the Committee,

AARON D. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

Our subscribers in Hartford, Conn., and vicinity, will please direct that we have appointed Dr E. W. BULL, Agent for N. E. Farmer. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. August 7.

RIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, August 5, 1859.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market, 150 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 35 Cows and lives, 1825 Sheep, and 150 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—In consequence of the limited number at market higher prices were obtained and we raise our quotations. First quality, \$8 50 a \$8 02. Second quality, \$7 75 a \$8 25. Third quality, \$7 00 a 50.

Stores—A very few sales only, probably owing to absence of purchasers.

Cows and Calves—A large proportion at market were from Canada and of an ordinary quality. We notice sales at \$25, \$33, \$38, \$45 and \$55.

Sheep—Sales quiet and at higher prices. Lots \$2 00, \$2 50, \$2 50 and \$2 75. Wethers \$3 00, \$3 50 and 75.

Pigs—Dull and prices still on the decline. A lot small pigs, prime quality, were sold for 7c. At retail from 7 to 10.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded shelter, during exposure, week ending August 4.

August, 1859.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	29 71	90	76	S. E.
Tuesday,	30 66	92	83	S.
Wednesday,	31 67	82	74	S. E.
Thursday,	1 66	78	68	N. W.
Friday,	2 53	76	66	S. E.
Saturday,	3 60	80	70	W.
Sunday,	4 64	78	68	S. W.

New York Urate and Poudrette Company.

Not incorporated but carried on by individual enterprise.

The manures are not divided among the Stockholders, as those belonging to another establishment, but sold, to applicants, for cash on delivery. Orders are supplied in the order of time in which they are received. Urate 50 cents and grade 40 cents per bushel, with contingent charges for barrels, &c.

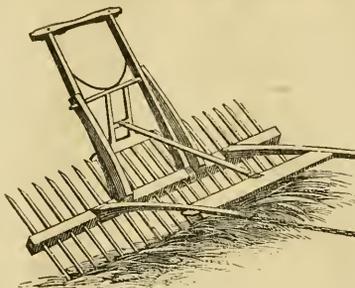
The company are daily preparing for use, during the dry weather, the materials collected during the past year, and will have several thousand bushels ready before the first of October next. The material is disinfected and dered free from offensive smells, by a compound, every use of which is in itself a good manure.

Our experience of the past and present years, 1838 and 1839, on Long Island, has satisfied many of the farmers that these manures have the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and the cheapest any manure they have ever tried.

Directed instructions for their use, the result of practical experience, will be furnished on application. The effect of urate upon Grape Vines and Morice Mullein is beyond all comparison.

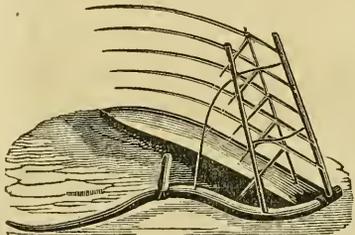
This company are erecting large and extensive works in vicinity of the city of New York to prepare the manures. Farmers and gardeners may confidently rely on a supply, orders, post paid, directed to "The New York Urate and Poudrette Company," Box No. 1211, Post Office, New York.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 & 52 North Market Street. July 10.

DORKING FOWLS.

For sale, a few pair pure Dorking Fowls. Few breeds, I apprehend, have a title to boast of so high and long continued a reputation as the Dorking. The Dorking are a species generally made into Capons.—Moncrief on Poultry.

These fowls attain to a large size, and the hens are good layers. Price \$3 per pair. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

		FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		6 50	6 75
" "		5 00	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	3 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel		15 50
No. 1,	"	14 50	
prime,	"	12 50	13 00
BEEWAX, white,	pound		
yellow,	"	28	34
CHEESE, New milk,	"	10	12
BONE MANURE,	bushel	10	36
" in casks,	"		40
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,	"	37	46
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	3 62	3 75
Bay, Chaleur,	"		
Haddock, new,	"	1 50	2 00
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel		12 50
No. 2,	"		10 00
No. 3,	"		6 00
Melwives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	6 50	6 25
Salmon, No. 1,	"	21 00	22 00
FLOUR, Gloucester, cash,	"	6 50	
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 25	
Richmond canal,	"	6 00	
Alexandria wharf,	"	6 05	
Rye,	"		
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	4 25	4 50
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat, yellow,	"	38	89
white,	"	75	76
Rye, northern,	"		95
Barley, nominal	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"		
southern,	"	42	55
HAY, best English, per ton,		18 00	20 00
Eastern, screwed,		12 50	13 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	16	
2d quality,	"	12	
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	14	
southern, 1st sort,	"	11	12
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do. country do,	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	26	28
do. dry hides,	"	24	24
New York red, light,	"	22	24
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	22	23
Boston dry hides,	"	21	23
LIME, best sort,	cask	80	85
Oil, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon		
Winter,	"	1 18	1 20
Whale, refined,	"	50	50
Linseed, American,	"		
Net's Foot,	"	95	1 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		2 75	2 87
PORK, extra clear,	barrel		
clear,	"	20 00	23 00
Mess,	"	15 00	16 00
Prime,	"	12 00	
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 57	3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	90	1 00
northern,	"	100	1 50
Canary,	"		
Hemp,	"	2 62	3 00
Flax,	"	1 25	1 50
Red Clover, northern,	"		
Southern Clover, none,	pound		
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
No. 2,	"	5	6
TALLOW, tried,	"	12	13
TEAZELS, 1st sort,	pr M.	300	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	6 00	6 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOVING LOVE LETTER.—The following epistle from a damsel in Illinois to her "lover" in Pennsylvania, is warm enough to melt wax. Its tender, touching, and transporting pathos, must have so affected "my sweet henry, my turkle dove," that he must at once have exclaimed, in the pathetic language of his "dearest deary," "i must git marrud, becase i've let it run on to two long already!"—*Boston Transcript.*

"SUSPENSURBURGH, Away in the Ill-you-noise, Aprille the 2th.

1,000—eight hundred & 30 nine.

My Deer Dere Henry—i embrace this present opporchonity to let you know as how i am had a spell of the aigur, and i hope theas few lines may find you enjaving the same Blessin. Why dont you onely rite I sweate Lino to tell your sufferin Kathrun all about her pretty sweet henry. Oh my sweet henry—my turkle dove—my piging—my deer deare henry—how my pore sole is longing for yore sweet voice—think i hear him singin yanky Doodall as he kums from his plow now. Mary melden has got a baba! Oh my deer henry do cum out and lets git marrud. So no more at present, but remain your loving

KATHRUN AN TILDEN.

To my sweet henry.

P. S. Part Sekkud. Jeems Baslett has razed a noo house, and Sally does live so Snug—but she fites him sumtimes when he's a little Anthony over. My sweet henry let us keep house, and if you luv me, i wont whip you indeed, nor i wont look at no body else, so i wont. Daddy sais as how i must git marrud, becase i've let it run on too long already. So no more at present.

K. A. T.

P. S. Part Thurd.

my pen is had my ink is prail, my luv to you shall never fail, for henry is my own true luv, my Lare, my Duck, my Turkle Duv.

So no more at present. K. A. TILDEN.

P. S. Noty Beny. Mother's ded and robert has the fever. So no more at present from your luvving

CATHRUN AN.

To my Dere henry over the Nallyganees in the Pensilveeny State."

Discovery of a New Medicine.—A medical practitioner at Andover, who attends a friendly Society at Chute, Wilts, for a low salary, gave one of the members a box of pills for some illness with which he was afflicted. By some chance or other, when about to take one, he thought it felt rather hard, and was tempted by curiosity to divide it in halves, when he discovered, to his astonishment that his pills were peas. To be fully convinced of the fact, they were, after having been weighed and deprived of the magnesia with which they were enveloped planted in the earth and are now actually growing. This statement was made by one of the stewards of the society.—*Eng. paper.*

A gentleman died lately in Bradford, Eng. who bequeathed five hundred pounds sterling to his widow, on the condition that she should marry again within six months after his decease. She is said to be handsome in person, and of an amiable disposition—and it is thought she will have no difficulty in finding a person who will be willing to assist her in fulfilling the condition of her husband's will.

Cold Water.—Do not drink cold water in large draughts, while you are overheated by exercise or labor, this hot weather. It is an old caution, and time honored. We repeat it because it is good, as was proved yesterday, when seven cases of prostration occurred, (from drinking water, cold from the pump) which demanded medical assistance. We may add another word of advice, on this subject. There is nothing more refreshing, when the body is heated by exercise, than to immerse the wrists in cold water, for two or three minutes; and if the body be ever so much heated, this precaution being taken, cold water may be drunk with impunity.—*Boston Transcript.*

Cancer.—Mr Thomas Tyrrell, of Missouri, says he has effectually cured himself of an obstinate cancer, by the free use of potash made of the ashes of the red oak, boiled to the consistency of molasses, and applied as a poultice, covering the whole with a coat of tar." Two or three applications, he says, will "remove all protuberances, after which it is necessary to heal the wound by common salve." This is a cheap and easy remedy, the efficacy of which should be tested by those afflicted with the disease, which has hitherto baffled all the arts of medicine.—*Carlisle Expositor.*

Steam Travelling.—Travelling now should no longer be called travelling,—journeying transitions are more like flying,—the old name carries too low a signification with it. A Mr Hall, who returned in the Great Western, had been absent from Boston only forty days. In this time he has visited Great Britain, transacted business in several places in that country, and come home in a passage of 16 days. This is pronounced a degree of expedition without a parallel.—*Salem Observer.*

Remarkable effects of electricity.—A man was recently killed by lightning in Keene, N. H, while at work on the roof of a house.—The sun was shining bright at the time, and the sky was clear, with the exception of a heavy cloud lying at a distance in the south west.

Another most singular occurrence happened between Charlestown and Walpole. The chains connecting the leading horses of the stage with the pole, were broken by a flash of lightning, and the horses were detached from the stage—no one injured; indeed the horses escaped without injury.

A handsome Compliment.—Among the regular toasts drank at the celebration of the Fourth, at Ithaca, N. Y. we find the following very pretty compliment to the ladies: "Woman: there's a purple half to the grape, a mellow half to the peach, a sunny half to the globe and a better half" to man."

What is the use of one's being dissatisfied with his or her earthly lot? When the voyage of life is ended, it will make no difference whether we have enjoyed the accommodation of the cabin, or been compelled to submit to the humble fare of the steerage.

The great designs that have been digested and matured, and the great literary works that have been begun and finished in prisons, fully prove, that Tyrants have not yet discovered any chains that can fetter the mind.

Excitement.—A man drinks three glasses, and he is in a state of excitement. A person receives a box on the ear, and he is excited. You stick your elbow into a fellow boarder's soup at table, and he is excited. You kick a man with a sharp-toed boot, and he is excited. You pull his nose and spit in his face, and he is excited. In short you can do nothing in the world without creating an excitement—save one thing; hire a man to saw wood by the day, and such an example of christian patience as he will exhibit, is enough to kill old folks.—*Boston Herald.*

Economy.—Buy a penny's worth of dried apples in the morning, and eat one-half of them for breakfast;—at 11 o'clock take a fine drink of water, which will cause the apples in the stomach to swell and answer for a lunch. At 2 o'clock, eat the remaining half for dinner, and at any hour you may desire supper, take another drink of water, and you will accomplish the purpose as you did for a lunch. You will thus have four meals a day, costing but one cent for the whole, which we consider the quintessence of economy.—*N. Y. Sun.*

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious fruit are respectfully informed that the subscriber has succeeded, after a number of years experimenting upon the Strawberry not only in obtaining new varieties, but in ascertaining the best method of cultivation.

Specimens of the fruits grown in his Garden have been exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Rooms the four past years, and are also too well known in Faneuil Hall Market to need a particular notice here.

He has for sale at his Garden in Brighton, Mass., the following eight varieties of Plants. They are of superior stock and quality, all warranted to be truly named and free from the mixtures often found in those offered for sale promiscuously.

Those who are in want of Strawberry Plants, are respectfully invited, and they will find it interesting, to call at the Garden and see the manner of cultivation. The method of cultivation, and any information desired will be cheerfully given.

The subscriber would state that from many years personal experience, he is satisfied, that plantations of these vines made the last of July or early in August, with careful and constant attention will produce nearly or quite as much fruit the season following as those plantations made in the Spring will produce the second year.

Warren's Seedling Melvaen.—A new and valuable kind A free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring four and a half inches have been exhibited the present season.

Melvaen Castle.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy. Specimens of this kind have been exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms for two years past, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet.—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Early Virginia.—This is considered the earliest fruit—free bearer, hardy, and very early; decidedly a fine kind for market.

Royal Scarlet.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy.

Hautbois.—Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood.—Fruit well known.

Monthly.—Fruit is gathered from the vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden, or directed to the subscriber, Brighton, Mass, or left at Messrs J. Breck & Co's Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, will be carefully and promptly attended to, and all PLANTS will be carefully packed and forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. F. WARREN.
Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Mass. July 17. 1839

FOR SALE.

A splendid Oleander (*Nerium variegatum*) five or six feet high. One of the finest we have ever seen. For particular inquire of C. H. B. BRECK, or JOSEPH BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET—BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1839.

NO. 6.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Cultivator.

THE SUGAR BEET—QUERIES.

Gulford, near White-Post P. O.

Clark Co., Va., July 3, 1839.

SUGAR BEET.—Sir—I have recently become riber to, and a constant reader of your valuable and interesting paper, the Cultivator, and as I have information respecting the culture of the beet, I am sure it will give you pleasure thus to note improvement, by diffusing useful knowl-

member of my family being about to commence farming on what we consider here as a small farm of 200 acres, which, in ordinary sea-will produce five or six barrels of corn, or two or fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre, wish to combine with it the culture of the sugar beet, after inquiry, it shall be advisable to do so. In a limestone land, of a light soil, and the cleared much exhausted by excessive cultivation, un-lasted thirty years, when it changed hands, now then has been gradually improved to the above mentioned. The part in woods con-lack oak, white oak, hickory, walnut and ash. This description of our lands, you will, per-able to decide whether they are adapted sugar beet.

A letter published in the National Intelligen-months ago, from Mr Ellsworth, the com-mer of patents, he stated that an acre of good ood produce twenty tons of the sugar beet, would make 3,600 pounds of sugar, worth cents per pound. Now if our lands would be half or a fourth of that quantity, it would nitely better for us to go to making sugar at instead of raising corn and wheat at a heavy e, while the seasons are so precarious and ces so fluctuating.

As stated in a report on "root culture," in the number of the Cultivator, for 1833, that the high state of perfection and of profit, the business has arrived at in France and ay, that the culture of this beet will soon be vely gone into in this country, for the pur-urchase of the same, &c.

5th. Do you know of any individual or company in New York or Pennsylvania, or even nearer to me, that is engaged in the manufacture of sugar from the beet?

6th. Can you inform me what such a manufac-tory would cost, and whether it is worked by water, steam or horse power?

7th. What is the practice in France or Germany, amongst those who cultivate the sugar beet, in regard to its manufacture? Does the farmer make his own sugar, or are there public establishments, like our mills, and the manufacture of the beet a distinct occupation from the raising of it? Since the plan of kiln drying the beet has been adopted, it would, I presume, bear transportation to market as well as other products.

8th. Is there any French or German work (trans-lated into English,) on the subject, in the bookstores of New York or Philadelphia, that you can recom-mend?

Any information, not embraced in the above in-terrogatories, which may be deemed pertinent to the occasion, will be, I assure you, sir, most thank-fully received, by your very obt' and humble serv't,
JAMES M. HITE.

ANSWERS.

We are not practically acquainted with the beet culture or the manufacture of beet sugar. We have published in former volumes, the best information we could obtain; but the business has been under-going constant improvement in France and Ger-many; and it is upon this improved management, the details of which have not yet been made known to the American public, sufficiently to guide in the practice—it is upon this improved system of management that Mr Ellsworth has based his calcula-tions. We have no doubt but the business will be ultimately introduced and made profitable, when judiciously managed, and we have as little doubt that it will prove to many a losing concern. We would rather be a follower than a pioneer in it.—Inviting from correspondents a more general an-swer to Mr Hite's queries, we will content ourselves for the present, with responding briefly to some of his inquiries. And,

1. The best time and mode for preparing land

Mr Hite our impression, that the climate of Virgini-a is not well adapted to the culture of the sugar beet—that it is too far south—the root in the south of France being far less rich in saccharine matter than that grown in the northern departments. We do not pretend to determine the beet zone; but we are inclined to think, that upon our Atlantic bor-der, it is north of 42°.—*Conduc. Cult.*

On the Influence of Native Magnesia on the Germin-ation, Vegetation, and Fructification of Vegeta-bles. By Angelo Abbene.

Among the various causes which produce bar-renness in lands, has been enumerated the presence of magnesia, because it had been observed that the various magnesian soils are sterile. This opinion has begun to lose credit, since Bergmann, who ex-aminated the composition of fertile soils, considered magnesia as forming one of their principal constitu-ents.

Prof. Giobert has performed a number of experi-ments to inquire into the action of native magnesia, which is found in numerous cultivated soils. In the environs of Castellamonte and of Baldissero, this substance is abundantly diffused in the soils cultivated with great success, and which exhibit a vigorous vegetation. There are many districts in Piedmont and elsewhere, where the bi-carbonate of lime and of magnesia is abundant in the cultivated lands, which produce beautiful plants. Giobert concluded from these experiments—1st, that native carbonated magnesia is not injurious to the various functions of vegetables; 2nd, that on account of the solubility of magnesia in an excess of carbonic acid, this earth can exercise an action analogous to that of lime; 3rd, that a magnesian soil may become fertile when the necessary manure is em-ployed.

From these facts naturally proceeds the conclu-sion, that if the magnesia was dissolved in an ex-cess of carbonic acid and water, and had entered like the lime into the composition of the sap, it ought to be found in the plants with the potash, lime, oxide of iron, &c. M. Abbene has ascertain-ed this by the analysis of the ashes of plants which had grown in magnesian soils.

its greater affinity for carbonic acid. 4th. In barren magnesian lands, it is not to the magnesia that the sterility must be attributed, but to the cohesive state of their parts, to the want of manure, of clay, or of other composts, to the large quantity of oxide of iron, &c. 5th. Barren magnesian soils may be rendered fertile by means of calciferous substances, as rubbish, chalk, ashes, marl, &c., provided the other conditions be fulfilled.—*Jour. de Pharmacie* de Janvier, 1839.

[For the New England Farmer.]

TO THOSE INTERESTED IN THE INTRODUCTION OF BEET SUGAR IN THIS COUNTRY.

The subscriber proposes to persons wishing to become acquainted with the manufacture of Beet Sugar, and having a few tons of beets for that purpose, to go on their premises with suitable apparatus and manufacture the sugar, without putting them to any hazardous expense for tools, patents or machinery, provided, however, a reasonable compensation previously agreed upon should be made; in consideration of which persons so disposed would become perfectly acquainted with two of the best processes. The subscriber would however observe, that, profitable as the beet sugar is, or may become, he most invariably has obtained but 6 lbs. of sugar for 112 lbs. cleansed beet, and 3 lbs. of molasses for 112 lbs., instead of the 9 per cent. of refined sugar promised in printed reports. Whether this is owing to the quality of the beets or other causes, is unknown to him; but the similarity of produce from different lots of beets and at different times, convince him that it would not be prudent to calculate on more. Early application is requested, in order to accommodate all in proper season.

N. B. It would be preferable when convenient, if several persons would unite and have their beet manufactured in the same location, as it would save time and expense in moving.

M. DUROY.

Samples of different quality may be seen at the store of the subscriber, 310 Washington street.

[REMARKS.—We have called upon Mr Duroy, and examined his specimens of Beet Sugar. He showed us six samples of different qualities; he appears to understand himself in relation to the manufacture of the sugar. Although he does not make pretensions to obtaining so great a quantity from the hundred lbs. as Mr Fleichman's report states, yet we believe if any gentlemen are disposed to make trial of his skill, they will be pleased with the result of his experiments, and form some estimate as to the probable success of this enterprise. From what we were told, it appears that every farmer will be enabled after witnessing the process, to manufacture his own sugar, and that too, without any very great expense for utensils or machinery. Should there be a small quantity of saccharine matter remain in the pulp, it should be remembered that it will not be entirely lost, as it will be so much more valuable for feeding stock. Mr Duroy has manufactured the sugar from dried beets, from beets newly dug in the fall, and from beets beginning to grow in the spring, and is of opinion that where a few tons only are to be manufactured, it is much the best to use them in the fall as they are taken from the field. The sample of sugar we examined, made from the dried root, was very dark, in consequence as we were in-

formed, of too great a heat being used in drying it. The specimen of crystallized sugar shown us was very beautiful. Mr Duroy is a native of France, but has been a resident here a number of years. Those who wish to obtain further information, will find him intelligent and disposed to communicate.

We hope the manufacture of sugar beet will not remain a subject to talk about and speculate upon merely, but one of immediate action. Let it be known, if possible, this fall, whether it can or cannot be done to advantage in our country. We know there are beets enough raised this year to make the trial—and if it cannot be made at the first onset a source of profit, (which no one ought to expect,) some estimate can be made of its future success. J. B.]

From the Genesee Farmer.

DICTIONARY OF TERMS USED IN AGRICULTURE,

And in the Sciences most intimately connected with its advancement.

(Continued.)

CAMBium.—When the sap from the roots of trees has ascended to the branches, and undergone that peculiar elaboration which fits it for the formation of the various parts of the plant, fruit, wood, bark, &c., it descends towards the roots, depositing in its progress the materials destined to the several parts. Of these, the principal is the substance of the future albumen and liber. These materials are first deposited in the form of a layer of glutinous or gummy substance, termed the *Cambium*; which appears to consist of the solid portion of the sap, deprived of the greater part of the water. This becomes more and more consolidated, and becomes an integrant part of the plant, constituting two layers; the first, the outer circle of wood, called the albumen; and the other, the inner layer of the bark, being the liber.

CARBON.—The base of coal. It is found pure only in the diamond. Though this fact was suspected by Newton, it was not established till Lavoisier effected the combustion of the diamond enclosed in iron. As the diamond disappeared, and the iron was converted into steel, (a well known result of the combination of carbon and iron,) the inference was clear that the precious stone was pure carbon, and farther experiments have demonstrated its truth. Carbon forms the base of all wood, and consequently of all trees and plants; and is, therefore, one of the most important principles in nature. Plants, however, never take up the minutest quantity of carbon while in that state, however fine it may be reduced. By a wise provision of Providence, an inexhaustible reservoir of carbonic gas (carbon converted into air) is found in the atmosphere, which readily combines with water, and in that state is taken up by the roots for the support of the plant. The leaves of trees also perform a species of respiration by which carbonic gas is taken into the plant during one half of the day, to be decomposed by the solar rays, and while the carbon is retained, the oxygen is set free and thrown off by the plant to renovate and purify the air. *Carbonic* gas is composed of 27.4 parts of carbon, and 72.6 parts of oxygen. Carbonic gas is fatal to animal life, and to this gas, the deleterious effects of the Grotto del Cano, the Valley of the Upas, the craters of volcanoes in

some cases, what is called the choke damp mines and wells, &c. are owing. No part of a plant has the power of decomposing this gas, except those that are green; hence plants perforce stripped of their leaves, are at once deprived of their greatest means of procuring carbon, and must suffer accordingly.

CARROT.—(*Daucus carota*.) Few plants exhibit the improving effects of cultivation more strongly than the carrot. In its native state, it is slender, dry, fibrous, white and strong flavored; as cultivated, it becomes large, succulent, and rich in nutritive proportions. Carrots contain a ten per cent. of nutritive matter, of which nine sugar and the remainder starch. Many attempts have been made to make sugar from carrots, they have failed; while by distillation large quantities of spirits are produced. Twenty tons yielded 240 gallons. Carrots require a rich soil, and on any others their growth should not be attempted. They succeed best in rows, 18 inches apart, and 8 inches in the rows. In shallow soil, or one rich only on the surface, the roots are scragged, and of an inferior quality. Five or six drd bushels may be considered the average yield per acre on a good soil, though instances have occurred of yields of eleven or twelve hundred bushels on that quantity of ground. Few roots are of equal value to the carrot for feeding animals. The most all are fond of them, and their excellence cannot be disputed. They make the finest color and best flavored butter or beef; horses thrive rapidly on them, and hogs can be fattened with them with ease. The carrot crop is not quite certain as one as the potato or turnip crop, is rather more difficult in the choice of soils, and more care and labor in the production is required; still it is one of great value, and where circumstances do not forbid, should always find a place among the roots grown, and rotation adopted by the farmer.

CART.—Fifty years since, the use of the wagon for farming purposes was almost unknown. The reliance was on the cart and oxen, instead of the wagon and horses. As the latter increased, the former gave way; and now, the use of the cart is mostly confined to farms on which cattle alone are used, and to some particular sections of country. It is a question, however, which deserves serious consideration by farmers, whether more has not the whole been lost, than has been gained by change. On grain growing farms, where mowing and ploughing is to be performed, horses are indispensable, and the wagon of course may well be preferred; but there are tens of thousands of small farmers in our country, that, we think, would greatly consult their convenience and profit, by discarding their wagon and its attendant span or two lean horses, and substituting in their place, for labor, the old fashioned and less costly cart, or yoke or two of clean built, light travelling Devon or other good working cattle.

CATARRH.—A disease of horses known under the names of influenza, cold, horse dtemper, &c. and is one of the most common and disagreeable to which this useful animal is subject. It is usually fatal, or long continued, unless the animal is judiciously treated, improperly worked while under the influence of the disease, or dosed with injurious remedies. It makes its attack usually the spring or fall, commencing with fever, followed by discharges of matter from the nose, swelling the glands of the throat, difficulty of eating

king, and of course much emaciation and sickness. Bleeding is admissible only during the fever stage; setons in the glands, or blisters are much swelled; promoting discharges from the nose, and keeping the bowels open, have been and are the most effectual methods of arresting the disease. The distemper is clearly contagious, and affected animals should be kept from those that sound as far as practicable.

EMASCULATION.—The emasculation of animals, such as pigs, lambs, &c., should be performed as early as the strength of the animal, and other circumstances, will admit. Usually, the only care necessary is to prevent exposure to the cold. Where this is not attended to, serious consequences may result; and we have known flocks of sheep decimated by exposure to a cold rain, immediately after this operation.

CATTLE: a general name comprehending all the animals in the genus *Bos* of Linnaeus. There are numerous species, such as *bos taurus*, the common ox; *bos capra*, the wild ox of Africa; *urus*, the wild bull of Asia; *bos americana*, the buffalo or bison of the Missouri; and the true buffalo of India, and the musk ox of the Arctic regions. Much labor has been expended in tracing the origin of our domestic races of cattle to the wild ox, but we think with little success. As the first mention made in history of the ox, he was the sheep, a domesticated animal, and such he is probably descended from the ark upon the plains of Mesopotamia. Domestic cattle become wild and roaminess, as the immense herds that roam the vast prairies of South America at the present time prove. Very great improvements have been made in the European breeds of cattle within a few years, principally in England, and that by a spirited individuals, of whom Bakewell, Colman and Berry, rank among the first. Within a few years, the average weight of English cattle, as determined at the Smithfield market, has risen to a great height; and present appearances do not indicate that this increase has reached its maximum. The great improvements already effected, have been made by judicious crosses, and breeding with a view to certain desirable qualities of form, constitution, aptitude to fatten, &c., and these have been attained in some of the best modern breeds of cattle to an extent that would once have been deemed impossible. It is evident that much must be taken, or there will exist a tendency to degenerate to the original standard; a tendency which will become less and less, as the type and constitution of the improved breeds recede farther from the point of their origin, and of course, the

next to skilful breeding, the excellence of cattle is mainly depending.

CELLAR.—An important appendage to every dwelling is the cellar, and great care should be taken to have this so arranged that the full benefit desired from it may be obtained. The cellar should be well walled with stone or brick laid in cement; if inclining to be wet, it should be drained so as to present a hard, smooth surface earth, and this will be better if covered with clean gravel. Cellars should wholly exclude frost without being too warm, as fruit and vegetables kept in a warm cellar will not be as good as in one of an equally dry but lower temperature. Since the commencement of the cultivation of roots in this country to a considerable extent, and especially since the making of pork from steamed apples and potatoes has succeeded so well, cellars attached to barns or piggeries have become necessary, and are already constructed in many cases. Cellars of this kind for the reception of roots, should be made so that cart or wagon loads of fruit or roots can be thrown into them at once, without the labor of repeated handling.

CHALK.—Compact limestone, or carbonate of lime, passes into chalk, when the particles that compose the mass are so loosely connected as to render it friable or capable of easy division; in its essential qualities it does not differ materially from burnt lime. Chalk is extensively used instead of lime for agricultural purposes in many parts of England where it abounds. In the United States there is no chalk, properly so called. The immense beds of white marl, found in some parts of Western New York, are a near approach to it, and the value of such beds as a resource for easy liming soils, will be better appreciated hereafter than it now seems to be.

CHAFF-CUTTER.—In European works on agriculture, straw or hay when cut fine for cattle or horses, and the practice is extensively followed, is called chaff, and the implements by which the cutting is effected is termed a chaff-cutter. In this country, the same implement would be a 'straw-cutter,' which see.

CHARCOAL.—The woody part of trees or vegetables, when burned without flame, becomes a black substance, which has received this name. The base of this substance is carbon, which is formed from the decomposition of carbonic gas by the roots or leaves of the plant. To produce charcoal, the wood is usually burned in pits, or the wood is first closely piled, and then covered with earth, which causes the wood when the fire is ap-

plied to the addition of acids of any kind, will convert milk into curd, but the substance used in the dairy, and which is preferred to all others, is a decoction of the stomach of the calf called rennet. This stomach is prepared by drying with spices and aromatic herbs, and when wanted, is steeped in water or whey, until sufficiently strong to coagulate the milk with readiness. Great care is necessary in preparing and preserving the rennet, as on the quality of this, its sweetness, purity, and flavor, much of the goodness of the cheese is depending. Many varieties of cheese have obtained great celebrity, viz. Parnesan, Stilton, Gloucester, Cheshire, &c., in Europe, and the Goshen, Orange, &c. in the U. States. The different qualities depend on the milk, and the different processes adopted in making the cheese. The best cheeses always retain the cream in the curd; those made from milk deprived of the cream is called skim-milk cheese. Cheeses made of goats milk are richer than those made of cows milk, but it is with difficulty they are kept for any time.

The celebrated French cheese called Rochefort cheese, is made of a mixture of goat's milk and cow's milk, and its peculiar excellence is supposed to be owing to the temperature of the rooms in which it is prepared, which being excavated in rock, are always of the temperature of 36° to 40°. Formerly those dairies that made the rich or cream cheeses, such as the double Gloucester, Stilton, &c. were obliged to make them small, and the dairies of this country that imitated such cheese were compelled to do the same, as their rich and tender mass would fill to pieces of itself if made of large sizes. Now the richest cream, or double cheeses are made without difficulty, and of any desirable size, as the curd is pressed and kept in bandages made of thin cotton until ripened and used. The dairy business when well conducted, is a source of great profit, and the American dairies in some parts of the States are exceeded by few in the world for the quantity and quality of their products; a decided improvement having taken place within a few years.

CHEMISTRY.—A science which teaches the relation which matter bears to other matter, and the manner in which the laws of affinity, vitality and organization, perform their several functions. Agricultural chemistry is limited to a knowledge of the substances which enter into animals and vegetables, to serve them for nourishment; and to the study of all the agents which aid them in accomplishing these functions. Agricultural chemistry first assumed a definite form under the labors of Davy and Chaptal, and though but a comparatively

[For the New England Farmer.]

From the Genesee Farmer.

MR BRECK—I sent you a short statement in reference to the profits of a farm, which was presented to your readers in the Farmer of June 19th: one item of expense was accidentally omitted. Although small in itself, it probably contributes, to say the least, as much as any other expense of the same amount, to the favorable results of farming. That the account may be finished, I give it you to be added to the Dr. side of the account:

N. E. Farmer one year	\$2 50
Binding one vol.	75
	<hr/> \$3 25

It has been said that farmers are unlike those of other professions in being ready at all times to communicate their experience and results, in order to encourage their brethren and promote their welfare. I wish this was universally the case, and have no doubt that the item of expense above referred to, would aid in bringing about so desirable a distinction. A free interchange of opinions, whether derived from theory or practice, or both, is of mutual advantage, and an incentive to it will be found in a well-conducted agricultural paper, which every farmer should take—regarding the expense as a necessary, indispensable one.

Now and then we hear men say that they do not wish to become "book farmers." I have often heard the term used and have heard of some professedly agricultural paper using the term in a significant sense, and have as often been led to enquire what the term means. Can you enlighten me? If explained it may not be so great a bug-bear in the way of the farmer's profits. T.

Westboro, Aug., 1839.

[We do not recollect of seeing the terms *book farmer* or *book farming*, explained in our dictionaries, but suppose that *book farmers* are those who in their agricultural pursuits, are desirous to be instructed by the experience of others, as communicated through agricultural books and periodicals: they are not disposed to follow the mode of agriculture pursued by their fathers and grandfathers, without enquiring whether improvement may not be made in each department of their own profession; but as they look around them and witness the great advances made in every other profession by the diffusion of knowledge, they are led to conclude as a matter of fact, that knowledge applied to agriculture will produce improvement the same as when applied to the arts. We have a proof of this in the increased product of their farms, superior stock, fruit, tools, &c. It is not necessary that a "book farmer" should throw away the experience of his ancestors, but endeavor by reading, reflecting, and comparing, to improve upon their system (if they had one) and if possible excel them.

We often hear it said, "we do not wish to become book farmers"—it always give us pain, for we conceive that it is equivalent to saying, we are willing to go on in our business through life ignorant and blind to the improvements of others—satisfied to toil at arm's length an up-hill course, and having enough to keep soul and body together, we are content. It is astonishing that there are so great numbers in our country with so many facilities for improvement, yet groping in the dark. We have often been led to enquire, what shall be done to induce the farmers more generally to read.

J. B.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.

By A. J. DOWNING, *Botanic Garden and Nurseries, Newburgh, N. Y.*

The strawberry is certainly one of the most valuable and delicious of all the smaller fruits. It is not only easily cultivated, yielding an abundant crop in a short time, from a very limited space of ground; but while its pleasant sub acid flavor is agreeable to all palates, and forms one of the most delightful additions to the dessert in summer, it is also extremely wholesome, never, as is the case with most other fruits, undergoing the acetous fermentation. In some diseases it has even been found highly beneficial, and it is affirmed that Linneus was cured of the gout by abundant use of the berries.

The strawberry, though a low herbaceous plant, sends down remarkably strong roots. In good soils these are often found to penetrate to the depth of eighteen inches or more in a season. It is necessary, therefore, to produce a fine bed, that the soil be deep as well as rich. Where the sub-soil is not positively bad, the ground is always much improved by trenching, (two spades deep,) before setting the plants. In doing this, a good coat of manure should be deposited between the two spits: old garden soils which have been long cultivated, are astonishingly improved by this practice, the whole becoming renewed by the presence of the fresh soil; and the growth of plants in such mould, when again acted upon by the sun and air, is of course proportionately vigorous. A deep mellow loam, rather damp than dry, is undoubtedly the preferable soil for this plant, but almost any soil for so limited a species of culture, may, in the hands of a judicious gardener, be rendered suitable for it. We have seen very splendid crops of fruit upon a very stiff yellow clay, mellowed down by mixing with it anthracite coal ashes and manure.

The best season for making new plantations of the strawberry is either in spring, at a pretty early period, or directly after the beds have ceased bearing, in August. If the latter time is chosen, the plants generally get sufficiently well established to bear a considerable crop the ensuing year.

There are various modes in which to plant the beds when formed. Some arrange the plants so as to be kept in hills, others in rows, and others, again, allow them to cover the whole surface of the bed. We consider the first method preferable, as in that way the ground can be kept cultivated between the plants; the fruit is generally larger and finer, being more exposed to the genial influence of the sun, and the duration of the bed is greater. Three or four rows may be planted in each bed, at a suitable distance apart, and the runners from the rows should be shortened or cut off about three times during the season. If the plants are not thriving well, a light top dressing between the rows in autumn will be of great advantage.—Burning off the upper surface of the bed in the spring has been highly recommended by some persons, but we have never found it to answer our expectations upon trial.

This fruit receives its name from the very ancient custom of placing straw on the beds, between the rows of plants, to preserve the berries clean. The custom is not yet too antiquated to be of less value to those who desire the fruit in its greatest perfec-

tion. Clean wheat or rye chaff may be substituted for straw, and it has the very great additional advantage of not only preventing most weeds from growing, by excluding the light, but also, by decomposing with considerable rapidity after the frost season is past, it contributes much to the enrichment of the surface soil of the bed. Young and strong runners well rooted, should in all cases be chosen to form the new bed, and not old plants, & those offsets which grow near them.

There is a fact with regard to the strawberry plant little known, the ignorance of which puzzles many a good cultivator. This is the existence of separate fertile and sterile or barren plants in many of the varieties, otherwise plants which produce chiefly male, and others that produce only female flowers. Botanically, the strawberry should produce both stamens and pistils in each flower, and the blossoms should consequently all mature fruit. This is really the case with the alpine, the wood strawberries, &c., but not entirely so with the large scarlet and pine strawberries. These latter sort it is well known, produce the largest and finest fruit; but we very often see whole beds of them in fine flourishing condition, almost entirely unproductive. The common parlance in such cases is that the variety has run out, or degenerated, but the idea is a confused and ignorant one while the healthy aspect of the plants fully proves the vigor of the sort.

The truth is, that in all strawberries of the foregoing classes, although each blossom is furnished with stamens and pistils, yet, in some plants the pistils are so few that they can scarcely be perceived; in others, there are scarcely any stamens visible. When the plants bear blossoms furnished with stamens only, (or in a large proportion,) they are of course barren; when pistils only are produced in abundance, they are fertile. To have a bed planted so as to bear abundantly, about one plant in eight or ten should be staminate or barren blossoming plants; the others the fertile ones—if the latter only be kept, they alone will also be found unproductive.

If any person will examine a bed of the Hudson or any of the large scarlet strawberries, when they are in blossom, he will discover a great number of plants which bear large showy blossoms filled with fine yellow stamens. These are the barren plants. Here and there, also, he will discover plants bearing much smaller blossoms, filled with the heads of pistils, like a small green strawberry. The latter are the fertile ones. Now the vigor of the barren plants is so much greater than that of the fertile ones, and their offsets are so much more numerous that if care be not taken to prevent this, they soon completely overrun and crowd out the fertile bearing plants, and to this cause only is to be attributed the unproductive state of many beds of the large fruited strawberries, which are in many instances perhaps, entirely devoid of fertile plants.

The proper method undoubtedly is to select few fertile plants of each kind, plant them in small beds by themselves, and allow them to increase freely by runners; then, on planting, the proper proportion could be made and kept up by the regular clipping of the runners.

Many of the fine English varieties of strawberry (Wilmot's superb, for instance,) are generally found worthless here. This is owing, in some cases, to the ignorance or want of care of those persons who export the varieties, in sending often, no fertile plants; in other instances, it is equally owing

our negligence here, in not preserving the due proportion of barren and fertile plants.

This peculiarity in the blossoms is very little known or understood, even among scientific cultivators. It was first pointed out to us by our esteemed friend, N. Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati, one of our most distinguished Western horticulturists. Its truth we have repeatedly verified, and a slight examination will convince any person of the cause of the numerous worthless yet trifling looking strawberry beds throughout our gardens.

The finest of the large English varieties of this fruit which we cultivate here is the Bishop's. It is remarkably large, a most abundant bearer, and of superior flavor. Many of the larger berried sorts, as the Methven Castle, have been hollow and comparatively tasteless, though of uncommon size.—This variety, however, appear to us to unite all that can be desired, to constitute a truly fine and delicious strawberry.

A. J. D.

SILK.—Incredulity as to the possibility of raising silk in this country, must, we should think, give way, if facts have any force. It has long been contended by gentlemen who have investigated the matter, that silk might be as easily raised here, and of as good quality, as any where in Europe.—Every experiment, judiciously conducted, has proved the truth of this conviction. We have now almost before our eyes while we write, another demonstration of the practicability of the silk culture in our climate. Dr Deane, of this village, has in the course of rearing, about 40,000 silk worms.—This we believe is the first attempt in this town. Some of his brood have spun their cocoons, a part of which have been reeled and made into very beautiful raw silk. The reeling was performed on a common reel, by a young gentleman, as a temporary amusement. We advise all who are curious in the matters, to call at the doctor's. They will probably see specimens of the business from half to full grown worms; feeding and winding cocoons, together with cocoons ready made, and the raw silk procured from those that have been reeled.

There can be no doubt that the silk business is a profitable one when properly managed. In the first place it is entitled to a bounty of 10 cents a pound on cocoons and a dollar a pound for reeled or raw silk, which is about equivalent to two dollars a pound, where one person raises and reels the cocoons—and this will just about pay the expense attending it. The market price is about five dollars a pound, which will be mostly clear profit.—What better business than this can a man find?—*Greenfield Mercury.*

ing, a worthless intruder that occupies the ground exclusively where it spreads, and that is rapidly, when it is once allowed a foothold. See that this weed is effectually demolished wherever it appears. Look on your spring sown grain, and if it is full of yellow blossoms, you will probably find that charlock is in your fields, and if it is not pulled promptly and completely, you may find business for years in attempting vainly its extirpation. The crow-foot of your meadows, or the daisy of the pastures, must be looked to, else lean cattle may be expected when fat beasts should be looked for. In short, allow nothing to be in your fields that usurps the place of more valuable plants, lessens the amount of your crops, or renders your fields a place in which pests are multiplied to reduce your own profits or vex the souls of your neighbors.—*Genesee Farmer.*

GRAIN PLANTS.—The growth of the wheat, both winter and spring wheat, barley and oat plant, this year, is on the most magnificent scale, approaching to the luxuriance of the tropics. Wheat from six to seven feet in height, not a few stalks only, but whole fields; oats which in size already resemble the cane brakes of the south, and are still towering upwards; barley on the same scale of rapid growth; in short scarcely a cultivated plant, with the exception of corn, (and this is now coming on finely) that does not exhibit the same aspiring character. There is now, (July 22,) every prospect that the barns and the granaries of the husbandman will be filled to overflowing. The wheat crop as far north as Pennsylvania has been secured, and in good condition; and from every account is better than a medium one. Wheat in Michigan, and some parts of Indiana, has suffered much from insects; in some districts of these States the crop will be almost a total failure. This is particularly to be regretted, as the financial condition of the West required the aid of good crops to restore prosperity, and a healthy sound state of things in that respect.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Cultivator.

EXTIRPATION OF GARLIC.

Montcalm, Va., June 21st, 1839.

J. BUEL, Esq.—Sir—The extirpation of wild garlic has been regarded rather as an object to be desired by the agriculturist, than one to be successfully accomplished. An experiment, made by myself, not with that view, however, will at least point out one mode by which this unpleasant plant may be destroyed. In one-third of a field of about

eating the garlic. In the spring, I sowed the field in oats and clover. The oats were good; the clover was destroyed by the burning drought of last summer; thus leaving the field entirely naked. I then determined, (last fall,) although the fourth crop in succession, to sow it in wheat, which I did, and this spring in clover and timothy, a full quantity of each. Now, sir, I have in the last fortnight, repeatedly and carefully searched for the garlic, and found two stalks only, where thousands stood before. The garlic is now in full bearing, and may be easily detected.

It is manifest that this method of destroying this pest will not generally answer. But the idea may be improved on. If a farmer have but one field of corn, and garlic prevails in it, he may gather nearly the whole of it, and instead of seeding it, as is the usual practice, let him turn in all his hogs that are to be kept over to the next year, and they will soon get hold of the roots, &c. He will then put in a spring crop with grass seed. So well satisfied am I with the result in this case, that I shall pursue the same plan in respect to two other fields in which there is a good deal of garlic. It will occur to you, that the ground being light and mellow, from the recent cultivation of the corn crops, the hogs have no difficulty in finding the bulbs, which they will not attempt in a field well set in grass or stiffened with a sod, although abounding in garlic, and this for two reasons; they have a plenty to eat, and with less labor.

Yours, &c.

JAS. McILHANY.

Early rising is conducive alike to health, to pleasure, and to profit—we mean to the farmer.—To health, because it gives exercise when the atmosphere is most cool, pure and bracing. To pleasure, because nature is then in her most lovely garb, and the birds most full of song. To profit, because the two morning hours effect more in labor and avert more mischief than four hours at midday. Early rising and exercise in the open air, are the best stimuli for our meals, the best anodyne for sound sleep, the best salve for care, and the best evidence of thrift. "Come boys," is the best reveille upon the farm. The farmer who rises late is generally behind his work; while he who rises early keeps before it.—*Cultivator.*

Comparative value of large and small turnips.—We have frequently alluded to the fact, that the ruta бага is the only cultivated root that increases in nutritious properties as it increases in size.—Sinclair found, on an analysis, that a root of the common turnip, measuring seven inches in diameter,

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1839.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
PREMIUMS.

The list of premiums offered by the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, have been given to the public in the columns of the N. E. Farmer, and circulated on a separate sheet through the State. We hope they will excite the attention which they justly demand, and lead to an animated competition. They are drawn up with good judgment; the subjects of premium are well selected; and the conditions in every respect liberal to an extreme. Our only regret is that their appearance was unavoidably delayed to so late a period in the season. In this account they may not be seen by some who would otherwise have been competitors; and others may not have cultivated crops which they would have cultivated or in the manner they would have done, had they known what would have been the subjects of premium. In respect to most matters the notice is sufficiently early to do all that is required to be done.

It will be seen that the Massachusetts Society have placed a portion of their premiums amounting to nearly four hundred dollars, at the disposition, in conjunction with a committee of their own body, of the Worcester and Berkshire Agricultural Societies; and to be bestowed upon articles or subjects suggested by the Trustees of these societies, and at their respective cattle shows. These premiums are open to competitors from any part of the Commonwealth, who will conform to the regulations of the local societies. This is an excellent arrangement. It ought to conciliate the favor of the farmers of the Commonwealth towards the State Society, whose proceedings from its foundation have been exceedingly liberal and meritorious; and in a degree it is a good substitute for the Show at Boston, which the Society has judged it best to intermit now for three or four years.

It will be seen in the next place, that the very liberal premiums offered for dairy produce, amounting in four premiums to two hundred and sixty dollars, are open to competition from any State in the Union; and the large premiums of one hundred dollars for a perfect remedy against the locust borer, and the premium of fifty dollars for a remedy against the apple tree borer, and the premium of fifty dollars for the best treatise on the cultivation of the mulberry, and of thirty dollars for the best subsoil plough, and of twenty dollars for the invention of any valuable agricultural machine, are open to any and to all persons. This evinces great liberality; and will, we hope, attract the attention of the ingenious, skilful, and practical throughout the country. We hope that agricultural papers at least throughout New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, will publish these general and unrestricted premiums and invite competitors from among their own subscribers in their own neighborhoods.

It is to the highest honor of Massachusetts that she has made from an early period, the most liberal provision for the encouragement of agriculture; and it is believed that, with the exception of the Society for promoting agriculture and domestic industry in Rhode Island, that there is not another State nor another Society in any State, bestows a single dollar in any direct form for the encouragement of agriculture. We must except the bounty offered on silk in Connecticut, and on wheat and corn in Maine, which are sufficiently liberal, but are hardly to be regarded as the result of a reflecting and settled determination to encourage agriculture in the State and to lead to scientific and exact experiment with a view to the advancement of this great art. New York some years since appointed a board of agriculture and made a very liberal appropriation for the promotion of agriculture, which resulted in the publication of several volumes of valuable agricultural papers, which were distributed through the State. They have made like-wise two or three attempts at getting up Cattle Shows, and ploughing matches, but these were of no premium offered, and they became nearly abortive. The Legislature of New York of late years, notwithstanding she has been repeatedly urged by some of her most enlightened and able citizens, has refused to do any thing, though her resources are most abundant, and agriculture must constitute her great interest.

The highest duty of every enlightened government is to encourage agricultural industry. Without agricul-

ture, commerce, manufactures, and every important interest in the community must languish. The products of agricultural industry constitute substantial wealth. In proportion as the products of the earth are multiplied the comforts of the great mass of the community are increased. It is infinitely better for a man, for his health, comfort, and morals to be compelled to resort to a good farm for his subsistence than to a mine of gold—to produce bread and potatoes by his labor, than to heap up the precious metals at his pleasure.

A hard soil, which demands much labor, a climate which calls for the constant exercise of prudence and care, and a condition of things which makes activity and industry indispensable habits of life, are far more favorable to morals, to physical health and to mental vigour and improvement, than a soil which yields spontaneously all that human subsistence requires, and a climate and condition which render all foresight and providence useless. All that seems requisite is that the climate with ordinary and reasonable precautions should be favorable to health and activity; that the soil should yield an ample compensation to well directed labor, and especially that the political arrangements of society should be such as to leave to labor the quiet and perfect enjoyment of the fruits of honest industry.

In all these respects Massachusetts presents advantages which should attach to her most strongly the affections of her children. Notwithstanding all that has been said against her climate, the standard of health among her people is as high as in any portion of the world. Her soil, though in many parts hard and forbidding, makes every where ample returns to those who faithfully perform their duty towards it. Every step we take in the progress of our examination, more and more satisfied are we of this. We know thousands of acres of land in Massachusetts, which produce two, three, and even more tons of hay to the acre. We know many an acre of land which has been redeemed at an expense of one, two and even three hundred dollars per acre, which even at the last sum, pays an interest of twelve per centum per annum clear of all expenses, and may be kept in this productive state at an expense of the crops of one year in six. We know thousands of acres of land in the State, which might be redeemed and rendered productive at an expense of thirty or fifty dollars per acre, the whole expense of whose improvement would be paid by the first or the two first years' crops, which would prove as productive as any lands in the country. Why then should we complain? ah! there is the labor—there is the labor! This is always the complaint of indolence and self-indulgence—of physical and mental imbecility. But we shall never accomplish any thing truly great, useful and valuable, until we come to the deep conviction that that which costs nothing is, generally speaking, worth nothing; that persevering labor will surmount all difficulties and that that human power can do; that in the present condition of human nature, it is a blessing and not a curse that man is doomed to get his living by the sweat of his brow; and that when all its influences are considered, labor is the necessary foundation and source of all that is truly good in the character and condition of man. H. C.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY!

When will man be satisfied! The papers and letters from the West represent the crops of wheat as abundant as they have ever been known to be. The farmers are beginning to complain that they cannot sell their wheat but at a much reduced price. They seem to be in hopes that their corn, which promises as well as their wheat, may be cut off by the drought that is now coming on, and this may render their wheat the more saleable. Unfortunate men! How often does it seem to be necessary in the dispensations of the Divine Providence, that man's ungrateful complaints should be cured by what the poet calls the "wholesome draughts of unaffected pain."

MONOPOLY.

It would seem from various accounts that the price of flour for a few years past, has been kept up by speculators in western New York and other places, who having the most abundant facilities in the control of large banking establishments, have bought up all the wheat which they could reach by their agents, distributed over the country, and then have fixed the prices at their pleasure. This is one of the beautiful and beneficial operations of an excessive bank capital. The abundance of the crops and various other circumstances have made such changes in the price of flour, that many of these

foresters are laid flat upon their backs. There may yet be blameable as the government, which creates and permits the abuse of such facilities to the enriching of a few favored ones at the expense of the many, who cannot get into the sunshine. But Providence suffers no evil to come unmitigated; and renders sometimes the most severe evils productive of good. The high prices of flour for a few years past has greatly stimulated the cultivation of wheat; and abundance now floods the land. H. C.

WOMEN MILKING.

Thirty years ago it would have been almost as difficult to find a man milking as to find a woman mowing, except in cases of very large dairies. In this respect matters were greatly changed; and any hope, for aught we see, of getting back to the old practice, would be vain. Half of the young girls now-a-days hardly know, at least they would pretend that it would be immodest and not at all lady-like to be presumed to know, whether the milk comes from the udder or the horns. "The rosy milk-maid," the title of a song which we remember to have often heard when a boy, is an animal not known in modern natural history; and as to a young lady with thick shoes, a chequered apron, her sleeves turned up, and a handkerchief tied over her head, though the apron should be as clean and the handkerchief as white as snow, and never so pretty a pair of black eyes and ruddy cheeks peeping out from under it, it would be an idea too shocking for one of your modern exquisite even to dream of; and if presented to her abruptly, while looking in the glass in her *moulin de laines*, with her satin shoes, her gilt hair comb, her paste earrings and her insect waist, as she crooked as the limb of a scrub oak, she would probably not recover from the fright for a week.

We say we have no hope of recovering the good old habits of former days. Revolutions never go back. Yet in this respect we have lost a great deal. Men are seldom neat enough in their habits to be trusted with milking. They have not the patience to wash their hands or to wash the udder before milking. They are not gentle, and often abuse the animal by their kicks and thumps. They are in a hurry in the morning to get through a business which they dislike; and they come home tired at night; the cows are necessarily milked at an unreasonable hour; and the business is very often very badly performed. Women, on the other hand, are more patient, more gentle, more faithful, more neat; and we were about to say—they ought to do the milking.—The morning air would be bracing to their muscles, (if the modern girls have any muscles, for there begins to be a reasonable doubt in this matter); and the odor of the cow has been long known to be, and is often recommended by physicians as medicinal. But we will not say what we were disposed to say, because it would be useless. It is utterly vain to attempt a contest with fashion; for according to Franklin's proverb, "he that spits against the wind spits in his own face." We must however, be just; and in riding through Dedham last week at the close of the day, it was quite refreshing to see in at least four cow yards, woman in her appropriate sphere; and by her pleasant looks and her gentle conduct as she sat at the side of the bountiful cow, evincing her gratitude to Providence for this richest of all the benefactors which Heaven has given to man in the form of a quadruped. H. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 3d, 1839.

Black Hamburg and Zinfandel Grapes, from Mr Otis Johnson, of Lynn; large bunches and finely colored.

Appricots, from Mr C. H. Jones, No 14 Friend street, Boston—fine specimens.

Apricots, from Mr Rundle, Boston—a fine specimen. Gooseberries, from Mr John Candler, Marblehead.—Roaring Lion and others, handsome.

Old Juncating Pear, from Mr J. L. F. Warron, Brighton.

Red and white Currants—fine specimens, from Mr Aaron D. Weld, Roxbury.

Early Apples, from Mr E. M. Richards, Dedham, viz.; Early Harvest, Curtis' Early Striped, William's Favorite, Sopsavine, Red Juncating and Red Astracran—a fair specimen for early fruits.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, August 10, 1839.

The Hon. John Welles exhibited fine specimens of the Peach Apricot, from a tree imported from France, Mr W. kindly offers to furnish buds of the same at his house in Summer street, on Saturday next.

Otis Johnson, Esq., of Lynn, exhibited fine specimens of Black Lumburgh and White Muscat Grapes—the latter of superior quality.

Messrs Mason, (Charleston vineyard,) exhibited the following variety of Raspberries: Mason Seedling, Red and White Antwerp and Barnet—the specimen of the Seedling was pronounced very superior.

E. M. Richards, Esq., of Dedham, exhibited specimens of the following kinds of Apples: Early Bough, Early Harvest, Red Astracan, Red Junctine, Curtis' Early Striped, Sops of Wine, William's Favorite, Sugar-loaf Pippin, Summer Rose, (from a scion of 1838,) Banoni, and the Calville d'Ete; the above specimens by their variety, made a very fine display, and were indeed fine for early fruit, particularly the four or five first named.

For the Committee,
JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Vegetables.—James L. L. F. Warren exhibited a new variety of Boiling Corn, called *Tit Bit*—very early and of superior quality.

For the Committee,
SAMUEL POND.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

THE Committee of Arrangements will meet at the Rooms of the Society, 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday next, 17th inst. at 12, M. A punctual attendance is requested. Per order,

S. WALKER, Chairman.

NOTICE.

Our subscribers in Hartford, Conn., and vicinity, will please observe that we have appointed Dr E. W. BULL, Agent for the N. E. Farmer. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
August 7.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, August 12, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 210 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 1500 Sheep, and 200 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were fully sustained and on some qualities rather higher prices were obtained. We quote First quality, \$8 50 a \$9 75. Second quality, \$7 75 a \$8 25. Third quality, \$7 00 a \$7 50.

Cows and Calves.—A large number were sold. We notice \$28, \$35, \$42, \$45 \$55, and \$60.

Sheep.—Sales quick. Lots were taken for \$2 25, \$2 50 \$2 75, \$3 00, and \$3 50.

Swine.—“Dull.” A lot of old hogs, mostly barrows, were sold for 6c. A lot of fleshy shoats to kill at 7. No lots were sold to peddle. A few shoats were retailed from 7 to 9.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending August 11.

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious fruit are respectfully informed that the subscriber has succeeded, after a number of years experimenting upon the *Strawberry*, not only in obtaining *new varieties*, but in ascertaining the best method of cultivation.

Specimens of the fruits grown in his Garden have been exhibited at the *Massachusetts Horticultural Society Rooms* the *four past years*, and are also too well known in *Faneuil Hall* to need a particular notice here.

He has for sale at his *Garden in Brighton, Mass.*, the following *eight varieties of Plants*. They are of superior stock and quality, all warranted to be truly named and free from the *mixtures* often found in those offered for sale promiscuously.

Those who are in want of *Strawberry Plants*, are respectfully invited to visit him in *interest*, to call at the *Garden* and see the *manner of cultivation*. The method of cultivation, and any information desired will be cheerfully given.

The subscriber would state that from many years *personal experience*, he is satisfied that plantations of these vines made the last of July or early in August, by careful and constant attention will produce nearly or quite as much fruit the season following as those plantations made in the Spring will produce the second year.

Warren's Seedling Mixture.—A new and valuable kind. A free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring four and a half inches have been exhibited the present season.

Milken Castle.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored, and juicy. Specimens of this kind have been exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms for two years past, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet.—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Early Virginia.—This is considered the earliest fruit—a free bearer, hardy, and very early; decidedly a *fine kind for market.*

Royal Scarlet.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy.

Haitibus.—Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood.—Fruit well known.

Monthly.—Fruit is gathered from the vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the *Garden*, or directed to the subscriber, *Brighton, Mass.*, or left at Messrs J. Breck & Co's Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, will be carefully and promptly attended to, and all *Plants* will be carefully packed and forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Mass. July 17. is&w

New York Urat and Poudrette Company.

Not incorporated but carried on by individual enterprise.

The manures are *not divided* among the Stockholders, as are those belonging to another establishment, but *sold*, to applicants, *for cash on delivery*. Orders are supplied in the *order of time in which they are received*. Urat 50 cents and Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, with contingent charges for bags or barrels, &c.

The company are daily preparing for use, during the warm, dry weather, the materials collected during the past winter, and will have several thousand bushels ready before the first of October next. The material is disinfected and rendered free from offensive smell, by a compound, every part of which is in itself a good manure.

The experience of the past and present years, 1838 and 1839, on Long Island, has satisfied many of the farmers that these manures have the *quickest* operation upon vegetable matter, producing *greater abundance*, and the *cheapest* of any manure they have ever tried.

Annotated instructions for their use, the result of practical experience, will be furnished on application. The effect of *Poudrette* upon *Grape Vines* and *Morus Mutilcaulis* is beyond all comparison.

This company are erecting large and extensive works in the vicinity of the city of New York to prepare the manures, and farmers and gardeners may confidently rely on a supply.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

		FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		6 50	6 75
" " " " " "		5 00	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" " " " " "		2 00	3 00
BEEF, m ^o s.,	barrel	14 50	15 50
No. 1,		12 50	13 00
prime,			
BREWSW, white,	"	25	31
" " " " " "		10	12
CHEESE, new milk,	"	35	35
BONE MANURE,	bushel		4)
" " " " " "			
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	bound	37	46
" " " " " "		9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	3 62	3 75
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal		
" " " " " "		1 50	2 00
Haddock, new,	barrel	12	50
Mackerel, No. 1,	"	6 00	6 75
" " " " " "		5 00	6 25
" " " " " "		21 00	22 00
" " " " " "		6 62	5 75
" " " " " "		6 25	6 37
" " " " " "		6 00	6 12
" " " " " "		6 06	
" " " " " "			
" " " " " "		4 25	4 50
MEAL, Indian, in blis,	"	90	92
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	80	82
" " " " " "		85	90
" " " " " "		90	92
" " " " " "		45	50
" " " " " "		40	45
" " " " " "		16 00	18 00
" " " " " "		12 50	13 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	bound	16	14
" " " " " "		12	12
" " " " " "		11	11
" " " " " "		25	27
" " " " " "		26	28
" " " " " "		24	25
" " " " " "		22	24
" " " " " "		22	23
" " " " " "		21	23
" " " " " "		80	85
LIME, best sort,	cask		
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon	1 18	1 20
" " " " " "		50	60
" " " " " "		55	60
" " " " " "		2 75	2 87
PLASTER PAIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	20 00	23 00
" " " " " "		15 00	16 00
" " " " " "		12 00	
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 37	3 00
" " " " " "		90	1 00
" " " " " "		1 50	
" " " " " "		2 62	3 00
" " " " " "		1 25	1 50
" " " " " "		17	20
" " " " " "		6	7
" " " " " "		5	6
" " " " " "		12	13
TALLOW, tried,	pr M.	3 00	3 50
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	"	60	65
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	bound	53	55
" " " " " "		53	55
" " " " " "		50	55
" " " " " "		45	50

CULTURE OF THE MIND.

Mind makes the man—
Want of it the fellow.

This motto, somewhat altered from Pope, has a peculiar bearing upon the agriculturist. The farmer possesses all the privileges, and most of the advantages, of other classes of the community; and if he will improve his mind, his influence will be as potent, and his example as salutary, as the influence and example of any other profession. The richest natural soil will produce neither bread nor meat without culture. The highest natural natural gifts of intellect will not profit the possessor, unless, like the rich soil, they are cultivated with assiduity and care. Good culture not only improves the mind, and fits it for high mental gratification and enjoyment, but it lightens the toils, and greatly increases the profits of labor. Franklin owed his fame, his fortune, and his usefulness, to his early habits of study, of industry, and of virtue. Without these early habits, he probably would have risen to neither fame nor fortune. Some minds, like some soils, are naturally richer than others; yet even apparently sterile minds, like infertile soils, may, by good culture, be made to yield great returns. Let the young farmer, then, aspire to the highest honors of the nation, by endeavoring to improve his intellectual faculties; and if he does not attain the goal of his wishes, he may be sure of greatly improving his condition and of benefiting others, provided always, that he is industrious and honest. However menial and servile agricultural labor may have been considered among the privileged classes of Europe; and however degrading it may yet be held by the would-be aristocracy of America, it has commanded the highest respects of good men in every age, and constituted in our country, the favorite study and employment of a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, and a Jackson; of an Humprey, a Livingston, a Shelby, an Armstrong, a Lowell, a Lincoln, and a great many others, whose names will stand out in bold relief upon the future annals of our country. Let, then, no young aspirant for fame and usefulness, shun rural employment, because it does not feed his hopes of distinction, and let no one, engaged in this employment forego the opportunity, which his condition presents, of cultivating his mind, as the surest means of sinking the fellow, and rising to the dignity of the man.

THE ADVANTAGES OF OFFICE.—The following letter might have been written by a young man in Arkansas to his mother in New Hampshire, and might not—we do not endorse it. It seems that the young Yankee had lately received the appointment of post-master in that State, and that he presumes a good deal upon the strength of it.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

WILDCATSVILLE, RATTLESNAKE Co. Ark.
Dear Marm:—You laint the least idea in the world how I'm a gitting along out here in this Rackansack country. They've lately appinted me post-master in this town, and I'm expectin to get the office of justice of the peace afore long. I've had three cases left out to me already. One on 'em was where a feller had gouged out another chap's left eye, and neither on 'em was sartin shure whether he was at the top or bottom when

the thing was done. I knew all about it just as easy, 'cause I was watchin all the time—so I decided the case accordin.

This is a great country! Why, marm, the corn here grows as high as witch hazels, or cherry trees, and the cottin and other fruit beats all calculation.

I'm makin' my eternal fortin here just as fast as I can. I can do any thing a little smarter than any of 'em, 'ceptin playing cards, but I du think they rather go ahead of me at playin lu and poker. 'cause they almost always win my money.

You know them shirts you said you'd made for me and didn't know how to ferrid on; you can send 'em by mail now, as I don't have any postage to pay in consequence of the virtue of my office. If the watermelons are ripe I wish you would send on tu or three; also, them tu pair of mankeen trouses I hadn't room for in my trunk wien I started. You'll find a button off on one pair unless you've sow'd it on since I left, and while you are about it you might as well let out that gather in the bottom of 'em—I expect I've grow'd a little since I left hum. Send 'em all by mail—they wont cost me the first red cent.

I've now been here nearly nine months and my health has been first rate nearly all the time. The only sickness I've had worth a mentionin has been the billious fever twic't, the congestive fever onc't, the fever and ager occasionally, and the dumb ager all the time.

Marm, I wish you give my luv to Eunice Homes, and ask her if she recollects that time we went to Hepsy Stearn's quiltin? I wish Eunice was out here now. If you see Zack Stearns tell him he may keep that knife I cum away and forgot, as one blade was broke out and it aint of no great account.

I feel as tho' I had a shake a comin on so I must stop writin. Dont forget the shirts and trouses.

Your luv in,

EBEN PETTINGILL.

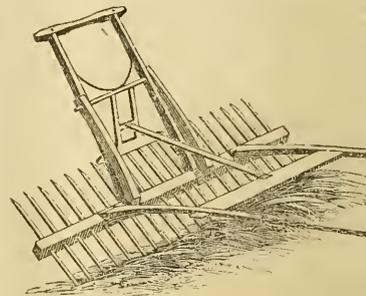
N. B. Apples is quite scarce out here. I would ask you to send on a barrel by post, only I'm afraid they'll lumber by the mail. You can send a peck any how.

SPEAK ILL OF NO ONE WITHOUT A JUST CAUSE.

There are many people in the world who are in the habit of speaking lightly or contemptuously of their neighbors, and some who do not scruple to treat those who are absent with the greatest disrespect, by showing up their faults to those who are present, without ever alluding to any good qualities they possess. There is nothing so detestable as this habit of backbiting in society; it often produces the greatest bitterness of feelings between those who ought to live in peace and good fellowship towards each other, and it never does any good. It generally arises from a selfish feeling, but sometimes from thoughtlessness; in either case it is injurious to society, and ought to be condemned by every well meaning and sensible person. Selfish persons have generally such an over-appreciation of themselves, and the situation they hold in society, that they are apt to speak of others with contempt, and are never so happy as when they discover the least fault, (however trivial it may be), in some of their neighbors or acquaintances. Instead of which, it would be well for them to examine their own conduct, to see whether they were without fault, and ask themselves whether they would like any fault or foible they

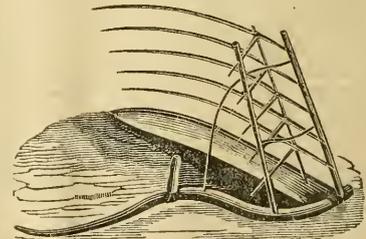
might be guilty of to be made the subject of conversation amongst their neighbors. It would be better if they were to consider the noble destiny which all mankind partake off in common with themselves, both as respects the great moral ends of this life, and the more sublime prospects of the future, if they would remember the great fellowship of our common humanity—the social end—which (as parts of a great community) we are all working to attain, and which awaits us at the close of our brief existence. Let them reflect on these things, and not offend their Creator by injuring their fellow creatures—rather let them judge others with tenderness, as they would wish to be judged, putting aside the weeds that cover the surface of the characters of their neighbors, to ascertain the depth and sweetness of the clear water beneath it.—*New York Sun.*

REVOLVING HOSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the Rake. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 & 52 North Market Street. July 10.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21, 1839.

[NO. 7.

N. E. FARMER.

NOTICES OF FARMS—MINUTES BY THE WAY, &c.

Having had occasion to make excursions in the country for some weeks past in various directions, and having invitations to visit many flourishing farms in the neighborhood of Boston, we shall endeavor to present to our readers from week to week the various improvements which have already fallen under our notice in the different places we have visited, or may have occasion to visit for a month or two to come, hoping that we may be enabled thereby to stimulate and encourage others, who have improvements begun or contemplated. We have seen the products of the farm increased ten-fold, by pursuing a well digested system of husbandry for a few years only, which, if generally adopted, would add millions to the annual income of the agricultural productions of our Commonwealth.

Visit to the Farm of Elias Phinney, Esq., Lexington, Mass.

We have in the farm of this gentleman substantial proof of the efficacy of "book farming." He assured us that his interest in agriculture was first awakened by reading the N. E. Farmer. Having received a classical education, he has to be sure, the advantage of our farmers in general, for whom so little has been done by education,—we were prepared, therefore, in viewing his premises, to witness something a little extra, from what may be seen on well cultivated farms in general: but we found that our expectations had not been raised sufficiently high: we were in fact delighted and astonished to be made acquainted with the wonderful improvements which have been effected on this place since he began to cultivate it fourteen or fifteen years since. It was then a poor worn out farm, covered with rocks, whortleberry bushes, and scrub oaks; while the lowlands were inaccessible quagmires and alder swamps of the most unpromising description—the whole farm, consisting of 160 acres, not affording more than 8 or 10 tons of hay, and all other crops in the same proportion,—the fences out of repair; the fruit of an inferior quality, fit only for cider; and every thing upon the place at sixes and sevens, as the saying is. It does not seem hardly possible that so much could

be done, and bringing them into fertile fields.

4th. In his orchard of apple trees, which for beauty, thrift, and produce can hardly be excelled.

5th. In his choice collection of fruits of every desirable variety.

6th. In his improved breed of swine.

7th. His barns and accommodations for cattle, swine, poultry, &c.

To which may be added many other improvements of minor importance, but which add to the interest, beauty, and profit of the place.

The idea of planting upon the green sward without disturbing the sod, has been ridiculed by a writer in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 17, page 317—as being impracticable especially in the potato crop.—We saw an example of this operation, and one too of a most perfect kind, which we should suppose sufficient to convince the most sceptical. It was in a lot of three acres of potatoes. On the 20th of June there was a heavy crop of grass upon the ground, in addition to which twenty loads of compost to the acre was spread on, and at that time turned over; after ploughing, it was rolled with a heavy roller, (an implement by the way which should be in the possession of every one who calls himself a farmer.) The potatoes were planted in drills—had been hoed but once; yet hardly a weed was to be seen, nor a spear of grass daring to show itself, and sufficient earth, about the plants, with every prospect of an abundant harvest. In the spring this ground will be in fine order to lay down again to grass, and that too without disturbing the sod; or if advisable, planted with corn or any other crop.

Allowing the vegetable matter turned in equal to 20 loads of compost per acre, we have with that spread what is equivalent to 40 loads per acre. No wonder then that by following this process continually, he should be able to cut from 2-12 to 31-2 tons of hay per acre, which he actually does from his grass lands. He has another idea which we think important for a good crop of grass; that is, to sow an abundance of seed. His rule is 20 lbs. of clover seed per acre, together with a liberal allowance of herds grass and red top to boot. This would astonish most of our farmers, who can afford only from 4 to 10 lbs. per acre.

We saw a field of six acres of corn, from which

the institutions and hills of New England, make an effort and bring them into subjection: it will prove an antidote to the western fever, or we are much mistaken.

We noticed a fine field of wheat of 8 acres, which the laborers were gathering into the granary. It appeared well filled out: the produce estimated at 20 bushels per acre: it was of the variety called the Black Sea, which we find succeeds best in the vicinity of Boston and most generally cultivated. We were informed that about 30 acres were under the plough the present season. Besides Indian corn, potatoes and English grain, Mr Phinney cultivates the root crop extensively. His ruta bagas, mangel wurtzels, sugar beets and carrots looked very promising, and will afford an abundance of food for his numerous family of swine, and other stock.

In draining his low lands, Mr Phinney first cuts off all springs from the surrounding hills by a deep cut at the margin or outer edge of the piece, which is converted into a blind ditch: from this most important cut, the drains are made to the centre ditch. Where there is an abundance of stones as in this case, all the drains may be filled and covered over, so that the operations of the plough, &c., may not be impeded. We were shown one piece over which it was dangerous for his cattle to pass, and in which they sometimes got mired, before he commenced the draining process; here his first essay on draining had been made, in which, through inexperience, he cut only the centre and cross drains, but with all he did, it would produce nothing but skunk's cabbage, hellebore, brakes, &c., and it seemed that all his labor had been lost, until he learned the importance of the ditch around the margin, which produced the desired effect, and now it ranks among his most productive grass lots, and a loaded team may be driven without difficulty over it.

We were pleased with his system of digging peat, of which he has an ample supply. Where peat is generally dug, the grounds are left in the roughest state, and present an unpleasant and unsightly appearance, and remain an unproductive waste: but it is his rule to have the top spit, a depth of ten inches or a foot, (the portion unfit for the fire,) thrown over and leveled as the work of digging proceeds: in this way it soon becomes

be a ton of them. All the other walls are double, from 5 to 10 feet thick and 5 to 6 feet high, and must have consumed an enormous quantity of stone. We noticed grapes upon many other portions of wall.

(To be continued.)

For the N. E. Farmer.

BET SUGAR MANUFACTURE.

Boston, Aug. 8, 1839.

MR EDITOR: Permit me to offer through the medium of your excellent paper, a few remarks on a subject that seems at present to engross the attention of farmers, and must at no distant day affect materially their interest—I refer to the manufacturing of sugar from beets. I am aware I cannot suggest any thing new, for much has been said already to impress the importance of raising the beet and demonstrate the practicability of its conversion into sugar. There seem to be a few facts connected with it on which all agree, viz.: first, that beets do not all contain the same quantity of saccharine matter in a given weight, owing to the quality of the soil on which they are raised, the kind of manure used, and the mode of applying it: therefore in accordance with these principles, when the extraction of sugar is contemplated, farmers should not endeavor to raise very large beets,—they should not use very rotten manure, and whatever manure is applied should be given to the crop preceding that of beets. I believe a compost of peat or muck and lime, or ashes is among the best of manures for that crop. Second, that beets rank among the first vegetables as food for cattle. Third, that it is a most sure and abundant crop. Fourth, that the cultivation of beets tends greatly to ameliorate the soil. Fifth, that even when sugar has been made from them, they afford a vast quantity of good fodder as well as manure, (accounted the best for that crop.) With all these advantages to recommend the sugar beet, it is gratifying to see that farmers have begun somewhat extensively the cultivation of it, without perhaps any regard to the making of sugar; but as it can be made (in my humble opinion) more profitably on a farm than elsewhere, and as it is emphatically a farming produce, it is on this topic that I would call attention.

Where a small quantity of sugar is wanted, the cost of perfected apparatus seems to preclude the possibility of making it. But small farmers should not give it up;—they may use their cider mill or grater to grind the beets—their cider press to extract the juice, and if they have not a sufficient number of tubs or pans to receive it, casks or barrels sawed in two will be found as convenient. Perhaps they will need a kettle larger than they possess, but if it cost a few dollars they may use it for other purposes after the sugar is made, and their cattle will fare none the worse for having cooked food. They can every day work up just the quantity required to feed their stock, so as to have no loss, and if by these simple means they do not extract all the sugar, it is not lost, for it will go to their cows.

Where a large quantity of sugar is expected, I shall suppose of course, that the farmer who undertakes it is wealthy; therefore if he is already provided with a steam apparatus for steaming the food of his cattle, let him apply it to sugar pans or kettles of proper size, dispose every thing so as to save time have efficient graters and press, dispose of the pulp, as fast as made, except if it is pressed with a hydraulic press, for then he can keep it considerable

time by excluding the air from it, or he can dry it, for the time is not distant when it will sell at \$30 a ton for paper making. Farmers seldom will devote to it more than the winter months; but those who wish to manufacture in the spring or summer, can do it by connecting the dry and fresh process. I mean that while they are manufacturing from fresh beets, they should slice and dry all they can. Most any kiln will answer. With proper care, that method of drying the beet will afford to farmers in general a profitable way to dispose of their beets when manufactories will be in operation about the country. Dried beets can be sent in packages like dried apples. If cattle at first refuse to eat the puff, the addition of a small quantity of meal and molasses (beet) or molasses alone will make it relishing, thus giving a way to turn molasses to better advantage than by distilling. I should here state my reason for preferring to operate on green beets instead of dried ones: it is because the mode is easier, cheaper and quicker—it produces about as much, every thing considered, and sugar of a fair quality is regularly obtained without being subject to mishaps that oftentimes affect dried beets. The pulp is preferred by cattle. These assertions I am aware come in direct contradiction of the theory so earnestly advocated by well informed and well disposed people, but as yet nobody in this country, even the most sanguine, whether for public or private interest, has proved, practically, the superiority of any recent improvement. All the new methods seem to have obtained favor from their apparent facility and great return in sugar, and no doubt the patriotic efforts of many a philanthropist instead of advancing the cause as intended, in endeavoring to secure to farmers the best of European inventions, have only occasioned the neglect of well known processes by which hundreds of factories have thrived to this day.

I do not wish it to be understood that I am opposed to improvements—far from it. I think every body who makes any sugar should, as far as practicable, give a fair trial to all those valuable discoveries, no matter how extravagant. Most invariably those experiments will lead a close observer to something applicable to his own interest. But first, I do not think it right for us to remain passive admirers of the success of our transatlantic friends, without trying to share their profits, in the hope that new inventions giving double profits are actually made or in progress. Second, I am supported in what I advance by a conviction founded on some experience, that good sugar can be easily and regularly obtained from fresh beets when proper manipulations are used, and that by the dried process, the solution of saccharine matter from the beet is far from being obtained except a gum or nucilage that seems to prevent the easy extraction of the sugar, and it requires for either process the use of the same chemical agent. Now farmers should not be frightened by those technical words, which sound, it is true, as if a chemical education could not be dispensed with. But every farmer possessed of a sound head, knows enough already to make sugar. It is a simple, very simple operation—about as chemical as the making of butter or cheese, and as certain in its results, in spite of all that has been said of operations that did not succeed, or of the difficulty of extracting sugar from some particular beets.

I am, with respect, sir,

Your very humble serv't,

M. DUROY.

From the Albany Cultivator.

ON THE APPLICATION OF MANURES.

Fredericksburg, Va., June 18th, 1839.

J. BUEL—Dear Sir:—In your paper for the present month, I have read the following intimation: "A subscriber wishes Mr Garnet's opinion of the best method of applying manures to land"—and presuming that I am the person meant, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to evince my willingness to gratify him. But as no man's mere opinion on such subjects is worth any thing without the facts and reasons upon which it is founded, I shall take it for granted that he desires to hear both, and will therefore state them together.

Whether your subscriber means by the term "manures," all things commonly so called, or only putrescent substances, I have had but one opinion for a long time in regard to their application, and this has been confirmed by all my subsequent experience, each year adding something to the great mass of consentaneous facts. When my attention was first turned to this subject, some thirtyfive or forty years ago, I had adopted, but without examination, the notion then most common amongst us, that it was best to let all putrescent manures be well rotted first, and next, to bury them deep, either by the plough, spade, or hoe. This notion, like the common law, was so old that "the memory of man extended not to the contrary;" but happily for us all, the revolution had broken the entail of opinions as well as of landed estates, and left us at liberty to think and act for ourselves. The natural consequence of this increased freedom was, the introduction of many new practices in the arts, as well as in government; and agriculture came in for some small share of these benefits. Among them was the application of putrescent manures to the surface, and in a much less fermented state than had ever been tried before. But so dreadfully afraid were the first experimenters of the formidable laugh of that once numerous family, "the Goodenoughs," that they made their trials as I were, by stealth; and consequently the results remained for a long time unknown, except to a few who happened to be among the number, and could not long resist the evidence of my senses, although must confess, that at first, it seemed to me a sort of sacrilege, even to doubt, and still more to act, in direct opposition to an opinion which, for aught I know, had descended from Triptolemus himself. By degrees, however, my courage waxed stronger and stronger every year, until I felt myself brave enough to commence the following experiment which several old farmers in whose veracity I perfectly confided, had assured me they had often tried, and always with the same result as that which I am about to report in my own case.

I began penning my cattle late in the spring, and continued it until frost, in pens of the same size moved at regular intervals of time, and containing the same number of cattle during the whole period. These pens were alternately ploughed, and left unploughed, until the following spring, when all were planted in corn, immediately followed by wheat.—The superiority of both crops on all the pens which had remained unploughed for so many months after the cattle had manured them, was just as distinctly marked as if the dividing fences had continued standing: it was too plain to admit even of the slightest doubt. A near neighbor, a young farmer, had made the same experiment on a somewhat different soil, the year before, but with results pre-

cisely the same. Similar trials I myself have made and seen made by others with dry straw, alternately ploughed in as soon as spread, and left on the surface until the next spring. In every case the last method proved best, as far as the following crop would prove it. The same experiment has been made by myself and others of my acquaintance, with manure from the horse stables and winter farm pens, consisting of much unrotted corn of fall: and without a solitary exception, either seen by me, or heard of, the surface application, after the corn was planted, produced most manifestly, the best crop. Upon these numerous, concurrent, and undeniable facts my opinion has been founded, that it is best to apply manures on the surface of land; and "I guess," (as brother Jonathan would say,) that it is not likely to change, unless indeed, I should hear a still greater number, equally well authenticated, on the opposite side; although I must say, that up to the present time, I have not heard a solitary one. True it is, that I have read many ingenious, fine spun arguments in opposition to the opinion which I hold in common with numerous other agriculturists, but no proofs whatever have accompanied them, and therefore I must remain an infidel, until they are sustained and corroborated, by such facts as should always be deemed indispensable to establish any practice whatever, in any of the various branches of husbandry.—To collect these facts is a slow and most tedious process, not very flattering to that pride of opinion which delights in speculative theories of our own elucidation, and sickens at the mere thought of the labor necessary to make, to watch, and to record accurate experiments in agriculture. In no other way, I think, can we account for those differences of opinion as to matters of practice, which are often found among our brethren, where all the facts are on one side. But to refuse to believe in that which we cannot explain, unless in some way that tickles our own vanity, gave rise to the sect of sceptic philosophers, and it is to be feared, will keep up the breed as long as the world stands. Let me not be here misunderstood. Far be it from me to object to theory and speculation, provided the sole object in concocting and maintaining them be to arrive at truth. As this should be the aim of all, I am in favor of the utmost latitude of discussion in the honest pursuit of it. But I do, and will forever protest against that practice which is far too common amongst us, of regarding plausible and apparently scientific conjectures so much more than the actual results of experiments fairly and accurately made, as not unfrequently to indulge our fancies with the former, even in direct opposition to the latter. Take, for example, the two conflicting creeds

ses I have stated, although I have never seen nor heard of their doing it in any. The effects however, which really have taken place, (facts though they undeniably are,) happen to contradict, as plainly as we see the nose on a man's face, certain preconceived fictions, or ingenious theories, if you please to call them so—quoad manures—in the propagation of which much paper and ink has already been consumed, much head-work is still employed; and what is to be done? Shall all this labor, all the ponderous volumes elaborated by it, all the cogitations in support of those theories, which are now taking the rounds in our agricultural papers—shall all be discarded as things serving only to show how much fonder men are of their own speculations, than of facts the occurrence of which brings them no credit for remarkable talents? Or, shall we still cling to these theories, maugre the facts, merely because we have already shed so much ink, and spent so much time in laborious efforts to sustain them? I can answer only for myself by saying, that I will ever abide by facts in preference even to my own opinion, whenever they conflict with each other. But in regard to the subject now under consideration, I believe there is a perfect accordance between them. Your subscriber, however, may possibly think that I have "jumped too speedily to my conclusions;" I will therefore, respectfully offer to him such explanation of the operation of surface spread manures, as has been satisfactory, at least to myself. Should it prove so to him, I shall have gained my object in complying with his request.

[Concluded next week.]

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Aug. 10, 1839.

We were not present at the exhibition to day; but from a memorandum made, and kindly handed to us, by our attentive Corresponding Secretary, Robert Treat Paine, Esq. we are enabled to make the following report.

Two splendid specimens of *Nerium splendens*, from Mr Warren of Brighton.

A beautiful specimen of *Echinocactus Eryiesii*, and a bouquet from the garden of S. Sweetser, Esq. of Cambridgeport.

By Thomas Lee, Esq., of Brookline, Roses, Dahlias, and other flowers,

Col. M. P. Wilder, of Hawthorn Grove, Dorchester, fine specimens of the following Dahlias, viz. Marquis of Lothian, *Striata formosissima*, Sudbury Hero, A. A. Broadwood, and Reliance.

Balsams, Carnations, Picotees and other pretty things, from S. R. Johnson.

Reporters from Messrs J. Hovey and S. Walker

Wilder, Messrs Carter, Warren, Mason, Howe and Walker. Bouquets from Messrs Carter and Walker.

There were two specimens on our tables which we consider as very beautiful, viz. a seedling *Phlox* (alba), by Mr Carter of Cambridge. We hazard our opinion, and our taste, when we say it is the best of all the numerous, and we had almost said the numberless varieties of the *Phlox*. The other a fine specimen of *Dahlia*, var. *Striata formosissima*, by M. P. Wilder, Esq. This carnation striped flower has exceeded our expectations, and has opened to our mental vision a new field; we now look forward with hope that we may yet see this gorgeous flower with a pure white ground striped with scarlet or crimson. From our knowledge of parti-colored flowers, as also from report, we were led to suppose that this variety would sport very much, but the specimens exhibited by Col. Wilder, on the 3d, 10th, and this day, have been very uniform and very beautiful.

Native flowers by Wm Oakes, Esq.—*Liatris scariosa*, *Apios tuberosa*, *Gerardia glauca*, *Rudbeckia laciniata*, *Spirea alba*, var. with rose colored flowers, *Solidago canadensis*, *Eupatorium pubescens*, *Cinna arundinacea*, *Aster acuminatus*, A. *solidaginoides*, A. *conyzoides*, *Solidago flexicaulis*, *Scutellaria lateriflora*, *Apocynum* and *rosæmifolium*, *Actæa alba*, var. fruit with slender pedicels, *Viburnum dentatum* in fruit, *Coxeus alternifolia* in fruit.

Native plants by E. Weston jun. Esq. and F. Parker.—*Scutellaria lateriflora*, *Glycine apios*, *Linum Virginiana*, *Clematis Virginiana*, *Trenauthes alba*, *Solidago lævigata*, *Gerardia maritima*, *Hypocyrus Virginica*, *Liatris scariosa*, *Eupatorium verticillatum*, *Gerardia glauca*, *Hedysarum Canadense* in flower and fruit, *Gerardia pedicularis*, *Monarda allophylla*, *Vernonia novaborecensis*.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, August 17, 1839.

Mr J. Deane, of Mansfield, exhibited three varieties of Apples (not named), very fair for early kinds. Also, very fine looking Peaches grown in open air.

B. V. French, Esq. of Braintree, exhibited Apples: Early Harvest, River Apple, Sopsavine, and Kentish Filbasket—the latter a very choice fruit, and worthy cultivation.

From Otis Johnson, Esq. Lynn, superb specimens of Black Hamburg Grapes, weighing 2 lbs. and upwards.

Messrs Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, exhibited fine clusters *Sweet Water Grapes*.

Aaron D. Williams, Esq. Roxbury, exhibited a basket of "The Williams Apple," pleasant to look upon, and sweeter to the taste! This apple should be cultivated by those who like fine fruit.

BEES.

MR TUCKER—I procured me a hive of bees last spring, and a few days since they swarmed for the first time. It was a large fine swarm, was lived readily in a new hive, and went to work apparently good natured and in earnest. The next day, however, they came out of the hive and went off into the woods. No one saw them until they were fairly under way, and it seemed uncertain whether they came from the new or the old hive, as they were standing close together, and no difference in the numbers or labors of either swarm could be discovered. The activity at the new hive continued till near night, when it suddenly ceased, and at night, the hive was found empty of bees, a few small pieces of comb being left as the result of their labors. Now I should like to know from some of your subscribers who have had experience with the honey bee, whether the bees select their tree in the forest before swarming;—the best method of preparing the hive and living the swarm—and whether a swarm, intent on leaving for the woods, can be prevented, and in what way. It appeared to me that the bees absent from the hive at the time the swarm left, were unacquainted with the movement; but on returning with the honey they had collected, immediately left for the new residence in the woods. This would account for the general activity about the hive until the absent bees had returned, and again departed in train of the decamped colony. If so, there must have been a general knowledge respecting the new location; and to that point all directed their course, so soon as it was discovered that the main body with the sovereign, had left.

A BEGINNER.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

STRAWBERRIES.

The following communication came to us yesterday through the Post Office. It has reached us in thirteen days and after the strawberry season is over; but still it may be of interest to those cultivating the delicious fruit. The communication probably remained in the writer's pocket until yesterday.

Cincinnati, June 27, 1839.

Mr Hammond: In your paper of this morning, you give an extract from the New York Journal of Commerce, by which it appears that a person in the vicinity of that city, "the present season, sold \$240 worth of strawberries, from one acre of ground."—Mrs Arbigust, for several years, from strawberries, made at the rate of \$1000 per acre, from her garden in the vicinity of this city. She raised the variety called the Hudson, and they measured from 2 to 5 inches in circumference. For many years she was the only person in the vicinity, aware of the fact, that in this and most other varieties of the strawberry, there are two classes of plants—the one defective in the male and the other in the female organs; and that an acre of either kind, separate, would not produce a perfect fruit. In running, the barren, or male vine, forms ten new plants, where the female forms one, and the latter soon disappear. She is the only person, with the exception of her children, that I have ever met with who can tell the male from the female when out of blossom. When in blossom, they can be distinguished at the distance of 20 feet. This subject is, even now,

but partially understood; and with the care used by Mrs Arbigust, in the vicinity of New York, an equal yield may be obtained.

N. LONGWORTH.

A Hint in Housewifery.—In summer and autumn your soap grease is apt to accumulate beyond your immediate wants; if put it away it is apt to be devoured by maggots, and if made into soap, you may not have pine or other vessels enough to hold it.—Having suffered loss from being placed in such circumstances, we were much gratified with a piece of intelligence accidentally received, which relieved us from the disagreeable dilemma. By the boiling your soap with salt, about a quart of the latter to three gallons of the former, you can separate lye and water enough to make the soap hard. After boiling half an hour, turn it out into a tub to cool. Cut the cake which swims on the top into pieces, and having scraped off froth and other impurities, melt again, (without the lye and water underneath, of course,) and pour into a box to cool. You may then cut it up into bars of proper dimensions for drying. By adding a proportion of rosin, well pulverized, at the last boiling, you will have yellow soap like that made for market.

Families moving to the "far west" or elsewhere, would find it more advantageous to make their soap fit for carriage in this way, than to give it away or sell it for next to nothing.—*Farmer's Mo. Visitor.*

OXEN vs. HORSES.

MR TUCKER.—There are different opinions among the farmers in this vicinity, respecting the expense of keeping a yoke of oxen, and a span of horses. Having used oxen from my youth up to the present time, I know pretty well what the expense is of keeping them during one year. A yoke of oxen will not perform more than half the labor that a good team of horses will, and the expense of keeping a span of horses is but a trifle more than that of keeping oxen. No team can labor without being pretty well taken care of. I will admit horses cost something more than oxen, but a team of good horses will perform enough more in the course of a year to pay for all the difference that there would probably be in keeping.

If a farmer has nothing but an ox team to put in his spring crops, and it should be excessively warm, (which it very often is in the spring,) it would be very late before he would get his seeds into the ground. Farmers who are obliged to have hired labor through the summer season, would do much better to have horses for their teams than oxen; that is, if they desired to get the worth of the money they have to pay for the labor of their hired men.—In a hot summer's day, if a man were sent into the field for the purpose of ploughing with an ox team, I would warrant you the man would do but very little.

Oxen are very good in their places; for instance, take a yoke of oxen into a new fallow (for the purpose of drawing logs,) and they are far better than horses; and there are many other kinds of work on a farm for which oxen are preferable to horses—for ploughing, by all means give me a good span of horses. No farmer ought to be without oxen upon his farm, but in my opinion they never ought to be put into a plough, when horses are so much better. For repairing fences, carting manure, stone, rails, &c., oxen are preferable to horses; but they are poor

animals for the farmer, in any other employment on his farm. Whether any of my brother farmers will agree to the above I know not. If any should not, I hope they will express their opinion through the columns of the Genesee Farmer.—*Genesee Farmer.*

A good Cow, good Butter, and a good deal of it.

—Mr Editor: As a good deal has been said relative to the quantity of butter exhibited some short time since, by Mr Kenworthy, made from one week's milking of a single cow, I was curious to ascertain the facts, as well with regard to her keep as the produce. I accordingly inquired in the proper quarter, and was informed that the cow Filton, now about seven years old, was purchased of John Zane, of this county, with her dam, both for thirtyeight dollars. Filton, at the time of her purchase, was four months old. This is all the information I have been able to obtain. Mr Kenworthy informed me that her keep was as follows: a small quantity of hay in the morning, then a mess of bran, while eating which she was milked; then about half a peck of grains, well mixed with a suitable portion of cut stuff, with the addition of a little salt. She was then well curried, then watered, and especial care taken that she did not drink too much. If the weather was favorable, she was permitted to run in the barn yard, if not, she was stabled again, and fed with hay only. At noon and night she was treated in the same way, as above described, in every particular, except that the grains were omitted at noon. Milked morning and evening, the quantity of milk varying from twentytwo to twentyeight quarts per day. The following is the produce of butter from the two weeks' milking:

First week's butter	18 lbs.
Second week's	16 1-2

34 1-2

Three pans of milk, belonging to the second week's milking, were frozen, and thereby lost.—The butter was very beautiful to appearance, and of a very superior quality, and we hope that many of our fair country-women will follow the example of Mrs Kenworthy, who deserves no little credit for her care and attention to the duties of her dairy.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

Memoranda for young silk culturists.—Let silk cultivators bear in mind that the careful and attentive manager of silk worms, will make his worms spin cocoons in four weeks; eight pounds of his cocoons will make a pound of raw silk, and a pound and a quarter of his raw silk will make a pound of finished sewing or other silk. The careless manager will require at least six weeks before his worms spin their cocoons—ten pounds at least of his cocoons will be required to make a pound of raw silk, and at least a pound and six ounces of his raw silk will be required to make a pound of finished sewing silk. Let the rules of arithmetic be applied to find how well the silk business will pay for care and attention.—*Jour. of the Amer. Silk Society.*

Growth of a drove of pigs.—Col. Merritt, of Jay, informs us that he purchased a drove of pigs or young shoats in Brighton last fall, and drove them up east into Maine. He was four weeks upon the way, and part of the time was stormy and bad travelling. He kept them upon corn and water, and they gained 2000 lbs. weight. This was probably growth rather than fat, but at 6 cts. per lb. would pay nearly or all the expenses.—*Maine Farmer.*

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

Warner, June 3, 1839.

MR HILL:—A friend at Montreal sent me the "Morning Courier" of April 19, containing a communication on the Wheat Fly. The reasonings of the writer, Mr Harwood, I think are fully sustained by facts and observations in this vicinity. I forward you the article: perhaps you may think it of sufficient interest to republish it.

Yours, &c.

L. BARTLETT.

THE WHEAT FLY.

To the Editor of the Morning Courier:

Sir,—I have just seen, in your paper of the 1st instant, a letter from Mr Papineau on the subject of the Wheat Fly, wherein he recommends the application of a solution of blue vitriol to the seed wheat, as certain in its effects to protect the grain from the ravages of the wheat fly.

Lower Canada has, for several years past, been sadly afflicted by this fly, and the knowledge of any means to destroy its destructive effects is very important.

For my own part, I have no faith in the means recommended in Mr Papineau's letter. The instance he mentions of Mr Cuillard's success, was, I think, purely accidental, as such instances are no way uncommon, even in parts of the country where the fly has been most destructive.

The wheat fly, there can be no doubt, is propagated by depositing its eggs on the young ear of wheat; which egg in a few days produces the gnat; that, by feeding on the milk of the wheat, robs the farmer of his crop; this gnat afterwards is changed to a chrysalis, in which state it remains until the next mid-summer heat, when it emerges into the fly state.

If this is true, it is evident that the remedy recommended by Mr Papineau could have no effect in preventing the appearance of the fly; and that the soaking of the seed grain can affect the future plant, so as to make it distasteful to the fly, at so late a period as when the new grain is formed, is scarcely possible.

Let any one observe the first appearance of the worm on the grain of wheat; a mere orange speck, which, in a few days, arrives at its full size; it then crawls about the kernel, and lives upon the milk. In this state it is quite soft and easily crushed; but in a few days more it becomes hard, and will roll between the fingers. It is then transformed to the chrysalis, in which state it falls on the ground, or remains in the straw dormant, until the next summer's heat.

The gad fly continues its species by depositing

will make its appearance whenever the season is sufficiently hot, and such wheat as is so far advanced as to be fit to receive the deposit of its eggs is sure to be attacked, and the grain destroyed.

Now by sowing the wheat early, as is done on old lands, particularly in the French settlements, that wheat is sure to be in the ear when the fly comes, and the farmer's labor is lost.

From every information that I can obtain, I have found that in those parts of Lower Canada where wheat has been the least injured, the farmers are in the habit of sowing their grain much later than in the French settlements, as in the eastern townships, the new land in the rear of Beauharnois, and up the Ottawa.

In my immediate neighborhood, I have not heard of a single exception, where the farmer's first sown wheat has not the most suffered, and the last sown the least.

Two years ago, a farmer of the name of Baptiste Lalonde, had a very good crop of wheat when all his immediate neighbors' crops were cut off. He sowed as early as his neighbors, but fortunately for him he was careless, and left his fences down, and his sheep and cattle were constantly in his wheat until late in the spring; by this means it was retarded and his crop saved.

Another man named Jaque Sinette dit la Rente, ploughed up an old meadow of about 13-4 acre of land, in the fall of 1836, intending to sow it in oats in the spring. It was consequently left until his regular wheat crop was put in, as well as all his other grain, when finding that he had no seed oats left, he sowed two minots of spring wheat late in May, and they produced him the large yield of 41 3-4 minots.

His regular wheat crop did not give him three seeds for one.

It will be observed that in this case the old sod had time to heat before the grain was sown.

In the spring of 1837, I sowed some wheat on the 20th May, and it was not in the least injured by the fly, nor suffered from the rust, but ripened perfectly well.

Last year I did not begin to sow wheat until the 20th May, and sowed some on the 1st June: the wheat again escaped the fly, nor did it suffer from the rust, so much dreaded by late sowing. As part of the land sown last spring had been in wheat the year before, there was to be seen now and then tufts of wheat far advanced of the others, probably the product of the seed fallen from the previous crop, and invariably every grain of that advanced wheat was destroyed by the fly, which shows that the enemy had been there.

I have never suffered much from rust, except when I have sown wheat immediately after manure,

I may be in error in the system I pursue, but I lay it frankly before the public; but I think I am not, and if it be the means of inducing more intelligent agriculturists to show their views of defeating the attack of these destructive insects, a great public benefit will be obtained.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. U. HARWOOD.

Montreal, April 8.

ON KEEPING POULTRY.

Messrs Editors: I once knew a couple of industrious sisters, who lived near a never failing brook or stream in Massachusetts, who kept generally through the winter thirty geese, male and female. They had erected some suitable but not costly sheds, in which they had apartments for them to lay, set and hatch. Their food in the winter was meal of the various kinds, to some extent, but principally apples and roots. In the summer they had a pasture enclosed with stone wall, or board fence, which embraced the water. They kept their wings so clipped that they could not fly over such fence.— Their owners well knew (what we all know,) that live geese feathers are a cash article, at a fair price. They picked off their feathers three times in the season. Those thirty geese wintered, would raise say seventyfive goslings or young geese, and of course they had that number to dispose of every fall or in the beginning of winter, when they are sent to market, and again picked, making four times that they obtained feathers from those they wintered, and twice from the young ones that they killed.

I tell the story to induce some family, sisters or brothers, fathers or mothers, situate near some never failing brook of water, to go and do likewise. Those remote from water cannot be benefited by the history, yet their friends may; but if I can by this account, cause one family to partake of the benefits of the business, I shall be satisfied. Many families there are, in all our towns, so situated that they may make the raising of geese a profitable business: yet perhaps have never thought of their privileges. It is known that we must import most of our feathers; and is it necessary to send abroad for an article so easily produced among us? Those who calculate to commence the business must prepare for it the ensuing fall, and not kill their geese. No one will object to the keeping of even more than thirty geese, if an enclosure is made sufficient to keep them at home and out of mischief.—*Maine Farmer.*

CHEAP MANURING.—Many farmers in this State of late years have adopted the practice of manuring their land for wheat the ensuing season, by turning in green crops. For instance, take a field

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1839.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GEOLOGY OF MAINE.
By C. T. Jackson, M. D., Geologist to the State of
Maine. Augusta, pp. 356, 8vo.

We have had the pleasure of receiving this work from its learned and industrious author, and tender him our thanks. The acknowledgment should have been earlier; but on account of absence from home, and our necessary locomotive condition during the travelling season, our letters and papers are often long in reaching us; and many, we have reason to think, miscarry.

The limits of our paper admit only of a brief, and that must of necessity be a very imperfect notice of a work of this nature. It exhibits learning, ability, industry, and indefatigable perseverance; added to all this, an enthusiasm in the pursuit of its object, which is always sure of success where success is practicable. The work in connexion with the numbers which have preceded it, treats at large of the geological features and condition of Maine, and particularly with a view to develop its commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural resources and capabilities. In these respects, the Geological Survey has already conferred on Maine benefits of a substantial character, compensating fifty-fold the expenses which it has occasioned to the State. It has stimulated agricultural industry by the ample encouragements, which, it has shown, are inherent in the soil of many parts of Maine. It has awakened inquiry, enterprise, and experiment, bottomed upon rational grounds, which must lead to other discoveries and results of great importance and utility. It has increased much the estimation of the value of the lands in Maine, by demonstrating that, in spite of the rigors of its climate, agricultural industry may be exerted, and labor and capital expended in the improvements of many of her lands, with a certainty of such a recompense as ought to satisfy a reasonable mind. It has led to the correction of many mistakes in regard to earths and ores and stones, by showing their true character, which might otherwise have involved individuals in extensive and ruinous losses. It has checked in the bud many speculations, got up often through ignorance—we fear more often through fraud, by which hundreds may have been imposed upon, cheated, and robbed; and perhaps in their turn, on the miserable and detestable selfish principle of "save himself who can," have imposed upon, cheated, and robbed innumerable others. It has revealed the existence of metallic and mineral substances; and especially the existence of most extensive deposits and locations of iron ore and limestone, which are destined to prove to Maine richer or better sources of wealth than mines of gold, silver, and precious stones, or large deposits of the brightest pearl upon her rock-bound coasts. Besides this, it has served to enlarge the bounds of useful and practical knowledge, and is a valuable contribution to the science of Geology—a science highly interesting in all its aspects and relations to a philosophical curiosity; of great value in the useful and practical arts; and when profoundly studied even in its present imperfect explorations, revealing continually newer views and inspiring loftier conceptions of the power, wisdom, and benevolence of the Creator.

We speak of the imperfect explorations of the science of Geology: such they must be considered in respect to what remains to be done, before we can thoroughly understand this earthy ball on which we are floating and whirling through immense space and in the fath-

omless depths of ether. Geology is comparatively a recent science and still in its infancy. Its growth, however, has been rapid almost beyond example; and the interest which is now among the inquisitive so generally taken in it, in the old world and the new, will contribute to the rapid enlargement of its acquisitions.—Yet after all, the depth to which human inquiry has penetrated towards the centre of our earth, is hardly more than boring with a pin the varnish of a twenty-four inch globe. How much farther we can go it is not for any one to say. The human mind has not yet reached the end of its line in any science. We hope indeed it never will find a depth beyond which there is no lower depth; a height beyond which there is nothing higher. If the hero of Macedonia wept because there were no more worlds to conquer, a deeper oppression would come upon the human intellect if it should reach an insuperable barrier to its inquiries, the actual limits of human knowledge, and there should be an end to all the activity and all the charms of inquiry and intellectual acquisition. The great delight of life is the consciousness of progressive advancement, intellectual and moral; and the great stimulus to exertion, by which all our intellectual and moral capacities are excited, unfolded, and strengthened, is the hope and prospect of farther acquisition.

We ask pardon, however, for being drawn aside by these general considerations, from the particular subject before us. The Report of Dr Jackson seems to be little else than a transcript of his diary. This is a popular form, and on that account the more attractive and interesting to the great mass of readers; but not a scientific form; nor that in which we know the learned author will choose his work shall appear in the sequel. Some one says that we follow a traveller with interest and pleasure, if he will but tell us where he oated his horse, and what the landlady gave him for dinner; but in scientific reports we consider this as extraneous matter. Now, whether the Dr, in some of his distant and fatiguing explorations, lived upon salt-pork raw or cooked; or whether his host was accommodating and hospitable, or surly and courteous; or whether his accomplished assistant, found under some hemlock "boughs sufficient protection for his head and shoulders, and left his inferior (or his superior) extremities to the kindly influence of a roaring camp fire," are matters in themselves entertaining, but not important; and though sufficiently amygdaloid and conglomerate in their character, are yet not exactly "in place" in a Geological Report. These slight blemishes in the mere style of the report, however, deserve no consideration in comparison with the importance of its general matter. The just apology for the form in which the report appears, lies in the unreasonable impatience of the public to know what their servants are doing, and in requiring them to present their accounts long before the expedition is finished. The evil in the case is first to the author's literary reputation and his own honorable ambition; but what is more, it is an inconvenient form for the public eye. The truth is, that so many subjects of inquiry are now pressing upon the public attention, and so many books of every description are pouring down upon us in a sort of avalanche, that we must utterly despair of keeping up with any thing unless knowledge and information, by those who wish and who deserve to be heard, be presented in the most direct, systematic, and condensed form. This, we have no doubt will be done, at the completion of the survey. The survey, we trust, will be completed for the honor of our sister state, who, we believe, will have too much good sense and too much self respect to stop where she now stands in it. She is troubled, it seems, with some miserable qualms of

false and ridiculous economy in a matter where the expenditure of a few cents will be returned to her in thousands of dollars; and if she should persevere and make her suspension a cessation of this important survey, she would present herself in the aspect of the man, who is ready enough to uncork his dozen bottles of champagne, to show his liberality to his guest; and then will deem it only a commendable economy to "beat down" the bill of his washerwoman. Maine, in her recent martial explosions, was quite willing to incur a debt of hundreds of thousands for the sake of showing her courage, and with a great flourish of trumpets marched her glittering battalions "up the hill, and then marched down again" for the protection of a strip of wild land, of whose value she never dreamt, until it was pointed out by the learned geological surveyor; but we have no hesitation in saying that the perfect completion of this important survey, would confer upon the state more honor than all the flags of the British army captured from the enemy, and floating in triumph on the walls of her capitol, if obtained in any contest whatever, where the point in dispute might be settled by honorable and peaceable negotiation.

Dr Jackson's report is divided into two parts—scientific and agricultural Geology. We shall at a convenient season take a more extended view of the report, especially of the agricultural Geology. This contains much important matter. H. C.

THE SEASON.

The weather for the last fortnight on the sea coast has been cloudy and cold; and Indian corn seems to be at a stand. Its growth is very luxuriant, but it must do a great deal in a short time, if it means to get out of the way of the frost. This summer must be set down among the cold summers, though we have not had as in the cold seasons of 1836 and 1837, frequent frosts. In the year 1816 there was not a month without frost—1836 nearly resembled it. 1839 has been remarkably uniform in its temperature;—the mercury, we believe, has never risen above 90° Fahrenheit; and an unusual quantity of rain has fallen. The verdure through the season has been almost unexampled. The full moon in September usually brings a severe frost. Last year was, however, an exception. We hope this may be. A large portion of the corn now on the ground would be illly prepared for it. If it escapes that period we have then generally a favorable season in the latter part of September and October for its ripening. The smaller grains within our knowledge have in general been abundant; and are well secured. H. C.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF MASS. HORT. SOC.

The Committee of Arrangements at their meeting this day, voted, that the Annual Exhibition of the Horticultural Society shall take place on *Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 25th, 26th, and 27th.*

Voted, That committees be chosen to visit the gardens and green-houses belonging to members of the Society, and solicit and select fruit, flowers, plants, &c., for the exhibition; and thereupon the following committees were appointed.

For Boston, J. E. Teschemacher, Isaac P. Davis, and W. T. Eustis.

For Salem and Lynn, Otis Johnson, and Mr Ives.
For Charlestown, Cambridge, and Watertown, David Haggerston, Wm. E. Carter, C. M. Hovey, Samuel Pond, and J. W. Russell.

For Brighton and Brookline, Jona. Winship, Joseph Breck, W. H. Cowen, and J. L. L. F. Warren.

For Roxbury, Col. Marshall P. Wilder, A. D. Williams, J. S. Gardiner, Samuel Walker.

Voted to adjourn to this day two weeks at 12 o'clock.

Per order. SAMUEL WALKER, Chairman.
Boston, August 17, 1839.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, August 19, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 250 Beef Cattle, 80 Stores, 30 Cows and Calves, 3950 Sheep, and 430 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: First quality, \$8 50 to \$8 75. Second quality, \$7 75 to \$8 25. Third quality, \$7 00 to \$7 50.

Stores.—We were unable to quote prices. A very few only were retailed.

Cows and Calves.—Rather dull. We notice the following sales, \$30 \$33, 20 to \$40 each, \$43, \$55, and \$60.

Sheep.—Old Sheep were dull. Lambs were in fair demand. Lots were taken for \$2 00, \$2 25, \$2 50, \$2 62, \$2 75, \$3 00, and \$3 50.

Swine.—On the decline. Lots to peddle were taken at 6 for sows and 7 for barrows. One lot, more than half barrows, 6-1-2. A few old hogs were sold for about 7c. At retail 8 and 9.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending August 18.

August, 1839.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	12	62	72	69 S. W.
Tuesday,	13	61	81	68 E.
Wednesday,	14	60	73	62 S. E.
Thursday,	15	58	71	60 E.
Friday,	16	56	70	62 E.
Saturday,	17	57	64	61 E.
Sunday,	18	61	71	61 E.

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY.

The subscriber having been removed from the Post Office, by the pleasure of the President, and left for the present without any means of support, has consented to resume the editorship of the "American Farmer," which he originally established, and the first periodical in America dedicated to the cause of Agriculture.—That resource, though "better than nothing," being altogether inadequate, as an additional means of livelihood, he has formed with his son, Theodore Elard Skinner, a partnership to conduct an AGRICULTURAL AGENCY for the sale of real estate, and for the sale and purchase of domestic animals, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, especially of improved breeds. Agricultural machinery and implements, seed grain, garden and field seed, and for sale of patent rights, *Morus Multicaulis Trees*, &c. He will only add, that they will strictly guard the interests of their employers;—and that through them no humbugger shall be practised knowingly. Address, postage paid, to Baltimore, August, 1839. J. S. SKINNER.

TO WOOL GROWERS.

For sale a full blood Leistershire Ram, 3 years old this spring; was imported into this country in May, 1838, by the present owner. This ram is particularly valuable to raisers of sheep, as he is very large and of beautiful proportions, and produces extraordinary long wool of the best quality. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious fruit are respectfully informed that the subscriber has succeeded, after a number of years experimenting upon the *Strawberry*, not only in obtaining *new varieties*, but in ascertaining the best method of cultivation.

Specimens of the fruits grown in his Garden have been exhibited at the *Massachusetts Horticultural Society Rooms* the *four past years*, and are also to well known in *Faneuil Hall Market* to need a particular notice here. He has for sale at his Garden in Brighton, Mass., the following *eight varieties of Plants*. They are of superior stock and quality, all warranted to be truly named and free from the *mixtures* often found in those offered for sale promiscuously.

Those who are in want of Strawberry Plants, are respectfully invited, and they will find it interesting, to call at the Garden and see the manner of cultivation. The method of cultivation, and any information desired will be cheerfully given.

The subscriber would state that from many years *personal experience*, he is satisfied that plantations of these vines made the last of July or early in August, by careful and constant attention will produce nearly or quite as much fruit the season following as those plantations made in the Spring will produce the second year.

Warren's Seedling Methuen.—A new and valuable kind. A free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring four and a half inches have been exhibited the present season.

Methuen Castle.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored, and showy. Specimens of this kind have been exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms for two years past, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet.—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Early Virginia.—This is considered the earliest fruit—a free bearer, hardy, and very early; decidedly *a fine kind for market*.

Royal Scarlet.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy.

Hubbards.—Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood.—Fruit well known.

Monthly.—Fruit is gathered from the vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden, or directed to the subscriber, Brighton, Mass. or left at Messrs J. Breck & Co's Agricultural Warehouse Boston, will be carefully and promptly attended to, and all Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Mass. July 17. isw

New York Urate and Poudreite Company.

Not incorporated but carried on by individual enterprise.

The manures are *not divided* among the Stockholders, as are those belonging to another establishment, but sold to applicants, for cash, on delivery. Orders are supplied in the order of line in which they are received. Urate 50 cents and Poudreite 40 cents per bushel, with contingent charges for bags or barrels, &c.

The company are daily preparing for use, during the warm, dry weather, the materials collected during the past winter, and will have several thousand bushels ready before the first of October next. The material is disinfected and rendered free from offensive smell, by a compound, every part of which is in itself a good manure.

The experience of the past and present years, 1838 and 1839, on Long Island, has satisfied many of the farmers that these manures have the *quickest* operation upon vegetable matter, producing *greater abundance*, and the *cheapest* of any manure they have ever tried. Amended instructions for their use, the result of practical experience, will be furnished on application. The effect of Poudreite upon *Grape Vines* and *Morus Multicaulis* is beyond all comparison.

This company are erecting large and extensive works in the vicinity of the city of New York to prepare the manures, and farmers and gardeners may confidently rely on a supply. Agents of the New York Urate and Poudreite Company.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

		FROM 1837
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		6 62 5 87
Pot, " " "		5 25 5 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75 2 25
Domestic,		2 00 3 00
BEEF, DRESS,	barrel	15 00 15 00
No. 1,	"	14 00 12 60
prime,	"	11 50 12 60
BEEZWAX, white,	pound	" 25 34
yellow,	"	10 12
CHEESE, new milk,	"	30 30
BONE MANURE,	bushel	35 45
in casks,		30 30
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37 46
southern, geese,	"	9 12
FLAX, (American)	"	3 62 3 75
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	3 62 3 75
Bay, Chaleur,	"	1 50 2 00
Haddock, new,	"	13 00 13 00
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	10 50 11 00
No. 2,	"	7 00 7 50
No. 3,	"	6 00 6 25
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	21 00 22 00
Salmon, No. 1,	"	6 50 6 60
FLOUR, Genesee, oash,	"	6 25 6 37
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 00 6 25
Richmond canal,	"	6 00 6 25
Alexandria wharf,	"	4 25 4 25
Rye,	"	4 25 4 50
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	93 1 00
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	89 90
southern flat, yellow,	"	80 82
white,	"	85 85
Rye, northern,	"	46 60
Barley, nominal	"	37 45
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	16 00 18 00
southern,	"	11 00 13 00
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 16
Eastern screwed,		12 14
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	12 12
2d quality,	"	11 12
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	29 30
southern, 1st sort,	"	25 27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26 28
do. country do,	"	24 25
Baltimore city tannage,	"	22 24
do. dry hides,	"	22 23
Boston do. slaughter,	"	21 23
Boston dry hides,	"	80 85
LIME, best sort,	cash	1 13 1 20
OLIVE OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon	60 60
Winter,	"	95 100
Whale, refined,	"	2 75 2 87
Linsseed, American,	"	20 23 00
Neat's Foot,	"	15 00 16 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	12 00 12 00
POSK, extra clear,	"	2 87 3 00
clear,	"	90 1 00
Mess,	"	1 50 1 50
Prime,	"	2 87 3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 87 3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	90 1 00
northern,	"	1 50 1 50
Canary,	"	2 62 3 00
Hemp,	"	1 25 1 50
Flex,	"	17 20
Red Clover, northern,	pound	6 7 6
Southern Clover, oone,	"	6 6 6
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	12 13
No. 2,	"	3 00 3 50
TALLOW, tried,	pr M	60 65
PEASE, 1st sort,	"	55 60
Wool, prime, or Sixony Fleeces,	pound	53 55
American, full blood, washed,	"	50 53
do. 3-4ths do,	"	45 50
do. 1-2 do,	"	45 50
do. 1-4 and common,	"	45 50

From the Connecticut Courant.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Sagacity of the Land Tortoise.—Some time in June, 1828, an animal known here by that name was found in my garden, in the act of treating himself to green peas, small cucumbers and melons, among which he had feasted several days, but the trespass had been attributed to the hens and chickens. Being unwilling to put him to death on the first conviction, a small hole was bored through the skirt of the upper shell, and a small cord of two or three yards in length was attached to it, and he tethered out in a convenient place a few rods distant from the garden vegetables, and marked on his breast-plate, "S. H. W. 1828." The next day it was discovered that he had made his escape, having gnawed off his "tether string." A few days after this he was again detected in the same place of his former trespass, and to secure him from committing further depredations, a small ring of iron wire was linked into the hole of the shell, a more substantial cord attached to it, and the prisoner again placed upon his tether. This, however, proved insufficient for his safe keeping. The new cord was soon severed, and the vagrant carrying off with him his iron ring and a small part of the cord, made a second escape. In June, 1829, "Monsieur Tonson come again!" and was detected in his old line of business. A trial for his crimes was instituted—the evidence against him was too clear to admit of doubt—he was found guilty—the number of peapods, cucumbers and melons of different kinds which he had champed and ruined, was ascertained as nearly as might be, whereupon the court, consisting principally of the females of the family, sentenced him to be immediately put to death by decapitation. But the poor convict had one friend in the court: that friend exerted his influence, and finally obtained a commutation of the punishment from death to transportation, without limit of time. Pursuant to this order he was conveyed to a small pond about a quarter of a mile from the garden, the scene of his transgressions; but, not pleased with his accommodations among frogs and other creeping things, soon found his way back to his old friends and their garden. He was then carried nearly half a mile in an opposite direction, and thrown into a small muddy brook environed with bogs and sedge grass.

In June, 1832, who should appear but our old visitor again, with his marks and iron ring! What should now be done? The majority of the court denounced him an outlaw and utterly beyond the reach of mercy. His friend and advocate, however, urged in behalf of the convict that the sentence of transportation was *without limit of time*, and assured the court that if a convenient opportunity should offer, he would send him next to Botany Bay—but if not, he would pledge himself to carry him to a place so distant that little fear could be entertained of his returning again to his old haunts. Upon these terms a respite was obtained, and his sponsor caused him to be transported to Suffield, and there left in a grass field a little north of the meeting house. This expedient served for that year; but in June, 1833, we had the *pleasure* of another family visit from our old acquaintance. By this time the resentment which had been felt toward him had, in a great measure subsided. He had become a sort of pet, and as we had a plenti-

ful supply of year of cucumbers and other garden vegetables, he was allowed the whole range of the garden. But to fulfil my engagements as his surety, and as no opportunity offered to ship him off to Botany Bay, I wrapped him up in a piece of old carpet, so that he could have no means of noticing objects, carried him to Poquonoc and threw him into a small stream in an alder swamp near Rainbow mills. But, "true as the needle to the pole," he renewed his visit in 1835, but manifesting a desire to tarry with us longer than his company was agreeable, he was carried to, and left in a brook near the foot of Turkey Hills mountain. On the 20th instant, he obliged us with another call, and, as I suppose, is yet in my garden.

He appears in fine health, plump and lusty, but has no discernible increase of size, nor appearance of advance in age since my first acquaintance with him. He yet wears his iron ring—the initials and date on his breast-plate, though rendered somewhat obscure by abrasion, are yet legible, and leave no possible doubt of his identity.

SAMUEL WOODRUFF.

Winsor, July 25th, 1839.

THE END OF "GREAT MEN."

Happening to cast my eyes upon some miniature portraits, I perceived that the four persons who occupied the most conspicuous places were Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar and Bonaparte. I had seen the same unnumbered times before, but never did the same sensations arise in my bosom as my mind hastily glanced over their several histories.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down on a conquered world and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer,—set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps—after having put to flight the armies of this "mistress of the world," and stripped three bushels of golden rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundation quake, was hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called him "Hanni Baal," and died at last by poison administered by his own hand, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his garments in the blood of one million of his foes—after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and at the very place the attainment of which had been the greatest object of his ambition.

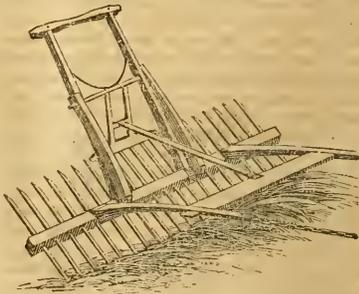
Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and princes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, and after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving o'er the deep, but which would not, or could not bring him aid.

Thus these four men, who from the peculiar situation of their portraits, seemed to stand as representatives of all those whom the world calls 'great'—those four who severally made the earth tremble to its centre, severally died—one by intoxication, the second by suicide, the third by assassination, and the last in lonely exile!

"How are the mighty fallen!"—*Maine Farmer.*

ODDS AND ENDS.—We are remarkably well pleased with the rebuke which Wm. Gray, of Boston, familiarly termed "Billy Gray," once gave. He happened to be at market one day, when he heard a spruce young lawyer who had just opened an office for the practice of his profession, inquiring for some one to carry home a piece of meat for him, which he had been purchasing. Stepping up to the man of law, said Billy to him, "Sir, I will carry your meat." "Very well," was the reply, as it was handed to him, and he led the way through the streets, while he was followed to the no small amusement of those who happened to know him. Having arrived at the house, the attorney inquired what was to pay. "A shilling, sir," replied the carrier, which having received and bowed politely, he thanked the lawyer, and told him "whenever he wanted a similar service done, to call on Billy Gray." As might have been expected, the man was astounded at the announcement of the fact that a man worth as many millions as he was tens, had condescended to do this piece of drudgery for him, and so great was his mortification at the rebuke he had received, that he never again sought for another person to do a job which he could as well do himself, if the whisperings of pride were only silenced.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 & 52 North Market Street.

July 10.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1839.

[NO. 8.]

N. E. FARMER.

NOTICES OF FARMS—MINUTES BY THE WAX, &c.

Notice of the Farm of E. Phinney, Esq., concluded.

The orchard on this farm is equal if not superior to any we have seen. It contains from 400 to 500 trees, principally Baldwins, Russets, and Rhode Island Greenings. It produced a very abundant crop last year, but this year there is scarcely an apple upon it. It was planted somewhere about 14 or 15 years since. The soil is generally a light rich loam, upon a gravelly, and in some places a rocky foundation. The trees were taken from the nursery in autumn, and placed in trenches until the following spring. They were planted near the surface, and in many instances, upon the surface, without digging any holes, and the dirt placed upon the roots. The orchard is situated on a side hill, having a south and southeast exposure. Many of the trees were severely injured by the hard winters of 1835 and '36, which caused the destruction of some of them. Their places have since been supplied with young trees. The mice injured some of the trees a number of years since, by gnawing the bark, so that in some cases the trees were completely girdled, and to all appearance lost. An ingenious method was devised to save them. Having prepared some large scions, five or six of them were inserted in each tree below the wounds in the bark, and then connected with bark above by the common operation of side grafting: in this way the sap was conducted from the roots to the top and the trees saved. We saw some of the trees thus operated upon: the scions had increased to the diameter of 3 or 4 inches, and had nearly come in contact with each other: we should doubt, however, whether the trees would be long lived, as the old wood must be unsound, and an early decay must be the consequence. The trees appeared now as vigorous as any of their neighbors. The orchard has never been laid down to grass, but kept in constant cultivation. The trees are finely shaped, having been pruned with a skillful hand, and just high enough from the ground to work under without inconvenience: the trees are about two rods apart: in some places they nearly cover the ground. We do not remember how many barrels

at 10 to 12 cents per pound. The crop was said not to be so heavy this year, but to us it appeared very great. There is also a small house where the more delicious foreign grapes are grown.

The plums had suffered severely from the curculio, and most of the trees had lost their fruit.— There is a disease upon the currant bush, which we have noticed in many other places as well as on this. The bush loses its leaves prematurely, and the fruit becomes withered and worthless. We have in vain sought for the cause. Can any of our readers inform us, and prescribe a remedy?— The vegetable garden is large and well stocked with every variety: what is not consumed in the family is marketed or fed to the swine.

Mr Phinney has taken great pains to improve his breed of swine, and probably there are none superior in the State. As we have a promise from him of a description of his pigs and piggery for the N. E. Farmer, we shall not enlarge upon this subject. He prefers a cross of the Berkshire and Mackey to any other, and most of his pigs for slaughter are of this description. He has the full blooded Berkshire, Mackey and other breeds, and mixes to suit himself. We noticed a sow lately imported from England, called the Essex half black: the hinder part of the animal is jet black, and the forward half white. There are some good points about her, and she may prove a valuable acquisition to his stock: not having recovered from her sea voyage, she does not appear now as she will after a few weeks of good keeping. There is an old sow here, quite an object of curiosity, (we do not recollect the breed,) that weighs 900 lbs., a monstrous overgrown animal: she had been turned out of her pen to enjoy her liberty a little, which she did not however, seem to appreciate much, as all the room she wanted appeared to be enough to turn round and lie down upon. She looks as though she might be the parent of a most numerous offspring, but we understood she was without issue, having apparently no inclination to form an intimacy with the other sex. The number of swine is about 140, the care of which employs one man constantly.

The barns and other buildings for the accommodation of stock are convenient and comfortable, with sufficient room for the hay and grain produced on the farm. About 100 tons of hay are cut an-

the quantity of meadow manure. One cord of this composition is considered about equal to one cord of stable manure alone.

In making our observations upon this place, we feel as if it was not in our power to do it justice, as we spent but a few hours upon it. Every part of it shows, that by science, industry and skill, it has been rendered worthy of being ranked among the first of well cultivated farms in New England, and its proprietor worthy of all praise for the laudable example he has set for the imitation of his agricultural brethren.

Notice of Improvements on the Farm of Col. Abel Moore, Concord, Mass.

The traveller who has been accustomed to pass from Boston to Concord by the old road or turnpike, has, without doubt, noticed the large tract of meadow lands southeast of the village, which a few years ago was an unproductive waste, or large portions of it, and still there remains much to be subdued; yet those who have an eye upon agricultural improvements, must have observed with pleasure, that every year encroachments have been made upon these unproductive grounds by the hands of the cultivator, and the land which was considered nearly worthless, producing nothing but alders, dogwood, branches, skunk cabbage and other useless trash, is now burdened with heavy crops of grass, corn, oats, &c.

Passing up the turnpike from Lexington to Concord, we were struck with the vast difference between that which had been subdued, and that which was in its natural state, as they were divided only by a ditch. Finding this part of the meadow belonged to Col. Moore, we called upon him, and were politely asked to look over his farm. He owns a large tract of this meadow, which with some dry, gravelly hills to the north, amounts to about 230 acres, all in one body. He informed us that he had 30 acres of reclaimed meadow, which for a grass or any other crop, he was not afraid to compare with any 30 acres in the county of Middlesex, that might be selected from one or a dozen different farms. This we thought to be a strong assertion, but from what we saw of his grounds, and the crop secured in the barn, cannot see how it is possible to obtain larger crops than he has. He cut last year from 84 rods of this meadow, by actual

tions are connected by wooden bridges. The manner of bringing the meadows into cultivation has been, after ditching to extract the bushes, paring the hammocks, turning the sod, and carting on gravel. His gravel and loam is near at hand: 4 loads to the square rod is spread upon the surface of the turned sod, to which is added a good dressing of compost, and the ground is ready after harrowing, for the grass seed or for any other crop.

Col. Moore has lately put up a commodious and substantial barn, 80 feet by 40, with 23 feet posts; which his increased crops have made necessary to erect, with a cellar under the whole, having solid split stone walls, and split stone supports for the cross timbers. The cellar has two entrances on the south of sufficient width to admit a cart: this is the most valuable part of the barn, as it affords ample room for manure; a fine warm apartment for his breeding sows in the winter; a secure place for his roots, and for his carts, plough, &c.

He has another barn devoted exclusively to grain; and another still for hay.

His wheat crop has succeeded very well this season: the variety raised, the Tea wheat.

Col. Moore has the Berkshire and Mackey pigs, and raises many of a mixed breed for sale, which bring a high price. Among his breeding sows, he has one that has raised nine litters of pigs, and never had less than ten at one time, and sometimes more, but always brought up just ten: she is now in a fair way to have the tenth litter, and it would be a great pity that she should have less than her usual number, or be less successful, so that it may be said, she has brought up 100 pigs at 10 litters; she ought then to be excused from further service.

We will forewarn those farmers who are about to improve their peat meadows and other grounds, that if they persevere they will be involved in some expenses which if they were neglected might be saved. We allude to the erection of barns for hay and grain and accommodations for cattle, &c. We have heard complaints from a number of good farmers on this score,—they say their barns are not sufficient for their increased products; that they have been adding from time to time a little piece or a small building, and now they find them inconvenient, and that they shall be obliged though reluctant, to “pull down and build bigger,” that they may have room where to bestow their hay and their grains, &c. That nothing worse than this may befall them, is our hearty wish. J. B.

Mulberry Trees, Silk, &c.—The following sales of trees have been communicated to us, and may be depended on as being accurate:

At Carlisle, Pa., last week, a sale of 1000 trees was made at 50 cents each, taking every tree in the row, cash on delivery; 8000 were sold at Denton, Md. for 50 cents, another lot at 45, and one at 35; At Centreville, sales have been made at 30 and 60 cents; and at Norfolk, Va., a lot of 70,000 were sold at 30 cents, the seller having the privilege of summer layering until the first of August; the buyer takes every thing on the ground in the fall, one foot high and over. In this city we know of one sale at 50 cents, and have heard of others as low as 37 1-2. There are buyers in the market purchasing trees for the west, yet the sales during the past week have not been very numerous. We have heard of various transactions, but are not well enough assured of their correctness to announce them in our price current. Growers are firm in their prices, and there is not the slightest disposi-

tion to take any less than was asked three weeks ago.—*Morris's Silk Farmer of Aug 10.*

American vs. Foreign Silk.—The extravagant fabrication which is being industriously circulated by some over wise gentlemen, that there is no merchantable silk reeled in this country, was a few days since adverted to in the presence of Mr. Cheney, of Burlington. He replied that recently he had used in his factory about 4000 pounds of foreign silk, for which he paid an average price of \$4 75 per pound. At the same time he was purchasing American reeled silk at six dollars a pound, on which he made a larger profit than on the foreign. Another gentleman was mentioned who sold his raw silk at six dollars a pound for all he could raise. It is becoming notorious to all who use sewing silk, that the American manufactured article is far superior to any foreign, and besides it is not saturated with the deleterious ingredients used by all foreigners to make the silk weigh more.—This substance usually composes 25 per cent. of Finisio's superior silk.—*lb.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

MR. GARNETT ON THE APPLICATION OF MANURES.

(Concluded.)

My belief, founded on the facts already stated is, that all the fertilizing substances of manures are soluble in water, and will remain uninjured themselves and useless to plants until the solution begins, whether they be deposited on or under the earth's surface. I also believe that this solution is caused by every fall of rain, and is immediately absorbed by the subjacent soil, which absorption results from two causes; first, the principle of gravity, and secondly, the stronger attraction of the earth than of the atmosphere, for every substance in solution which constitutes the food of plants. Moreover, that the earth never parts with this food when thus absorbed, to any thing but the plants themselves; for it is their peculiar aliment, and not that of the atmosphere, whose existence, for aught we know to the contrary, is entirely independent of it, although its agency seems essential to the health and vigor of all plants. If this were not the fact, if, for example, the earth did give the best and greatest portion of this food to the atmosphere, or if it escaped from surface-spread manure, before gravity and attraction could impart it to the earth, then the evaporation which is supposed to be the medium of conveyance, and which is known to be constantly going on from the soil, would, in process of time, certainly render it barren, even without any cultivation whatever. Yet neither total nor partial barrenness is ever known to be produced by any other cause than incessant culture without manure. That evaporation does take off something from manure while in a moist state, is proved by the offensive smell which constantly exhales from it until it is entirely dry. This smell is excited by a gas which is said by some, to contain the most valuable portion of the food of plants; but admit the fact, where is the proof of this portion being lost? I say there is none. On the contrary, we have what I think a conclusive reason for believing that this food is immediately given by the atmosphere to the tops of plants, as more suitable to them than to their roots. My reason for this belief is, the result of the following experiment which I have known to be repeated several times. All the bark was taken off from around the body of certain young

trees, in a ring about three inches wide, for the purpose in the first case which I saw, of ascertaining whether this process would not kill the tree. But to the surprise of us all, not more than a year or two elapsed, before that part of the body above the ring became obviously larger than the part below, and this difference in size increased every year afterwards, as I had frequent opportunities of noticing.

Another reason why I believe that manures act better if spread on the surface of land, than when buried under it in the customary manner, is, that in the first case, the rain water carries the dissolvable substances no deeper than the roots of most of our cultivated plants always grow, unless they are forced out of their natural course; and there these substances remain fast held by the earth's chemical affinity, until the stronger attraction of the spongiololes of the roots begins to act upon them. But in the second case, that is, where manure is ploughed under as soon as spread, all the food of plants contained therein, being placed at once quite as deep as their spongiololes naturally grow, and this too, before the rains begin to dissolve it, the subsequent solutions caused thereby, necessarily sink still deeper, and generally beyond the reach of the plants for whose nourishment they are designed. In no other way can I account for the long noticed and invariable superiority of crops produced by surface-spread manure, to those produced by that which was ploughed in. To me there appears to be but this alternative, either to deny the facts already stated, which I myself have often witnessed, or to explain them, (if we must theorise on the subject at all,) in some such way as the one which I have just offered to your subscriber, and to such others of our brethren as may choose to examine it. Permit me further to add, that on this subject nature herself seems to offer us a useful lesson, if we were not too wise in our own conceits to be taught by such an instructress; for I know not a single exception to her practice of depositing on the earth's surface all the pretent substances of every nature and kind which appear designed to preserve her fecundity.

In close connexion with this subject, there is one other matter on which I will take the liberty to express an opinion, although your subscriber has not asked for it. This is, in regard to the best state in which manure can be applied. So far as my own experience enables me to judge, an experience confirmed by that of many others in whose practical knowledge of the subject I have great confidence, I believe that the fresher it is the better; for in such state, so much less will suffice than in any more advanced stage of putrefaction that time, labor and value are all saved in the application: while none of the alleged “burning” ascribed to the manures being “too hot,” ever occurs, if the quantity used be lessened in proportion to its freshness. This injury to plants, if I mistake not, is always caused by excess in the quantity and not by the quality of the manure we apply to them, although the two things are often confounded, and thereby contribute to the perpetuation of error in regard to the nature and operation of a fertilizing substances. There is not, I believe, an agriculturist of any experience in our country, who has not had frequent opportunities of witnessing numerous facts to prove the correctness of these opinions. But, as I before remarked, we are a vastly fonder of our own fancies, than of facts in opposition to them; and consequently pass all sue

without notice, or, when too strong and obtrusive to be entirely disregarded, we spare no labor nor pains to force them, as far as we possibly can to subvert some previously conceived notion which our silly pride forbids us to abandon. This obstacle to the progress of all improvement, but especially in husbandry, is one of the most pernicious of our besetting sins; and but for this, it seems to me impossible that any controversy should still exist in regard to the best manner and state in which to apply manures to land. Two or three years, at most, would have been amply sufficient to establish the most beneficial practice, if all those whose special interest it is to ascertain it, would have diligently and impartially resorted to comparative experiments, accurately and assiduously made for the purpose, rather than to speculating and theorizing about it. But it can never be too late to make such experiments. Let me therefore, most earnestly but respectfully recommend to your subscriber who has done me the honor to ask my opinion, as well as to all others who may still have doubts on the subject, forthwith to commence making trials of the different methods of applying manures, and also of the different states in which it is applied. The opinions of experienced men are certainly well worth consulting, in regard to all matters connected with their respective trades, professions or callings; but we should never implicitly take them as guides for our own practice any longer than until we can have leisure to test their correctness by actual experiments. When a number of these concur in producing the same uniform result, it is a matter of very little comparative importance how others may endeavor to account for the fact, as the fact itself is the all important thing, especially in every practical art. But this war between speculation and practice, between nature's own coings and our fanciful ways of accounting for them, is destined, I fear, never to cease, so long as such a thing remains in the world, as pride of opinion. Let a man once commit himself so far, either in speaking or writing, as publicly to deliver what he considers an argument in support of his "ipse dixit," and there are a hundred chances to one that he persists in it to the day of his death.

In thus complying with your subscriber's request, I may perhaps have said more than either he or you expected or wished: IF I have done so, I must rely for my excuse on the proverbial garulity of old age, unless your own kind feelings will suggest a better.

I remain, dear sir, yours very respectfully,
JAMES M. GARNETT.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

S. Walker; Hero of Tippecanoe (fine), Unique, Quilled Perfection, Premier, Glory, Sir Robert Peel, Don Carlos and William Cobbett.

Bouquets, by Messrs A. Bowditch, W. Kenrick, Jno. Hovey, Hovey & Co., Meller, Warren, and Walker.

China Asters, by Messrs Warren, Meller, Col. Wilder, and S. Walker.

Balsams, by Messrs S. R. Johnson, Warren, Alfred Hovey, Jno. Hovey, McIntosh and Walker. Thomas Lee, Esq.; Hibiscus manihot.

Joseph Brock & Co.; varieties of China Pinks, three var. of Phlox Drummondii, varieties of Salpiglossis, Phlox acuminata alba, seedling Phlox, varieties of German Asters, twenty varieties Zinnia elegans, Nigella Romana.

Native plants, by E. Weston, jr., Esq., and Francis Parker; Penthorum segetides, Hypericum pabifolium, Cunila pulegoides, Hypericum Virginiae (in fruit), Aster miser, Polygala sanguinea, Gnardia maritima, Junceus effusus, Cistus Canadense, Mentha borealis, Gnaphalium Polyccephalum.

By Wm. Oakes, Esq.; Goodyera pubescens, G. repens, Collinsonia Canadensis, Lobelia cardinalis, Solidago juncea? Clethra alnifolia, Ranunculus reptans, B. filiformis, Apios tuberosa, Orchis Blephariglotis (bad.), Lechea racemulosa, Satix pedicellatus, Eupatorium ageratoides, Corylus rostrata.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

Voted, That the Welles Premiums for the best apples cultivated from seedling trees, be awarded on the second Saturday of January, 1840—and that the next set of premiums be established and declared at the same time.

First premium, \$30; second, \$20; third, \$10.

To be not less than four dozen in each specimen.

VIRTUES AND VALUE OF THE MORUS MULICAULIS.

This is an age of discovery and improvement, and there is no knowing what may yet be brought to light, respecting the value and virtues of the *Morus Multicaulis*. It was thought but a short time since that this noted tree was fit only for feeding worms for the production of silk: even for this purpose alone the value of the tree could hardly be calculated; but it appears that the public have had but faint conceptions of its worth. We now learn that the leaves make delicious pies, and excellent greens, as well as furnishing the best of fodder for cattle; and last of all, and not least, that they make first rate hyson tea! What next! We do not see the necessity now of troubling ourselves with feeding worms, or the useless expenditure for building seraperies. Let the leaves be fed to our

who can estimate its worth? As for ourselves, we have doubled the price upon our own trees, and hope other growers will do the same.

We extract the following from the American Silk Grower, that our readers may not think we are wild.
J. B.

It is amusing to see by the papers how many valuable qualities the *Multicaulis* plant is discovered to possess.

By the following it appears it makes tea equal to the best hyson. Mr Freas, the publisher of the Germantown Telegraph, has discovered that the leaves make delightful *pies*. It was before known that they made excellent *greens*—and for cattle *fodder*, superior to every other article. But the *tea*, make us the tea!

Morus Multicaulis Tea.—A very important discovery has been made at Augusta, Georgia, of the virtues of the *Morus Multicaulis* leaves. The Constitutionalist says:

"We were shown a sample of tea the other day put up in paper, which we pronounced on the *smell*, fine Hyson tea—but imagine our surprise, on making the inquiry (as good teas are scarce in this market), where it could be obtained, when we were informed that instead of Hyson, it was prepared *Morus Multicaulis!* There was just enough for a *drawing*, so that we could not obtain a supply for a trial; we learn, however, from the individual who did make the experiment that it made good tea, and that if properly prepared, he thinks good judges could not detect the difference between it and the best Hyson. The way it was prepared was as follows: the leaves were in the first place cut into thin strips, then rolled up and put away in the shade to dry, after remaining in that situation some five or six days, they were placed in the sun for a few hours. If the *Morus* will make good tea, good bye to the silk fever, which at the present time is raging—good-bye to our China trade—and an independent fortune to our *Morus Multicaulis* planters, for their wild calculations will be more than realised."

The use of Sulphur in preserving plants from insects, is recommended by Dr MEASE, in the Domestic Encyclopedia. The recommendation is endorsed by the editor of the Cultivator in his last number. He states that dusted upon grapes, in the grape house, they have prevented mildew upon the fruit. "It is equally efficacious in the open ground, till the sulphur is washed or blown off. For many years, we have lost most of our early cabbages by a maggot which preyed upon the ground. By mixing sulphur with the ground in which the roots of the plant are dipped before

LOOK OUT FOR ANOTHER PANIC.

The New York Times gives the following statement of the amount of duties paid in the district of New York during the first quarter of 1838 and the first quarter of 1839:

1838,	\$2,407,755 78
1839,	4,309,500 21

Difference, \$1,901,744 43

Now, if we assume this as a criterion for the three coming quarters of the year, it will give an aggregate of \$7,606,972 72, as the amount of duties upon foreign importations, paid in the district of New York, in 1839, over and above what was paid upon the like importations in 1838. This immense sum of seven and a half millions of dollars, the reader will bear in mind, is not the cost of the foreign articles we import, but merely the duty which is exacted by our laws on their introduction into our country. And if we consider that almost every foreign article not coming in competition with our own manufactures, is imported duty free, and that many other articles pay merely a nominal duty, we may with safety assume that the duties payable at the custom house do not amount to more than one-tenth of the cost of the foreign merchandise imported. We arrive, then, at this result, that the foreign goods imported into New York during the present year, will exceed in amount the importations of 1838, SEVENTYSIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!

And who is to foot the bill?—who is to pay the balance? Here is an extra charge against us in a single port, of seventy-six millions of dollars, in a great measure for articles which we can either produce within ourselves, or do without. We may boast of this as an era of commercial prosperity—we may boast that it fills the coffers of our national treasury—but we cannot conceal the apprehension that it is pregnant with future and direful evils to our country; that it is the prelude to another commercial panic more dreadful in its effects than the one from which we are just recovering. Really, we are getting commercially mad. Like the reckless spendthrift, we are lumbering our patrimonial inheritance, entailing upon our posterity a ruinous debt, and compromising our independence as a nation, from a vain ostentation of buying what we do not want, or what at all events we are unable to pay for.

We repeat the question—By whom and how is this seventy-six millions of dollars to be paid? Paid it must be, if we would sustain our character for honesty and fair dealing. The total amount of our exports is but a little over one hundred millions—some millions less than our imports of last year; and according to the data we have assumed, they are likely to fall short of the imports of the current year from fifty to a hundred millions of dollars. Our state stocks have, to the amount of one hundred and seventy millions, been already sent abroad towards paying old balances; some considerable portion of our bank stock has been employed for a like purpose; and, abstracting the exports of cotton, exclusively the production of the south, our exportations will not pay a tithe of the rapidly accumulating debt.

What does this state of things augur to our manufacturing and agricultural interests? This seventy-six millions of foreign merchandise has and will be spread over our country, and must and will be sold, though at a sacrifice to the holders; and sup-

plant, in no small degree, the sales of domestic goods. Our manufacturers will consequently become cramped; their business will be contracted; many mills be stopped, and many failures ensue. The evils to the agriculturist will be, the loss of the market; to the manufacturer, of his provisions and raw materials, a diminution in their price, and a participation in the evils of another commercial panic.

Our anticipations may not be realized; yet the facts upon which they are founded, are such as should put every prudent man on his guard—as should render him cautious of running in debt, particularly for foreign merchandize, and as should induce him, in all cases where it is practicable without a great sacrifice, to give a preference to domestic over foreign productions. The patriots of our revolution could forego the use of foreign goods, and their wives and daughters the use of their favorite beverage, tea, for their country's good. The sons surely have not so degenerated, as to be unwilling to adopt, in part, to maintain their independence, that policy which their fathers employed to achieve it.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Gideon B. Smith estimates that the number of Mulcaulis trees throughout the country will not be more than one-fifth the number of buds planted out. There is no doubt that the failure of the buds to germinate has been general; and we think Mr. Smith's means of forming a correct estimate are as good as those of any other man in the United States. Nor is he one of those who would lend himself to the vile purpose of assisting to create fictitious impressions in view of playing into the pockets of humbuggers and speculators. But we advise those who think of commencing the silk business next year, not to make contracts for mulcaulis trees till after they have ceased growing the present season. Whoever buys trees yet to be delivered, assists in sustaining the present humbug prices. We are earnest advocates of silk culture, but buying and selling trees merely, is not feeding worms and making silk. There are three classes of men in this country who style themselves silk culturists—the humbuggers, the humbugged, and the actual producers of silk. The two former are displaying at present more zeal in their operations; but the latter is laboring more honestly, and will in the end, we trust, be more successful. The genuine friends of silk culture should discriminate between these classes.—*Franklin Farmer.*

THE PROPERTIES AND USE OF SOIL AND SUBSOIL.

Although it has been shewn that there is an intimate connexion between the nature and properties of the soil and those of the subsoil upon which it rests, yet we would wish it to be understood that the nature and quality of the materials of which the soil is composed, has not so much to do with its productiveness, as the mere mechanical mixture of its parts, by which it is brought into such a state of friability as to enable it to retain moisture in dry seasons, and give off by filtration its redundant moisture during a continuance of wet weather. When soils are not naturally in such a state of friability, they might be made so artificially by a proper admixture of clay, if too light or sandy; and by an admixture of sandy matter, when too strong and adhesive.

Silicious sandy soils soon decompose the manure

bestowed upon them, which is carried off by water and evaporation.

These are called hungry soils.

Soils on a dry porous subsoil are more easily dried by evaporation than when the subsoil is clay or marl.

A dry, light, sandy soil on a clay subsoil, is more productive than on a sandy, gravelly subsoil, and it also supplies the means of its permanent improvement by mixing some of the subsoil with the soil.

The best constituted soil is that in which the earthy materials, the moisture and manure are properly associated, and on which the decomposable vegetable or animal matter does not exceed one-fourth of the weight of the earthy constituents.

Putrefaction goes on very slowly in strong adhesive clays, while in sand and gravel the process is very rapid. In quick lime it is more so than in sand, but carbonate of lime or effete lime retards the process of putrefaction more than sand or clay. All earths have an affinity for, or the power of, retaining the gas or effluvia from the fermentation of animal and vegetable matter which takes place on or near their surface.

None of the primitive earths, when pure or un-mixed with others, are capable of supporting vegetable life; they are neither convertible into the elements of plants nor into any new substance by any process naturally taking place in the soil.—When they are component parts of the soil, they merely act as mechanical agents for the support of the plant; and prepare a bed in which the roots sink and extend themselves for the purpose of fixing their position, thus forming a natural laboratory in which the decomposition of organic matter is carried on, and where it is reduced to its original elements for the reproducing of plants.

A soil that is formed of nearly equal parts of the three primitive earths, namely, sand, clay, and lime, with a mixture of decomposing vegetable and animal matter, imbibes moisture from, and gives it out to the atmosphere, and has all the principles of fertility which give life and vigor to the plants that grow in it.

The properties of a good soil should be so friable and porous as to permit the roots of plants to strike freely in every direction in search of nourishment, and to allow the superfluous water readily to pass off through the subsoil, but to be sufficiently tenacious to retain moisture for the support of plants when in full vigor.

Fertile soils must be composed of silicious sand, clay, and calcareous matter. "The proportion," Kirwan says, "where rain to the depth of twenty-six inches falls per annum, is fiftysix per cent. of sand, fourteen of clay, and thirty of calcareous matter." But these proportions depend entirely on the climate, the situation, the nature of the subsoil, and other local circumstances. More silicious sand is required in proportion as these circumstances tend to make the soil wet; and more clay, if they tend to make it dry.

The constituent parts of a fertile soil should bear a certain relative proportion to each other; but if any of these prevail or fall short to a certain degree, the soil becomes less productive.

The proper proportion of the primitive earths to form a productive soil under these circumstances, may vary from 50 to 75 per cent., of silicious matter; from 20 to 40 of clay or aluminous matters, and from 10 to 20 of calcareous matter.

According as the climate is moist, the soil should

be friable and porous: according as it is dry, the soil should be adhesive and retentive.

The most productive soil is that which is so constituted as to maintain such a degree of moisture in very dry and in very wet seasons, only to give a healthy supply of it to the plants. Such a soil gives to plants the means of fixing their roots deep to support them during the period of their growth, and allows them to ramify in every direction in search of nourishment where they may easily abstract the elements of vegetable life, without being injured by a redundant or a deficient supply of moisture, during any period of their growth. A constant supply of air and water is necessary to make and keep the soil permanently productive; when the soil is easily made and kept friable, it will also have the power of absorbing, retaining, and decomposing the water, the air, and the organic matter, which may be in its composition, by insensible fermentation; and give up a constant supply of the results of this decomposition for the growth of plants, either at seed time when they are merely vegetating, in summer when they are growing with the greatest luxuriance, and in autumn, when they are ripening their seeds for harvest.—*Morton on Soils.*

From the Franklin Farmer.

A LAZY FARMER.

It does not require much discrimination to know a lazy farmer; nor is it absolutely necessary to witness the personal habits of this peculiar variety of bipeds, in order to bestow upon him the title by which he is designated as above, on the authority of observing naturalists. "By their fruits ye shall know them," is as applicable to farmers as to any class of saints or sinners. A glance of the eye on a farm is enough to enable you to decide, and most correctly too, whether a lazy or industrious man lives there. If a lazy man, you will know it by the first objects presented to view; and you may look in vain to find any thing on the farm to counteract the first impression. Dilapidated houses—fences low and without stakes, surrounded by bushes, briars and weeds—rails thrown off and holes stopped with chunks—no gates, no draw bars, no fruit but blackberries—bad crops—the soil of the farm washed into the unstopped gullies, and the yellow bald spots on every slope making your eyes ache—poor, burry sheep and poorer cattle—in short, farm, houses, man, wife, children, servants, all present the same doleful and degrading aspect. And yet these fellows, wherever found, have a hundred excuses for their abominable laziness.

There are many such farmers; but Thomas

skin. The present Clearfield, who is the subject of these remarks, is better known by the name of "Uncle Tom." Ask man, woman or child, "who lives at the big briar patch?" and the answer will be, "Uncle Tom;" and it has come to be a proverb among his neighbors, when they see a farm beset with blackberries to say "Uncle Tom lives here." If you should ask what kind of man he is, you will have for answer—a lazy, trifling, good-for-nothing, good hearted sort of a fellow.

Uncle Tom, like the rest of his kindred spirits, will give a thousand excuses for his laziness, and so promptly too that it would seem this petit lying was the only thing he had ever studied. He had set a day, (yes, fifty days), to repair his fence, but the briars were so thick he could not get at it until they were cut down, which, if he was spared he would cut down next month. Next month passed away and the briars are still standing, and why? "My neighbor Lunary tells me I had better wait for the dark of the moon in August, and they will then die right out." The moon again and again disappears, and again and again revisits our hemisphere; and a hundred times since has she shone upon our antipodes to our exclusion, and for Thos. Clearfield's benefit, had he availed himself of the time; but the briars are still standing and there they will stand, until the moon shall be everlastingly dark to Uncle Tom. What excuse now? "Why, to tell you the truth of the business, I was so busy about my corn, that to undertake the briars I was afraid I should lose my crop." Whether or not he has that confidence in Lunary which he pretends, is rather a matter of doubt; but be it as it may, Lunary's theory, although not practised by Uncle Tom, (for the best reasons, the time never finding him ready to operate,) is nevertheless regarded by him in the strongest light for excuse making. "Had my potatoes been planted in the dark of the moon in June instead of the light of the moon in May, Lunary says, they would have been as big as pumpkins, whereas as it is, they are no bigger than hickory nuts; and you have no doubt noticed on my farm, some rails bent up like a bow, and a great many rotten ones; Lunary says the bent rails were split in the new moon and the fence was laid in the decrease; which in the first instance accounts for their bending, and in the next, for their rotting."

Last summer, Uncle Tom's neighbors took possession of his blackberry patch, or rather field, and on one occasion, when the multitude had gathered together, he was seen among them with a rather sullen countenance; not because his neighbors were taking his fruit by the wholesale, for he was nowise selfish, and though a lazy dog, he was not

stingy of a little ground." This remark, coming from the source it did, produced a roar of laughter so loud and boisterous, that a large flock of partridges took fright and were flushed from their covert. Uncle Tom was the first to speak, and being encouraged by the success of his last sally of wit, now renewed the onset with a degree of spirit and energy that far surpassed any effort he had ever before made, either mental or physical. "There! he exclaimed, "if it was not for me, of what use would be your guns, your dogs and your nets; you flock here in summer for fruit and in winter for game, to feed the dainty stomachs of your town gentry; and when the creek is low, and the poor fish have no chance to escape, you come down like famished cranes, with your gigs and your seines, and your dip-nets, skim-nets and drag-nets, until you have nearly destroyed the sport of the angler." Scarcely taking time to breathe—for be it known that Uncle Tom was desanting on a theme more interesting to him than any other in the affairs of human life, and that he is as fond of angling as ever was Izak Walton, although destitute of his scientific knowledge, for science and skill have as little to do with his fishing as his farming; leaving every thing to chance, his want of success he ascribed to the moon, to the wind or to the weather—scarcely taking time to breathe, he continued—"Twenty years ago, so soon as your minnow touched the water, a twenty inch bass would seize it and you had nothing to do but take him from the hook and cast out another minnow with the same success; but now, since your Muckletonians* have come about, a man may fish all day and go home at night without ever having a nibble." Delivered of this speech, Uncle Tom felt lazy in every bone and muscle and forthwith departed, well satisfied with himself and all the world, except the Muckletonians, leaving his neighbors to enjoy his fruit and to pity the errors of education and the habits of early life which had ruined the usefulness and respectability of a man of naturally good parts, and transformed him into the indolent animal whose cognomen is prefixed to this prefatory chapter of his history. By your leave, Mr Editor, I mean at my leisure, to give several more chapters on Uncle Tom, in which, if I do not conduct him successfully through this world of briars and thorns, I shall at least hand him safely out of it, where I trust, he will be no more annoyed by the impertinent jests of his neighbors, and where, in the quiet and undisturbed enjoyment of his favorite sport of angling, which has been, by some pert coxcomb, described as "the management of a rod with a worm at one end and a fool at the other," he may be securely fenced from the intrusions of the Muckletonians.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1839.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GEOLOGY OF MAINE.
By C. T. JACKSON, M. D. Agricultural Geology, pp. 173, and on.

We have already cursorily noticed this report, which does honor to the learning and industry of its author.—We mean to make some farther remarks upon it, promising, however, that, situated as we necessarily are, we can do nothing like justice to the author, ourselves, or the important subject treated. Constantly changing place, without any authorities for reference other than what an imperfect recollection may supply, snatching an hour when we can get it, writing where we can and as we can, and liable to innumerable interruptions, incompatible with the proper examination of any important subject, we have strong claims upon the candor of our readers, and shall attempt nothing more than to throw out such suggestions for the consideration of the inquisitive as have occurred in the hasty perusal of this report.

The author of this report may be assured, likewise that by none are his labors more highly appreciated than by ourselves; and if we fail to be convinced by his statements, it will be certainly from no want of personal respect for his authority, but simply because he has not made out his case—because of the deficiency of proof in the matter which he labors most.

Geology and Chemistry have yet to perform important services for agriculture. Yet long experience and observation in all matters of physical science, compel us to moderate our expectations of any extraordinary and sudden results. The chemical analysis of soils will help us to approach the knowledge of the methods by which they may be improved, their particular deficiencies supplied, and their superfluous redundancy of certain ingredients corrected; but in the present state of science, it will do little more than help us to approach this knowledge. It is one thing to determine by chemical analysis the particular ingredients in certain soils, and quite another to ascertain their particular mode of operation when combined; and under the action of various external influences of air, light, heat, motion, &c. &c., by which they are continually acted upon. The triumphs of chemical science are immense, and may be pronounced magnificent; but compared with what remains to be done, the science even in its improved condition, is merely the first step (*premier pas*) of infancy; it is merely the admission of a few rays of sunlight through a crevice into a subterranean cavern; it is like attempting to sound the middle of the ocean with a skein of thread.

In a late number of the Cultivator, of which we had merely an accidental glance, the learned editor is pleased to say that he hopes the time will soon come when the science of vegetable food and digestion will be understood as well as the science of animal digestion. We quote from memory merely, what we understand to be the sense, not the words. Now we say that that time has already arrived. We understand vegetable digestion as well as we understand animal digestion; that is, we do not understand either of them at all. We beg leave fully to explain what we mean. This physiology of man and of vegetable substances is a highly improved

*We say accidental, for we are so unfortunate that we cannot get this paper for love or money; we do not know whether through the fault of the Post Office or what. We should be happy to pay a double subscription, if that would bring it

science. Much has been ascertained; and the labors of many distinguished anatomists and botanists have thrown a flood of light upon it. But there are secrets in respect to it which human sagacity seems as incapable of penetrating, as the human eye is incapable of looking through a block of granite. The experiments and observations of Dr Beaumont, who was favored with such rare opportunities of looking into the human stomach, and observing the action of the juices or fluids of the stomach upon the substances taken into it, are exceedingly curious and instructive, and of great practical utility. But, after all, the secret is not reached; the secret of digestion and nutrition is not even approached, nor even become matter of rational conjecture. The food taken into the stomach is dissolved by the operation of the gastric juice upon it; some in shorter, some in longer time: an effervescence occurs; a solution and separation of particles takes place; but this is a small part of the process. But as to the remaining steps by which it is converted into blood, flesh, bone, sinews, hair, nails, &c. &c., and by which life itself is sustained, where is the human mind capable of producing even a plausible conjecture? The science of vegetation is reached to this same extent and no farther. When man is able by any conceivable artificial process to form one drop of blood, to compact one ounce of bone, or to frame or to color a single flower or leaf, then and not until then shall we say that the processes of animal and vegetable digestion are understood. It is the same with other branches of science. The immense discovery of Newton, the noblest triumph of philosophy—next in our humble opinion, (ridiculous as it may seem to any,) to the discoveries of Phrenology, of the great principle of gravitation, is comparatively a very small advance in science. That this principle prevails throughout the material creation as far as it comes under human observation; that it operates with a force proportioned to the quantity of matter contained in the bodies attracted, and to the squares of the distances which divide them; and that in the planetary system its effects are counteracted by another and opposite impelling power, are matters of perfect demonstration and of the most exact calculation even to portions of a second of time; but after all, in what this force consists, and how it operates, so that an atom of matter on earth has its proportionate share of influence upon the remotest bodies in the great system of the material universe, are matters utterly irreconcilable by man's intellect, and the solution of which the giant mind of Newton was as incapable of solving as that of the infant child.

This barrier to the progress of knowledge, however, which now seems impenetrable and impassable, should not discourage us, nor deter us from persevering and indefatigable attempts to go farther. We may advance slowly, but every advance gives the power of going farther; and every gain in physical science, however small, is a great gain to man's improvement and comfort.—The practical arts of life have made immense progress under the improvements of chemical science. Agriculture has already been a great gainer. The careful analysis of soils may presently lead to the most direct modes of improving them. But what we are chiefly in danger of is, of arriving at general conclusions too hastily and holding them too confidently. Every thing therefore, the demonstration of which is not incontrovertibly established, (and there are not many things of this description,) should be regarded as open to farther inquiry; and especially under the light which actual experiment may throw upon it.

We know that the intelligent and inquisitive mind of Dr Jackson will acquiesce in these views; and therefore we shall compare in another number the facts which

he has given in respect to the necessity and utility of the carbonate of lime in soils, in order to raise grain crops, with his own theories on this subject. He has distinctly stated (page 123) that "an imperfect or blighted product is sure to follow the planting of this grain (wheat) upon soils destitute of lime; while certain districts where the soil contains this mineral, are always favored with luxuriant and heavy crops. This is one of the settled points in agriculture."

Now we frankly avow ourselves favorably inclined to this belief, somewhat modified however in the universality of its application. Further we have no theory to establish on the subject. But we shall examine hereafter how far the facts accumulated in the report support this position.

H. C.

SALT HAY.

The tide fields of the maritime parts of the State, that is the salt marshes, are now covered with laborers busily occupied in securing their crops, which come for taking. Whatever improvements may be effected upon these grounds, it cannot be denied that scarcely any are attempted; and large tracts of them remain precisely in the condition in which they have been since the settlement of the country. It is not so however universally. The only improvement which they seem to admit of, while they are continued in salt marsh, is that of draining. This is done generally at a distance of two rods apart; the ditches, if made three feet wide at first, will soon become by the settling of the meadow contracted to a small space, and the effect of this draining is, first, the consolidation of the whole meadow; and next, the speedy removal of the tide, which, where it is suffered to stand as it will in hollow places on meadows not drained, destroys the grass. Where these hollows have become deep, it is advisable to fill them with the materials thrown out of the ditches. Where this is not the case, these materials may be carried into the barn-yard or styes, and will form a valuable part of the compost heap. The effect of this draining, where it has been well executed, has been to double, in some instances to quadruple the crop. It is not however in all cases equally advisable. Where the soil of the marsh is not deep, as near the margin of salt meadows, and by ditching, the hard subsoil, whether of sand or gravel or clay, is soon reached, this drainage is not perhaps advisable; at least some experiments render its utility doubtful. But where the mud is deep and the subsoil is not reached by a ditch of three feet in depth, the drainage cannot be too thorough.

H. C.

SALT FOR KILLING WHITE WEED.—When the white weed has not become too plenty upon the farm it can be eradicated and its spread prevented by a little care and attention, and "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Many who have small patches upon their farms dig up all they can find, but still some of the roots are left and spring up the next summer to the no small annoyance of the farmer who supposed that he has rid himself of the pest. Mr L. Whitman, of this town, informs us that he followed the plan of digging until he was tired of it, for there would always some of the roots escape and show themselves the next year in spite of him. He then prepared a strong solution of salt in water, and poured it upon spots infested with the white weed. This effected a cure. If you have any of this weed beginning to show itself on your premises, pickle it down.—*Maine Farmer.*

ERRATUM.—In Mr Duroy's communication on "Beet Sugar Manufacture," page 54, 2d column, 17 lines from bottom, for "except a gum or mucilage," read, exempt from gum or mucilage.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, August 26, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 390 Beef Cattle, 70 Stores, 20 Cows and Calves, 4000 Sheep, and 350 Swine. About 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Prices have declined, and we reduce our quotations. First quality, \$8 25 a \$8 50. Second quality, \$7 50 a \$8 00. Third quality, \$6 50 a \$7 00.

Cows.—We omit prices.

Stores and Calves.—We notice sales at \$30, \$38, \$45, \$46, and \$60.

Sheep.—About the usual prices were obtained. We quote lots at \$2 25, \$2 50, \$3 00, \$3 50, and \$3 75.

Swine.—Sales were quite dull, at the prices obtained last week. Several lots were sold at 6 for sows and 7 for barrows. One lot, nearly all barrows, 6 1-2. At retail 8 for sows and 9 for barrows.

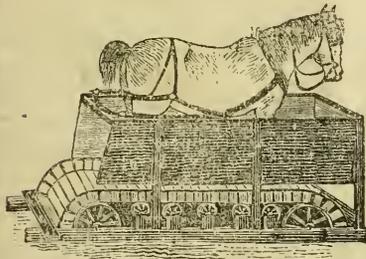
THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending August 26.

August, 1839.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	19	56	84	72	E.
Tuesday,	20	63	66	74	S. E.
Wednesday,	21	64	67	76	W.
Thursday,	22	66	67	74	S. W.
Friday,	23	68	90	75	S.
Saturday,	24	70	85	73	E.
Sunday,	25	65	84	74	N. W.

Hale's Patent Horse Power and Patent Threshing Machine.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale this valuable machine and feel great confidence in recommending it as the best machine now in use. It will thresh from 75 to 100 bushels per day in the best possible manner. The horse power is calculated to propel any kind of machinery, is very simple in its construction, occupies but a small space of nine feet by two, and can easily be transported from one place to another, and when combined with the Threshing Machine it forms the most superior article for the purpose ever invented. They can be supplied at short notice at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

MECHANICS' FAIR.

AT QUINCY HALL, BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1839.

The public are reminded that the Second Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, for the encouragement of Manufacturers and the Mechanic Arts, will be opened in Quincy Hall, on Monday, September 23, 1839.

Mechanics, Artisans, and Manufacturers, who intend to offer articles for Premium or Exhibition, are particularly requested to give notice to the Secretary or Superintendent, at as early a day as convenient, specifying the articles intended to be offered.

Contributors are also reminded that all articles intended for Exhibition must be delivered to the Superintendent, WILLIAM WASHBURN, at Quincy Hall, on or previous to WEDNESDAY, September 18, accompanied by an invoice, and a particular description of all new and important inventions, or improvements in the articles offered.

Steam Power will be furnished to put in operation all Machinery, and the Superintendent will take particular charge of all Models offered for this purpose.

Competent Judges will be selected to view all articles presented. Premiums will be awarded to those deemed most worthy of that distinction.

Articles may be offered by Apprentices, who will have a division specially appropriated for their productions. Tickets of admission will be furnished to all contributors.

GEO. DARRACOTT, President.

J. G. ROGERS, Secretary.

WM. WASHBURN, Superintendent.

August 23.

New York Urate and Poudrette Company.

Not incorporated but carried on by individual enterprise.

The manures are not divided among the Stockholders, as are those belonging to another establishment, but sold to applicants for cash on delivery. Orders are supplied to the order of time in which they are received. Urate 50 cents and Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, with contingent charges for bags or barrels, &c.

The company are daily preparing for use, during the warm, dry weather, the materials collected during the past winter, and will have several thousand bushels ready before the first of October next. The material is disinfected and rendered free from offensive smell, by a compound, every part of which is in itself a good manure.

The experience of the past and present years, 1838 and 1839, on Long Island, has satisfied many of the farmers that these manures have the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and the cheapest of any manure they have ever tried.

Amended instructions for their use, the result of practical experience, will be furnished on application. The effect of Poudrette upon Grape Vines and Morus Mulicaulis is beyond all comparison.

This company are erecting large and extensive works in the vicinity of the city of New York to prepare the manures, and farmers and gardeners may confidently rely on a supply. Orders, as usual, directed to "The New York Urate and Poudrette Company," Box, No. 1211, West Office, New York, or sent to the store of STILLWELL & DEY, No. 365 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, will be attended to.

The Company will be very much obliged to gentlemen who have used the manures, to give them a statement in writing what has been the result of their use and experiments in relation to them.

New York, August, 1839.

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY.

The subscriber having been removed from the Post Office, by the pleasure of the President, and left for the present without any means of support, has consented to resume the editorship of the "American Farmer," which he originally established, and the first periodical in America dedicated to the cause of Agriculture.—That resource, though "better than nothing," being altogether inadequate, as an additional

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

		PER TON	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		6 75	7 00
Pot, " " "		5 37	5 50
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
Domestic, " "		2 00	3 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	13 50	15 00
No. 1, " "			11 60
prime, " "			
BEESEWAX, white,	" "	28	34
yellow, " "		10	12
CHEESE, new milk,	" "		35
BONE MANURE,	bushel		40
in casks,			
FATHERS, northern, geese,	" "	37	46
southern, geese,		9	12
FLAX, (American)	" "	3 62	3 75
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal		
Bay, Chaleur,		1 50	1 76
Haddock, new,		13 50	14 00
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	11 00	11 50
No. 2, " "		7 25	7 50
No. 3, " "		5 00	6 00
Alewights, dry salted, No. 1,		21 00	22 00
Salmon, No. 1,		6 62	6 75
PLUGA, Genesee, cash,			5 37
Baltimore, Howard street,			5 25
Richmond canal,			4 25
Alexandria wharf,			3 87
Rye,			96
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.		59	91
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		82
southern flat, yellow,		80	82
white, " "			85
Rye, northern,			
Barley, nominal,			
Oats, northern, (prime)			35
southern, new,		16 00	18 00
HAY, best English, per ton,		12 50	13 50
Eastern swarded,			16
HOPS, 1st quality,	" "		14
2d quality,			11
LABD, Boston, 1st sort,			29
southern, 1st sort,			25
LEATHERS, Philadelphia city tannage,		25	27
do. country do,		26	29
Baltimore city tannage,		24	25
do. dry hides,		22	24
New York Red, light,		22	23
Boston, do. slaughter,		21	23
Boston dry hides,		80	85
LIME, best sort,	" "	32	34
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	" "	50	58
Sugar House,			
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,		1 20	1 25
Winter,			50
Whale, refined,			100
Linsseed, American,		95	1 00
Neat's Foot,		2 75	2 87
PLASTER Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	20 00	23 00
clear,		15 00	16 00
Mess,		12 00	
Prime,		2 87	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel		1 00
Red Top, southern,			50
northern,			2 25
Canary,		2 62	3 00
Flax,		1 25	1 50
Hemp,			17
Red Clover, northern,	" "		20
Southern Clover, none,			
SOAP, American, No. 1,		5	7
No. 2,		5	6
TALLOW, tried,		15	13
TEARLES, 1st sort,	pr M	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	" "	60	65
American, full blood, washed,	" "	55	60
do. 3-4ths do,		53	65

THE RATTLESNAKE.

This snake is peculiar, we believe, to North America, and was formerly found in great abundance in New England—but since the country has become settled, and an exterminating war declared against these noxious reptiles, their numbers have rapidly decreased, and now they are seldom seen. They are still to be found, however, occasionally, we believe, in certain parts of every New England State, but generally confine themselves to rocky ledges in uncultivated tracks of the country. In Chester, N. H., there is a hill, which, from the great number of these reptiles which formerly made it their abiding place, is called Rattlesnake Hill. A few still remain—and they are sometimes killed in the adjoining towns, where they wander in search of water.

A number of years have passed away since an occurrence took place in the neighborhood of Chester, which caused considerable excitement in the neighboring families at the time, and which is still worth relating. Some men were employed in mowing a meadow, which was at a distance from any dwelling or road—and as the weather was sultry and many parts of the meadow covered with water, one of them, Mr. R., thought proper to divest himself of nearly all his garments, and led the van of the mowers, *sans culotte!* It is well known that at this season, when droutht generally prevails, rattlesnakes are very apt to come down from the high lands in quest of water—and as Mr. R. got at the end of his swarth, and stepped on the dry land, he placed his foot almost in contact with a huge rattlesnake, which raised its tail, gave it a few quick and sharp shakes, and sprung at the poor man just as he turned to flee, half frightened to death from the venomous reptile! His crooked, poisonous fangs entered the lower part of the only garment which Mr. R. wore at the time—the texture of which was particularly strong, and they could not be easily disengaged. Mr. R. gave a scream and started off on the full run, the snake sticking to him closer than a brother. He passed through woods, bushes, fields and pastures—he crossed fences, ditches, brooks and bogs—he jumped, halloed, galloped, and screamed for aid—vainly trying to rid himself of his ugly-looking associate. At length, crazy with fear and fatigue, he reached the public road, and passed along it on the way to his dwelling house, at a rate which would have astonished the most desperate pedestrian—looking behind him at intervals, and screaming whenever he beheld the horrid appendage to his homespun linen garment. He passed several persons in the road, who were thunderstruck at the sight of the unfortunate man cutting up such antics, using such violent exercise—and exhibiting himself in dishabille, without regard to propriety or decency. Mr. R. at length reached his own dwelling, a distance of three miles from the meadow—the door of which stood invitingly open, through which he rushed to the consternation of the women folks—having still attached to him the grim looking reptile. By this time he was completely overcome with terror, heat, and fatigue, and fell fainting on the floor. The poor rattlesnake, however, had got the worst of it, and had been threshed about at such an unmerciful rate, that his life, as well as a large portion of his tail, had departed, long before he reached the goal!

In the wild hills and trap ledges of Manchester,

Saugus, and Lynn, in this State, this reptile is still seen and sometimes killed—of a size measuring five and six feet in length. It is also found among the hills in some portions of the interior—especially on Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke on the banks of the Connecticut.

In some parts of the western country the rattlesnakes abound, and grow to the size of six or seven feet. Hunters, or persons who have occasion to explore the woods, glens, and uncultivated spots, wear leggins, made of stout deer skins, to protect their legs against the bite of this venomous animal, as they seldom strike their enemy at a point higher than the calf of the leg. When a party of hunters or travellers find it necessary to encamp at night, they select a suitable spot, examine it thoroughly, that there are no holes or rocks about it, which may serve as abiding places to venomous reptiles, and then draw around them at a proper distance, a stout rope manufactured of horse hair, thus describing a sort of magic circle, in which the members of the party enter, throw themselves on the ground, and repose without any fear of intruders in the shape of snakes—as it is a singular fact that these creatures will never crawl over a rope made of horse hair! It is not uncommon to find on awaking from their slumbers in the morning, several of these unwelcome visitors handsomely coiled up at the distance of a few yards from the circle!

In the wild and mountainous region which separates Virginia from Kentucky, rattlesnakes are found in immense numbers—indeed, great precautions are necessary in travelling among these ledges, lest the traveller receives a fatal wound. In the latter part of September they may be seen crawling up by hundreds from the low lands, in search of winter quarters, and congregating by thousands in various spots, where they may be seen by whoever wishes to indulge in such a curiosity, sunning themselves on the precipices. This tract is also the favorite abode of the catamount, the panther of North America.

Rattlesnakes are also found in great abundance to the westward of the Rocky mountains. Cox, in his adventures on Columbia river, says, "these venomous reptiles are so numerous near the Grande Rapid, that they are seen in immense numbers basking in the sun, and crawling among the rocks. At one time, half a dozen of the party fired at a bunch lying under one rock, and killed and wounded thirty-seven."

In the western part of Michigan, and in the Wisconsin Territory, a species of rattlesnake abounds, which is smaller than the ordinary yellow rattlesnake, and of a hue almost approaching to black. They are very venomous. In some places on the banks of the Wisconsin, the numbers of these reptiles have decreased astonishingly since hogs have been introduced by the settlers. Swine declare war against them, never ending war, and hunt them for the sake of their carcases, and what they consider a great delicacy. And what is singular, the bite of the snake seems to have no injurious effect on the hog—who never hesitates about attacking one of the largest size. He seizes the reptile by the middle with his teeth, and mangle all his writhings, and hisses, and bites, soon tears him to pieces, and devours him with all the apparent relish of an epicure!

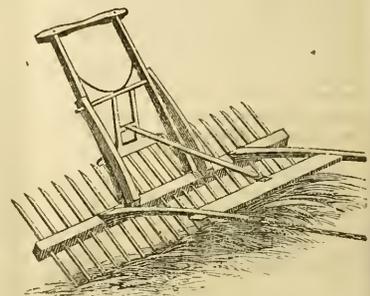
The largest rattlesnake of which we have any authentic intelligence, was one killed some years since on the shores of Apalachicola Bay, in Florida,

which measured nine feet six inches in length and had twentyone rattles! He was a real old bruiser, with long and crooked fangs like a man's finger. A wound inflicted by such an animal must be very inconvenient, to say the least.—*Bost. Merc. Jour.*

The largest library in the country is the "Philadelphia Library," established by Franklin.—It contains about 50,000 volumes. Respectable strangers are permitted to use the books during the hours at which it is open, a privilege which may be improved to advantage, since there are many rare and valuable manuscripts connected with the times of the Revolution to be found here preserved. The second library in size is that of Harvard University, near Boston—containing about 40,000 volumes.

In Germantown the leaves of the mulberry are made into delicious pies! in another place they are dried as a substitute for Young Hyson tea! and it is said that a down-easter is making paper of them!

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 & 52 North Market Street.

July 10.

A GARDENER WANTED.

One who understands his business and has good habits. Inquire of Mr BRECK, Agricultural Store. G. C. B. August 7.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1839.

[NO. 9.

N. E. FARMER.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

We give in the Farmer of this week the speech of our distinguished senator, Mr Webster, at the triennial National Agricultural Convention of England. It is sensible, condensed, and strictly appropriate. The report of it is undoubtedly imperfect; but it is characteristic of this eminent man that he uses language always with great precision, and employs no needless circumlocutions or repetitions; that what he says is always intelligible to the most common and uneducated mind; that he says what he evidently designed to say; and that which is always worth saying and worth hearing.

The compliment which he pays to British Agriculture is particularly worthy of remark. "The agriculture of England was instructive to all the world; as a science it was here better understood; as an art it was here better practised; and as a great interest it was here as highly esteemed as in any other part of the globe."

We presume this compliment is well deserved. Yet we believe it should be in a measure qualified. In productiveness of cultivation, that is to say, in getting the greatest amount of product from the smallest quantity of land, we suppose that the Flemish are preeminent above all other people. In scientific agriculture, in the application of chemical science to the cultivation of the earth, and in experiments upon various manures, we suppose the French are far in advance of England. In devotion to agriculture as a means of subsistence, and in the amount of population sustained by agriculture, and perhaps in the amount of labor bestowed upon the soil, and in the frugal and exact saving and use of manures, we presume the Chinese surpass all other nations on the globe. In the improvement of livestock, in the breed of horses, cattle, sheep, and wine, we suppose no country can come in competition with Great Britain. And especially in the estimation in which this great interest is held and cherished in this intelligent, cultivated and mighty empire, she stands far in advance of all others, and gives a most instructive lesson to the world. The extraordinary fact, however, that France has, within a comparatively short period, increased her annual product of beet sugar, under the protec-

we confess our fears that we shall fall short of, are stronger than our hopes that we shall reach it.

Our cane-sugar, cotton, and tobacco crops are to be sure, enormous, and admit of no competition in countries whose northern latitudes forbid their cultivation, with the exception of the latter crop, tobacco, which of a certain and superior description, is now cultivated with great success and profit in Upper Canada. But in regard to the products common to us and the northern nations of Europe, the cereal grains in particular, we may well be ashamed of ourselves, while with a soil and climate offering every advantage for their most successful cultivation, we can acquiesce in the degrading necessity of importing wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, and even hay from Europe.

We are very far, however, from desiring to be brought under a system of tariff protection in regard to our agricultural products like that which prevails in England. The agriculture of England is burdened with governmental impositions and burdens, which have most injuriously affected its prosperity, and rendered the price of bread enormous, and crowded their almshouses with paupers and their prisons with wretched convicts. The corn laws are now agitating the whole kingdom to its centre; and the singular anomaly is presented in the richest and most fertile part of the British kingdom, of a people driven to desperation by poverty and starvation. The farmers of this country should ask little else of government than to be let alone. With no taxes which deserve to be named, with a climate eminent for its salubrity, with a soil which never refuses an ample return to skill, industry, temperance, and frugality, with a ready market for every production of agricultural labor, with the ample experience of other and the most improved countries to instruct them, and with intelligence and general education sufficient to enable them to avail themselves of every lesson, facility, and advantage for agricultural improvement and success, if they do not excel, if they (we speak particularly of the northern and middle States,) still submit to buy their bread, and, through extravagance of every description, will go on to involve themselves in a debt to other countries, which must presently become irredeemable, why then there is room for nothing but shame; the curse of heaven will bring its

he hoped might often be seen again. Among these foreigners was one gentleman of a most distinguished character from the United States of America—[cheers]—that great country, whose people we were obliged legally to call foreigners, but who were still our brethren in blood. [Loud cheers.]

It was most gratifying to him that such a man had been present at that meeting, that he might know what the farmers of England really were, and be able to report to his fellow citizens the manner in which they were united, from every class, in promoting their peaceful and most important objects. He gave, "The health of Mr Webster, and other distinguished strangers." The toast was received with much applause.

Mr Webster said the notice which the noble Earl at the head of the table had been kind enough to take of him, and the friendly sentiments which he had seen fit to express towards the country to which he belonged, demanded his most cordial acknowledgments. He should therefore begin by saying how gratified he had been in having it in his power to pass one day among the proprietors, the cultivators, the farmers of old England; [cheers]—that England of which he had been reading and conversing all his life, and now for once had the pleasure of visiting. [Loud cheers.]

He would say, in the next place, if he could say, how much he had been pleased and gratified with the exhibition of one product, or branch of product, of that agriculture for which England was so justly distinguished. When persons connected with some pursuit, of whatever description, assembled in such numbers, he could not but look on them with respect and regard; but he confessed at once that he was more than ordinarily moved on all such occasions, when he saw before him a great assemblage of those whose interests, whose hopes, whose objects and pursuits were connected on either continent with the cultivation of the soil. [Loud cheers.]

Whatever else might tend to enrich and beautify society, that which feeds and clothes comfortably the great mass of mankind should always, he contended, be regarded as the great foundation of national interest. He need not say that the agriculture of England was instructive to all the world; as a science it was here better understood; as an art it was here better practised; and as a great in-

enable them to dispose profitably of their own surplus; but the fact went much farther, for when there was such an occurrence in the English capital, the centre of commercial speculations for the whole world, where the price of commodities was settled and arranged, where the exchanges between nations were conducted and concluded, its consequences were felt every where, as none knew better than the noble Earl who occupied the chair.

Should there be a frost in England fifteen days later than usual—should there be an unseasonable drought, or ten cold and wet days instead of ten warm and dry ones, when the harvest should be reaped, every exchange in Europe and America felt the consequence of it. He would not pursue these remarks. [Loud cries of "Go on, go on."] He must, however, say, that he entertained not the slightest doubt of the great advantage to the interests of agriculture which must result from the formation and operation of this society.

Was it not obvious to the most common observer that those who cultivated the soil had not the same conveniences, opportunities and facilities of daily intercourse and comparison of opinions as the commercial and manufacturing interests?— [Cheers.] Those who are associated in the pursuits of commerce and manufactures naturally congregated together in cities; they had immediate means of frequent communication. Their sympathies, feelings and opinions were instantaneously circulated like electricity through the whole body.

But how was it with the cultivators of the soil? Separated, spread over a thousand fields, each attentive to his own acres, they had only occasional opportunities of communicating with each other.— If among commercial men, chambers of commerce and other institutions of that character; if among the traders, guilds were found expedient, how much more necessary and advisable to have some such institutions which at least annually should bring together the representatives of the great agricultural interests? [Cheers.]

In many parts of the country to which he belonged, there were societies upon a similar principle, which had been found very advantageous. They had rewards for specimens of fine animals; they had rewards for implements of husbandry, supposed to excel those which had been known before. They turned their attention to every thing supposed to facilitate the operations of the farmer, and improve his stock and interest in the country. Among other means of improving agriculture, they had imported largely from the best breeds of animals known in England. [Cheers.]

He knew that a gentleman who had to-day deservedly obtained many prizes for stock, would not be displeased to learn that he had seen along the rich pastures of the Ohio and its tributary streams, animals raised from those which had been furnished by his farms in Yorkshire and Northumberland. [Cheers.] But, apart from this subject he must be allowed to make a short response to the very kind sentiments which went near to his heart, as uttered by the noble earl at the head of the table.

Their noble chairman was pleased to speak of the people of the United States as kindred in blood with the people of England. [Cheers.] "I," continued the honorable gentleman, "am an American. [Cheers.] I was born on that great continent, and I am wedded to the fortunes of my country for weal or for woe. [Loud cheers.] There is no other region of the earth which I can call my country.— [Cheers.] But I know, and I am proud to know, what blood flows in these veins. [Cheers.]

I am happy to stand here to-day and to remember, although my ancestors for several generations lie buried beneath the soil of the Western continent, yet there has been a time when my ancestors and your ancestors toiled in the same cities and villages—[cheers]—cultivated adjacent fields—[cheers]—and worked together to build up that great structure of civil polity which has made England what England is. [Cheers.]

When I was about to embark, some friends asked me what I was going to England for. To be sure, gentlemen, I came for no object of business, public or private; but I told them I was coming to see the elder branch of the family. [Loud cheers.] I told them I was coming to see my distant relations—[cheers]—my kith and kin of the old Saxon race. [Loud cheers.]

With regard to whatsoever is important to the peace of the world, its prosperity, the progress of knowledge and of just opinions, the diffusion of the sacred light of christianity—[loud cheers]—I know nothing more important to the promotion of those best interests of humanity and the cause of the general peace, amity, and concord, than the good feeling subsisting between the Englishmen on this side of the Atlantic and the descendants of Englishmen on the other. [Cheers.]

Some little clouds have overhung our horizon—I trust they will soon pass away. I am sure that the age we live in does not expect that England and America are to have controversies carried to the extreme upon any occasion not of the last importance to national interests and honor. [Cheers.]

We live in an age when nations as well as individuals are subject to a moral responsibility.— [Cheers.] Neither government nor people—thank God for it—can now trifle with the general sense of the civilized world, [cheers]—and I am sure that the civilized world would hold your country and my country to a very strict account, if, without very plain and apparent reason, deeply affecting the independence and great interests of the nation, any controversy between them should have other than an amicable issue. [Cheers.]

I will venture to say that each country has intelligence enough to understand all that belongs to its just rights, and is not deficient in means to maintain them, [cheers] and if any controversy between England and America were to be pushed to the extreme of force, neither party would or could have any signal advantage over the other, except what it could find in the justness of its cause and the approbation of the world. [Loud cheers.]

With respect to the occasion which has called us together, I beg to repeat the gratification which I have felt in passing a day among such a company, and conclude with the most fervent expression of my wish for the prosperity and usefulness of the Agricultural Society of England. [Loud cheers.]

Benefactors of the world.—The man who turns a weedy desert into a fertile garden—an idle stream of water into an instrument of industry and profit—who can press the idle winds into his employment and make them productive—who can make the streaming exhalation of boiling water move ships through the ocean against wind and tide—who can, with the same simple power, make ten thousand wheels revolve which a million of men could not move, and with almost magic aid convert our flux into fine cloth, and extract from the centre of the mountains their richest ores—these are the men who are the benefactors of the world.—*Yankee Farmer.*

[For the New England Farmer.]

J. BRECK, Esq.—Dear Sir—In compliance with your request I cheerfully devote a few moments to giving you an account of my piggery. I will premise by the way, that the writer of an article which appeared some months since in the *Yankee Farmer*, and which I regret should have found its way into many other papers, has greatly exaggerated the profits of my establishment. I have often stated and now repeat, that the manure from my hog pens will pay for all the food which I purchase for them: the residue of their feed, by far the greater part, being the produce of my own farm.

When the average price of corn is one dollar per bushel and potatoes 33 cents, and pork will bring 12 1-2 cents per stone, I have no hesitation in saying that there is a handsome profit in raising pork for the market, provided the hogs be of the best breeds. With such breeds I have always found that four quarts of Indian or barley meal, with an equal quantity of apples, pumpkins, potatoes or other roots well cooked, will give two pounds of pork. At this rate it will be perceived that there is a profit on the pork at the above price, exclusive of the manure the hogs make, which is of great value to the farmer, but by no means equal to the whole nor even half the expense of feeding.

My breeds are principally of the Berkshire full bloods and a cross of this breed with the Mackey breed. This cross I have found decidedly preferable to the full bloods of either. I have an imported sow of the "Essex half blacks," being a descendant of the Berkshire, and highly spoken of by English breeders. The Mackey pigs were imported into this country from England some 15 or 20 years ago, by Capt. Mackey, of Boston, and till within a few years were decidedly the best stock in New England, and perhaps in America. When first imported, Capt. Mackey, on his farm at Weston, not infrequently brought them up to 600 lbs. at the age of 18 months. In all the essential points, such as maturing early, lightness of offal, greater weight in the more profitable parts, thinness of skin, &c., they greatly exceeded the Berkshire breed. But by breeding *in and in* as it is termed, they had greatly degenerated, had become weak and feeble in constitution, small in size, ill-shaped, and in some instances deformed. With the exception of the human species, no animal degenerates so rapidly by this practice of breeding *in and in* as the hog. Judicious crossing is the only way by which a good breed of swine can be kept up and preserved. By proper attention to this principle, all good and valuable qualities of a breed may be preserved and the bad rejected;—without it the best breeds will soon become worthless. With a view of restoring some of the good properties of the Mackey, I tried crossing them with various breeds, and with none have succeeded so well as with the Berkshire. The produce of this cross possesses all the good and valuable points of the Mackey united to the health, vigor and size without any of the coarseness of the Berkshire. The best pigs, however, that I have ever raised, and I can say without hesitation, the best I have ever seen, were produced by putting a full blood Berkshire boar to a sow which was a cross of the Mackey with the "Moco," a New York breed, the progeny being half Berkshire, a quarter Mackey, and quarter Moco.

My stock of fattening swine usually consists of about one hundred, besides about fifty stores. My time for slaughtering is in February and March,

when half my pigs are at the age of 15 and 16 months, being the fall and winter litters of the previous year, the other half being the pigs of the spring next previous to killing, and are at the age of 9 and 10 months. The former in years past have weighed from 350 to 400 lbs., and in some instances as high as 500 lbs. The latter from 250 to 350 lbs.

An enquiry is often made as to the best time of killing, or at what age it is most profitable to slaughter them. On a large farm where much green herbage is produced and where the value of the manure is taken into the account, I consider the pigs killed at the age of 15 and 16 months as giving the greatest profit. When it is intended to kill them at this age, they may be kept on more ordinary and cheaper food for the first 10 or 12 months or till within 4 or 5 months of the time of killing. The manure they make and the extra weight of pork more than pay the expense incurred in keeping them the longer time; but the spring pigs which are to be killed the ensuing winter and spring, must be kept upon the best of food from the time they are taken from the sow until they are slaughtered.

The older class of pigs for the first 10 or 12 months, are kept principally upon brewers' grains, with a small quantity of Indian or barley meal or rice, ruta baga, sugar beet, &c., and in the season of clover, peas, oats, cornstalks, weeds, &c., they are cut green and thrown into the pens; the next four or five months before killing they have as much Indian meal, barley meal or rice, with an equal quantity of potatoes, apples or pumpkins as they will eat, the whole being well cooked and salted, and given to them about blood warm. During the season of fattening, an ear or two of hard corn is every day given to each pig. This small quantity they will digest well, and of course there is no waste. Shelled corn soaked in water made as salt as the water of the ocean, for 48 hours, with a quart of wood ashes added to each bushel and given to them occasionally in small quantities, greatly promotes their health and growth. Their health and appetite is also greatly promoted by throwing a handful of charcoal once or twice a week into each of their pens. Their principal food should, however, be cooked as thoroughly and as nicely as if intended for table use. From long practice and repeated experiments, I am convinced that two dollars worth of material well cooked will make as much pork as three dollars worth of the same material given in a raw state.

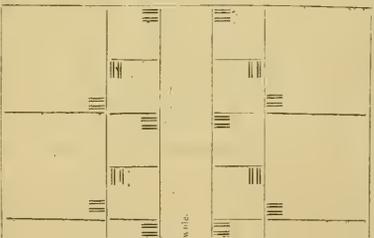
Pigs when first taken from the sow should be treated with great care, to prevent scouring and from becoming stunted; when either of these happen, it will require many days and sometimes weeks

food, but kept in a healthy, growing condition, till within four or five months of the time of killing, when they were fed as high as the others. They were all slaughtered at the same time, being then 16 months old. At the age of 9 months the full fed pigs were much the heaviest, but at the time of killing, the pigs fed sparingly for the first 10 or 12 months weighed, upon an average, fifty pounds each more than the others. Besides this additional weight of pork, the three "lean kind" added much more than the others to my manure heap.— These results would seem very obvious to any one who has noticed the habits of the animal. In consequence of short feeding they were much more active and industrious in the manufacture of compost, and this activity at the same time caused the muscles to enlarge and the frame to spread, while the very fat pigs became inactive, and like indolent bipeds, they neither worked for their own benefit nor for that of others.

For the purpose of increasing my manure heap, my pens are kept constantly supplied with peat or swamp mud, about three hundred loads of which are annually thrown into my styes. This, with the manure from my horse stable, which is daily thrown in, and the weeds and coarse herbage which are gathered from the farm, give me about 500 cart loads of manure in a year.

On regular and systematic feeding and clean and dry bedding, the success of raising and fattening swine very much depends. A faithful feeder, also, who has some skill and taste, and withal a little pride of vocation, is indispensable. Homer informs us that much of the success of Ulysses in rearing his fine hogs, was to be attributed to his faithful Umeus, whom the old soldier syled (*δῖος σὺβάρης*) godlike swinefeeder.

The annexed is a rough plan, which may serve to give you an idea of the compact manner in which my hogs are kept. It is intended for a plan of the upper story and one end. The lower story corresponds with the upper, except that the promenade is extended out about six feet from the line of the upper outside promenade line.



END VIEW.

The roof covers the passage way and eating and sleeping apartments on each side, and made sufficiently high to enable the feeder to pass between the pens. The floors of the eating and sleeping apartments are made perfectly tight—the floor of the promenade in the upper story is laid with narrow plank, placed about one inch apart, so that whatever is dropped by the pigs, falls through on the compost beneath. The promenade of the lower story has no floor. The only passage for passing the pigs out and in, is by a slide door between each dormitory and the main passage way. The pen being on ground which is a little higher at the end where the boilers are placed than at the other, the floor of the boiler room is on a level with the passage way of the upper story, where the pigs kept in this part of the building are taken in and out. At the other end of the building, the floor of the passage way in the lower story is on a level with the natural surface of the ground, and by a door at that end of the passage way, the hogs in the lower story are taken in and out. You will perceive that a pen 100 feet long and 34 wide, with 3 in a pen, will furnish ample accommodations for 120 hogs. A passage way for the feeder is made from the cooking room to the passage way in the lower story.

Very respectfully yours,

E. PHINNEY.

For the N. E. Farmer.

MR BRECK—I hope you will continue your "Notices of Farms—Minutes by the Way, &c.;" it is just what we need—shows us things as they are. If farmers will not or cannot find time to tell one another what they are doing for the advancement of agriculture, some one should for them; for from the practice of all, something can be learnt: we should hear of the success and failures of different individuals, that we may profit by the one and avoid the other. You need not fear of speaking too plain—we need the experience of one another.— We often hear farmers say "they cannot afford to do this or that way"—this word *afford* has troubled me exceedingly. I do not understand it, in the connexion it is so often used. In your account of

THE SILK BUSINESS—ITS AGENTS—ODD TIMES, &c.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Cabinet:

Sir—I know not whether it is permitted to the female portion of your readers to address you in your professional capacity, but if it be not incompatible with decorum, I feel a desire to say a word or two in defence of our rights and privileges as a class, whose laborious and incessant solitude, demand for us, in my estimation at least, the character of partners—as in the toils incidental to the profession of husbandry, so also in the more pleasing and legitimate task of good housewifery. All, however, that I require is, that we be considered by our husbands as *helpmates*, deserving their regard and kind attentions. But to the point.

You must know, that my husband has been engaged in the cultivation of the *morus multicaulis*, with the real intention of growing silk, and more, of manufacturing it from the cocoon: thus proving that he is the one in a thousand who has ever thought seriously of doing, what all pretend to have in serious contemplation. Now I should never have thought of interfering with these pursuits, had it not been for a conversation which passed yesterday at our table, by which it appears that we are to be considered the chief workers in the business, the real *silk worms*! for just at the point when their labor ends, and a short labor, or rather pleasure it has been to them, *ours* is to commence, and be carried through the thread of our existence. Our guest at table was from Philadelphia, and commenced by inquiring, "Well, how comes on the morus? Ah! the making of silk must in the end prove the making of this great country; so admirably calculated for the employment of our redundant population; affording a profitable investment of capital to any extent; enormous profits to all those engaged in the various departments connected with it, from the growing of the trees to the weaving silk dresses for our fair ones, and embroidery for our drawing rooms; and to none more than to the wives and daughters of our farmers; thus affording our women and their children profitable and elegant employment at *odd times*!" At this I looked up, and beheld a youth about seventeen, "all red and white, like a pork griskin," as the song says, with hair "*a la turc*," and scented to the nose—just escaped from that band-box of fashion, a dry goods' store in Market street! My choler rose, the fire kindled, and I at length spake with my tongue—but do not suppose that I said more than a prudent woman should: there was no need of that, for the little creature diminished to the size of a chrysalis, and I could have rolled him into a cocoon! I merely said, "That is kind of you, Mr —, to find employment for your women at *odd times*—the oddest thing I ever heard of—for the *industrious* wives of farmers never have any *odd times*. Besides, I am much mistaken if any good can come of an employment which requires the incessant and all-enduring patience of a whole life, proverbial for wearing out the energies of both body and mind, if it is to be taken up only at *odd times*. You say it is particularly adapted to the family of a farmer occupying a few acres of land! Now in the name of common sense, and in the name of every industrious female in the country, what is meant by this? in a country too which is spreading far and wide her arms, entreating those industrious families who are willing to take up so unhealthy and debasing an employment at *odd times*, to come west, and cultivate

the land and walk upright in the glory of nature! No, no, Mr —, before I submit to fill up my *odd times* in this way, I will carry my husband where he may be able by his industry to enable me and my children to employ our *odd times* in a far more agreeable way—in the improvement of our minds and bodies, leaving the silk business to those countries whose wretched inhabitants (notoriously deformed in body and imbecile in mind, fit subjects for a tyrannical and monarchical government,) are compelled to toil for fifteen hours for about as many cents; and with all this misery and starvation, you see they cannot afford to sell the articles, which they fabricate at such a sacrifice of body and mind, for less than the price which they command in the market at the present time. You seem, too, to have alighted upon bad times, for you see the import duty on silk is taken off. I know that you all rely upon the enormous bounty which the States are giving for the production of these articles of doubtful good, but I can only say I am mistaken if these encouragements to speculation will remain in operation for six months longer; and when the excitement has passed away, these States will view this piece of legislation as about the height of the *morus* folly."

After the young man had taken his leave, which he scarcely waited to do, I learnt that he was a striping from one of the wholesale dry goods' stores in Market street, endeavoring to form "A Joint Stock Trading *Morus Multicaulis* Company," with a capital of about five hundred thousand dollars, the directors of which were to have the privilege of buying and selling their stock, of both kinds I presume, at whatever prices they might deem most advantageous to the good of the company. The president and other officers had all been chosen, to whom liberal salaries had been appropriated, and this young worthy, so anxious to find employment for his women at *odd times*, is to figure as treasurer!

JANET JENKINSON.

Witch Grass.—A writer in the Maine Farmer states from experience, one of the easiest and most profitable means of destroying this grass, which is as follows: "My father once took a piece which was thickly set with it, ploughed it late in June, sowed it with winter rye, and turned it into his sheep pasture. The rye continued to come up for a year or two, and was kept closely fed by the sheep, and in a few years the witch grass was exchanged for sweet clover and red top. I doubt not but that this plan might be adopted to advantage on many farms that are over-run with this useless weed. It is folly to talk of digging it up when it has obtained a firm foot-hold. Land that is of a light thin soil, can be changed from tillage to pasturage to great advantage. Pastures would be improved in this way, for it is bad economy to possess a pasture that will give only now and then a spot that cattle will touch."

Most of the agricultural papers have recently noticed the increase of witch grass, and the means of destroying it have been frequently a topic of discussion. Has it been ascertained that this grass is so noxious and worthless a weed as seems to be generally admitted? It is doubtless a nuisance in the garden, and so are all other grasses. But is its presence among other grasses, for mowing or pasturing, so much to be dreaded? We make the inquiry, at the suggestion of a gardener, presuming that an answer will be forthcoming from some of our more practical neighbors.—*Bost. Cour.*

[For the New England Farmer.]

THE EDUCATION OF FARMERS.

MR EDITOR—I shall trouble you and your readers with but a few more remarks on the subject which forms the caption of the present article. In my last communication I suggested the great importance of the education of farmers' sons professionally, in order that a regeneration of our agriculture may be effected. The mind, in early life, is so free from prejudices grown dear through lapse of time, and is so open to impressions and ideas that are presented to it, that it would seem it should be (as it has been in most pursuits, with the exception of the culture of the soil,) directed exclusively to the acquisition of knowledge and the formation of opinions, that may be applied practically in after years. In the freshness and vigor of youth, it accumulates ideas with infinitely more rapidity than when, calloused by age, it must store itself with information gathered by exertions wearing to the body as well as itself. To dwell on a fact so well established, would be common-place and trite, and, in its application to almost every other pursuit, it excites our wonder that it has been overlooked and forgotten in rural pursuits. There is no one who stands more in need of an early acquisition of knowledge that may be applied in daily practice of principles that are called into constant use, than the young farmer. When thrown upon his own resources, such knowledge must be his chart and compass, and he might as well hope to navigate the ocean without the latter, as to attempt the culture of the soil with any certainty of success without the former.

Indeed, sir, whatever education touches, it elevates and dignifies. As soon as success in any pursuit is made to depend upon the development of the mind, then is that pursuit respected. And here has been the difficulty with farming. It has, until very recently, been entirely independent of anything intellectual. In other countries it has been left to peasants and serfs, and in our own, those engaged in it have hardened their hands and worn out their bodies, while their brains have lain almost inactive. The idea has gone abroad that the duties of the husbandman and his sphere of action, are necessarily confined to the manual operations of the plough, the harrow, and the flail—fit occupation for those whose ambition does not carry them farther. And hence it has become fashionable, and naturally enough, while the public labor under existing false impressions, for young men to hurry into commerce and the professions, until these avenues are choked with votaries even to their very entrances.

We rejoice to perceive that a more correct view of agricultural pursuits is gaining ground in the community. The spirit of the age is onward, and although at the eleventh hour, husbandry begins to feel the impulse. The public, we believe, are daily becoming disinformed of its false estimate of the subject, and there are those, who can see that there is both honor and profit to be found in the use of the spade and the rake. Indeed were it only to fashion the inclinations and correct the tastes of youth, we would urge the early education of young men professionally for farmers. Not only does the agricultural interest demand that the errors and prejudices of centuries should be removed, but it also calls loudly for pioneers who may go forward and break the ground. The public weal is still more urgent for a greater number of hus-

bandmen. Daily events are telling us that the consumers vastly outnumber the producers, and that our citizens are forgetting that our institutions, our soil and climate, mark us out for an agricultural as well as a commercial and manufacturing people, and that we have perverted the operation of those institutions in the fact, that we cannot feed as well as clothe and protect the body of the people.

To raise the character of husbandry, then, and make it a matter of science as well as manual labor, to turn public attention from the already crowded avenues to the professions and commerce, to the more quiet and at the same time, more republican pursuit of agriculture—to correct the false impressions and taste that lead young men into the bustle of more active life, we urge upon our farmers to educate themselves and their sons. To accomplish the former, they may have daily access to the numberless periodicals and substantial works upon the different branches of their profession: they have the inducements and assistance of societies and individuals; and they have the ingenuity and shrewdness for which they are so justly noted, to make the most advantageous application of these. To make scientific farmers of their sons, they have but to be liberal towards them, in the most extended meaning of the term in their early education, and to put them in the way of acquiring such information as they themselves feel the want of. We hope to see the day when facilities for the education of farmers will be afforded in the existence of agricultural schools, where young men may resort to prepare themselves for the culture of the soil on those well established and liberal principles, that can alone raise and support the character and credit of agriculture. We look to their establishment as an era in the farming interest, and we trust that ere long, it can be said, to the credit of Massachusetts, that she has been the first to found these, as she has other institutions for the education of the people; and that it may no longer be asserted that, while she fosters the interests of the arts and commerce, she almost neglects a class of her citizens who constitute a majority of her population, and who are ever watchful of her best welfare and reputation.

H. V.

Greenfield, Aug. 19, 1839.

Daily value of sunshine.—The value of the agricultural products of the United States cannot be less than \$500,000,000 annually. The perfection of this is depending on the weather of four months, June, July, August and September, or about 120 days. Every one knows that without sunshine the crops would be a failure either partially or totally; and hence we can estimate its average value at about one-fifth of the total value of the crops.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

NEW REAPING MACHINE: GREAT SAVING.

On the 4th of July the farmers of this neighborhood enjoyed the pleasure of seeing the Reaping Machine, invented by Mr O. Hussey, of Baltimore, operate upon a field of wheat. Mr Hussey had been invited to exhibit his machine before the "*Society of St. George's and Appoquinimink for the Promotion of Agriculture*," and the 4th of July was named as the day; and true to his appointment, Mr Hussey and his patent reaper made their appearance. Hundreds of farmers were assembled to witness it, and many were the doubts, surmises, and criticisms upon the machine, as it was viewed over and over, as it lay in readiness for trial. Some time after Mr Hussey's arrival, the society was called to order, and the Declaration of Independence was read, while the greatest order and attention prevailed; after which the society adjourned to the dinner table and partook of an excellent dinner, prepared for the occasion. These interesting preliminaries being despatched, and all things being in order, the two strangers (Mr Hussey and his machine,) were duly introduced to a field of standing grain, ripe and ready for the sickle, and in the twinkling of an eye the machine was off, clipping and cutting, and saving the grain in beautiful style. A cleaner and more even stubble could not be produced. All doubts vanished in the minds of the spectators. Every head of wheat was saved, and the machine was drawn with apparent ease by two horses, and cutting at the rate of from twelve to fifteen acres in a day. The machine was forthwith purchased by the society, and reserved for future trial, which has since confirmed them in the good opinion they had of its capabilities. All who have witnessed it express themselves satisfied, and many are intending to provide themselves with machines for the next harvest. Thus, through the influence and exertions of the agricultural society, we may expect next year to see this valuable labor saving and grain saving machine fairly introduced among our farmers. It is a difficult matter to describe the machine so as to convey a proper idea of its structure; I hope, however, that many will be induced to see for themselves, and they may rely upon having all reasonable expectations realized.

Yours, &c.

N.

Wilmington, Del., July 15, 1839.

ACCUMULATION OF MANURE.

Manure is the true source of the cultivator's wealth. Every farmer should tax his wits to the utmost, with a view to the accumulation of this article. He can purchase too much of it, and must

family makes soap suds and dish water, in with every quart of it. Let none of it go elsewhere. It is an excellent plan to consult the road side for rich soil and low places for boggy substances, which have been washed down from elevated grounds. Cart this home as so much gained, and let your hogs saturate it with urine. Every load of it will come out next spring so much excellent manure. Go out too, half a dozen times in the course of the summer, with a stout scythe, and mow down all thistles before they have blossomed or gone to seed—cut up brakes at a great rate and all unnecessary bushes. Then take your hay cart and load up. Bring the collection home and pile it up outside the yard. Every little while throw a lot of this over to the swine. If you occasionally scatter a little corn or oats in the mass, it will do the hogs no harm to root after it, and will do the collection good by producing fermentation. A great many loads of the most valuable manure may be made every year by some care and attention of this sort.

Bar-yards, also, should be constructed on principles similar to those which we have mentioned for the manufacture of manure by swine. These must, we suppose, be in the open air, whereby much of the gases will escape; still the deposit of much in those yards, made lowest in the centre, will soon become saturated and prove an excellent stimulant to the soil and food for plants.—*Maine Cultivator*.

HEALTH.—The occupation of the farmer is favorable to health. Man was made for exercise—for toil—and in it he finds not only health but happiness. The use of all our faculties, both of body and mind, constitutes the sources of pleasure. Inaction and sloth confer not this treasure for which man lives and toils. The most unhappy individuals and the most miserable, imbecile nations, are those whom necessity does not compel to labor diligently for a livelihood. Therefore let not the farmer regard his occupation as a slavish one, or look with envy upon the man who toils not with his hands. He has occasion to envy no one—there are some he can despise or pity if he pleases.

But when we commenced this paragraph, we intended to say a word upon the care which ought to be taken of health, and the means which should be used to preserve it—for it is much easier to retain than to gain it, and much more pleasant. The principal preservatives of health are, in the language of a cotemporary, "pure air, pure drink, plain food, exercise, cleanliness, protection, regular rest, occasional abstinence, and an active and well governed mind," and we would add, temperance in all things. Each of these might be made

HARVESTING OF CORN.

The season for harvesting our corn crops will soon be upon us. The extremely hot weather which we have had for a fortnight past, prior to the late storm, has placed much of the crop out of the reach of frost; and the yield almost universally promises to be abundant. This may be pronounced the great crop of New England. If we have corn enough, we shall have beef, pork, and poultry enough. We do not believe there is any grain which, considered in all its aspects and uses, is so valuable.

There are several modes of managing the crop, the fodder and the grain; but they are not equally eligible.

The first is to top the stalks after the ear has become perfectly formed and slightly glazed. There is great danger of performing this operation too early. When done before the corn is generally hardened, the exact experiments of William Clark, Esq., of Northampton, of John Lorain, of Pennsylvania, and others, have demonstrated that the loss upon the crop may amount to a quarter or a fifth of what the crop would otherwise be. The topping of the stalks is, we believe, an unnecessary, useless, and often a pernicious labor, and therefore not to be advised.

The second method is to leave the crop untouched until it is perfectly ripened, and then to cut it up at bottom and carry it all into the barn and husk it. Some gather it in the field and then cut the fodder. In either case, the corn by being thus left, is always exposed to suffer from frost before it is perfectly ripened; and the fodder it is believed, loses much of its succulence and nutriment.

The third process is, after the ear is glazed and the corn has passed beyond the boiling or roasting state, to cut it up at bottom and let it dry in the shock. In this way it is early taken out of the way of the frost; the corn if properly managed ripens perfectly and weighs more by the bushel than if perfectly dried, as by the second method described, and the corn fodder is dried with all its juices retained in it, and has a richness and freshness which render it particularly palatable to cattle and as nutritious for beef or milk stock as any dry feed which can be given to them. This operation should be executed with care. Let a hill occasionally be left standing for a support of the shock against the wind. Bring as many armsful of the corn cut up as are sufficient to make a good sized shock around the standing hill—set the bottoms well out and tie them all at the top with a wisp of straw, turning the lead down. But do not first, as is often practised, tie the corn in small bundles. In this way the corn and fodder will cure perfectly. When it is time to carry it in, slip a knife under and cut the standing hill; pitch the whole shock on to the cart; and being loose and easily handled by bringing the top of the shock into your lap, it will be easily husked. A great deal of trouble will be saved in this way. Do not, as is often done, carry out your corn and make your shocks upon the grass land, as in this case the air will not circulate freely under the shock, and therefore neither the corn nor the fodder will dry perfectly. The most intelligent farmers in the State estimate generally the value of the corn fodder on an acre of corn yielding forty bushels to the acre, well cured and saved, as equivalent for the feeding of any stock, to a ton of English hay. Not a few rate it even higher than this.

H. C.

TREE CORN.

This corn has been planted to a considerable extent and by a great many persons in parts of the State which we have visited. We have seen fields of it containing a quarter of an acre, and some more. It does not appear adapted to our climate, and there is a general disappointment in respect to it. We must not judge the case until the hearing is through; but much of it will require two seasons to ripen it, and we advise the cultivators to take it up as is recommended in the case of the *Morus Multicaulis*, and set it out again next spring. If it lives and does well, we think it likely, or as the Dorchester schoolmaster said, "we presume to venture to hazard a guess" that they may get a crop next autumn. We are sorry that our agricultural friends are so disturbed with it. It seems to have "ruled" (?) the most philosophical. For his Wiltington Wheat and his Tree Corn, we hope our friend Thorburn will not get as many "kicks as coppers." He has got the coppers—we are afraid from indications which we have seen, that he would get from some of our friends the rest of the change, if he should come too near them. Brother farmers, keep cool! We cannot believe, we will not believe that our friend Thorburn designed to impose a bad article upon any one, certainly not with any knowledge of the fact. The seed of this Tree Corn seems to have multiplied in the country like the pieces of the original cross in Europe, of which there is no doubt, that many, many cords have been sold by the priests as genuine, and "no mistake."

H. C.

[For the New England Farmer.]

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

MR EDITOR—What is an agricultural paper worth to a farmer? is a question that often has been asked: these "book farmers" who are they? says the enquirer. Now, Mr Editor, I may as well cut with it. To conceal conflicts with that desire to benefit my neighbor, which sometimes I think I have, perhaps arising from the fact that my neighbor has benefited me, and not from that disinterested benevolence which should govern all—But how have I been benefited by my neighbor? why sir, one of these "book farmers" who subscribed for an agricultural paper, was willing to loan me the use of his, and after robbing the printer for some time, I found to be such a "book farmer" as I was liable to become by the reading of a weekly paper, would not add so much disgrace as profit; so I concluded to enter the ranks of what some call "book farmers," and subscribed for your paper, which has afforded me much profit and amusement. I was much gratified to find by your late respondent "T" and your remarks appended, in a late paper, that this obnoxious term, "book farmers," after all is not so bad a thing. Now when this is fairly understood, I anticipate the subscription lists of publishers of agricultural papers will greatly increase, and the rising generation grow up feeling that a weekly paper for the farmer is as necessary as a plough or a hoe. I have felt that by perenading my neighbor to become the lawful proprietor of a weekly agricultural journal, would be doing him good, and in part atone for my own past unbelief and neglect.

Some say they cannot afford money to pay for a paper; one single idea obtained through a paper, will often save or put the farmer in the way of making enough to pay a ten years' subscription. I have thought that when such an excuse was made, you might say, "send us three bushels of barley, or six pounds of ruta baga seed." Excuse me for the suggestion. I would suggest almost any thing lawful, although not appropriate, to induce my brother farmer to place before himself weekly information which will do him good and thereby benefit the profession.

Do we love our country? then let us feel that she can be sustained only by an improvement in her agricultural branches. How can we improve without knowledge? How can we obtain knowledge without reading? How can we read unless provided with a paper or books?

Yours, very respectfully,

ACOSTA SEVERANCE.

Westboro', August, 1839.

The influence of agricultural papers has already produced a great change in the mode of operations pursued by our farmers: not that these papers have been very generally circulated, but through the influence of the example of those who have taken them. For instance, where an individual has taken an agricultural paper, the ideas he has acquired by its perusal are carried out in his farming operations; his neighbors see the effects of his reading in his improvements, and are excited to follow in his wake. In all our towns there are a few who shine in their profession as stars of the first magnitude, and whose light sheds a mild influence upon all around: make the enquiry and you will find out the reason why they excel their neighbors: they read, they reflect, they compare. They know what progress is making in their profession in distant parts of our own and in other lands, and the experience and wisdom of others widely scattered, is brought home for their own improvement and advantage.

It has often been a matter of surprise to us that while so large a number of papers are circulated in the country, many of which are productive of so little good, and others of a decidedly bad influence, that agricultural papers should be so little patronised. Every farmer should take a paper relating to his own profession; yet we venture to say that hardly one in ten does it. We should be very glad to reflect this object, not for our own interest merely, but for the benefit of the country. We are willing to accommodate any who are short for money, and take our pay for the Farmer in almost any thing the farm produces, if by this means they can be persuaded to take it.

We thank Acosta Severance for the suggestion, and hope his desire for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge will be realized, as it most assuredly will when his neighbors can be prevailed upon to read. J. B.

¶ We are happy to present in this number of the Farmer, the promised account of Mr Phinney's Pigs and Piggery, which no doubt will be perused with satisfaction and profit by all our readers. We have before spoken of them in terms of high commendation. He has been eminently successful in breeding and fattening swine, and we think his experience as communicated, will be of much importance to every farmer, whether he raises or fattens hogs on a large or small scale. J. B.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 24, 1839.

Sam'l Pond, Esq. exhibited very superior specimens of the following Plums, viz: Pond's Seedling, Italian Damask, and Royal of Tours.

Mr Jacob Dean, of Mansfield, exhibited four sorts of Peaches, three sorts of Pears, and several of Apples and Plums.

Mr Manning exhibited the following Plums, viz: Drap d'or, Early Orleans, Old Orleans, Nectarine, and the English Wheat Plum, very distinct from the Plum of the same name commonly cultivated in New England. Also, the long-stalk Blonquette, Skinless, and the Apple Pear (so called,) believed to be a native of New England, and a different fruit from the "Poire Pomme," described by French authors.

Mr Vandine, of Charlestown, exhibited a basket of large and beautiful Plums, name unknown.

Otis Johnson, Esq., of Lynn, exhibited the Beurre Van Mons, a beautiful and good Pear, received some years since from the Messrs Baumanns, of Bolwiller, in France.

Benjamin V. French, Esq., exhibited the Garden Royal, an apple of fine flavor and decidedly a first rate fruit—origin unknown to the committee. Also, an apple of very large size, erroneously cultivated in many nurseries under the name of Alexander. In its external appearance it resembles the Dutch codlin of Ronald. If it be not the very same, it is a very distinct fruit from

the Alexander of the London Hort. Society's catalogue, a true figure of which may also be found by referring to Ronald.

Mr John M. Ives, of Salem, exhibited a beautiful yellow apple thickly striped with red, supposed to be the Duchess of Oldenburg, but not positively identified as that variety.

E. M. Richards, Esq exhibited the Benoni and the Red Juneating, two of the best and most beautiful Apples of the season.

J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq., exhibited two baskets of the Kingham Plum, of large size and very handsome.

Mr Joshua Gardner, of Dorchester, exhibited the Purple Gage Plum. We think this cannot be the true Violette Reine Claude.

Mr S R. Johnson, of Charlestown, exhibited a basket of Green Gage Plums, which, from their superior flavour and productiveness, stand not only in this country but in Europe at the head of all other Plums in cultivation.

For the Committee,
ROBERT MANNING.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 410 Beef Cattle, 240 Stoves, 25 Cows and Calves, 4350 Sheep, and 640 Swine. About 70 Beef Cattle and 1000 Sheep were reported last week. 80 Beef Cattle and 800 Sheep remain unsold.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*.—We quote to correspond with last week, abo at the same prices having been obtained for a like quality. First quality, \$3 25 n \$8 50. Second quality, \$7 50 a \$8 00. Third quality, \$6 50 a \$7 00.

Stores.—Sales were made at lower prices. When prices shall become more settled we shall quote them.

Cows and Calves.—\$28, \$33, \$40, \$47, and \$65.

Sheep.—"Dull," and prices reduced. We quote lots at \$1 50, \$1 62, \$2 00, \$2 33, \$2 62, \$2 75, \$3 00, and \$3 50.

Swine.—Prices have further declined. Lots to peddle were taken at 5 1-2 for sows and 6 1-2 for barrows. At retail 6 a 6 1-2 for sows and 7 a 7 1-2 for barrows.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

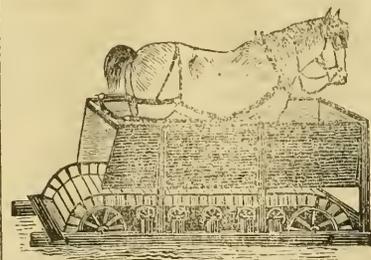
Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer; Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending September 1.

SEPT., 1839.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	26 64	88 72	S. E.	
Tuesday,	27 72	87 76	S.	
Wednesday,	23 68	76 69	W.	
Thursday,	29 48	50 55	E.	
Friday,	30 54	52 50	E.	
Saturday,	31 50	63 57	N.	
Sunday,	1 50	69 59	E.	

Multicaulis, Alpine and other Mulberries.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, proprietors of the Libanus Nurseries near NEW YORK, are ready to receive orders

Hale's Patent Horse Power and Patent Threshing Machine.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale this valuable machine and feel great confidence in recommending it as the best machine now in use. It will thresh from 75 to 100 bushels per day in the best possible manner. The horse power is calculated to propel any kind of machinery, is very simple in its construction, occupies but the small space of nine feet by two, and can easily be transported from one place to another, and when combined with the Threshing Machine it forms the most superior article for the purpose ever invented. They can be supplied at short notice at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. August 23.

New York Urate and Poudrette Company.

Not incorporated but carried on by individual enterprise.

The manures are not divided among the Stockholders, as are those belonging to another establishment, but sold to applicants, for cash on delivery. Orders are supplied in the order of time in which they are received. Urate 50 cents and Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, with contingent charges for bags or barrels, &c.

The company are daily preparing for use, during the warm, dry weather, the materials collected during the past winter, and will have several thousand bushels ready before the first of October next. The material is disinfected and rendered free from offensive smell, by a compound, every part of which is in itself a good manure.

The experience of the past and present years, 1838 and 1839, on Long Island, has satisfied many of the farmers that these manures have the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and the cheapest of any manure they have ever tried.

Amended instructions for their use, the result of practical experience, will be furnished on application. The effect of Poudrette upon Grape Vines and *Morus Multicaulis* is beyond all comparison.

This company are erecting large and extensive works in the vicinity of the city of New York to prepare the manures, and farmers and gardeners may confidently rely on a supply.

Orders, post paid, directed to "The New York Urate and Poudrette Company," Box, No. 124 Post Office, New York, or sent to the store of STILLWELL & DEY, No. 365 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, will be attended to.

The Company will be very much obliged to gentlemen who have used the manures, to give them a statement in writing what has been the result of their use and experiments in relation to them.

New York, August, 1839.

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY.

The subscriber having been removed from the Post Office, by the pleasure of the President, and left for the present without any means of support, has consented to resume the

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

		FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		6 75	7 00
" "		5 37	5 63
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	3 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel		14 50
" No 1,	"		13 60
" prime,	"		11 50
BEEFWAX, white,	ponnd		25 34
" yellow,	"	10	12
CHEESE, new milk,	bushel		35
BONE MANURE,	"		40
" in casks,	"		40
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	ponnd		37 46
" southern, geese,	"		9 12
FLAX, (American)	quintal	3 37	3 62
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,			
" Dry, Chaleur,		1 50	1 75
Haddock, new,	barrel	12 50	13 00
Mackerel, No. 1,	"	10 25	10 50
" No. 2,	"	7 00	7 25
" No 3,	"	6 00	6 50
Alewites, dry salted, No. 1,	"		23 00
Salmon, No. 1,	"	6 87	7 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	6 50	6 62
" Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 37	6 60
" Richmond canal,	"		6 37
" Alexandria wharf,	"		4 25
" Rye,	"	3 87	4 00
MEAL, Indian, in blis.	"	95	95
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	67	67
" southern flat, yellow,	"	80	82
" white,	"		85
Rye, northern,	"		35 37
Barley, nominal	"		16 00 16 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	12 50	13 50
" southern, new,	"		
HAY, best English, per ton,			
" Eastern screwed,	ponnd		14
HOPS, 1st quality,	"		11 12
" 2d quality,	"		11
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"		29 38
" southern, 1st sort,	"		26 28
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"		25
" do. country do.	"		21 25
Baltimore city tannage,	"		22 24
" do. dry hides,	"		22 23
" New York red, light,	"		21 23
" Boston, do slaughter,	"		80 86
" Boston dry hides,	"		32 34
LIME, best sort,	gallon		56 58
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	"		112 115
" Sugar House,	"		120 126
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"		50 60
" Winter,	"		
" Whale refined,	"		95 100
Linseed, American,	"		2 75 3 00
Neat's Foot,	"		
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear,	barrel		20 00 23 00
" clear,	"		15 00 16 00
" Mess,	"		12 00 13 00
" Prime,	"		2 87 3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel		90 100
" Red Top, southern,	"		1 50
" northern,	"		2 25
" Canary,	"		2 62 3 00
" Hemp,	"		1 25 1 50
" Flax,	"		17 20
" Red Clover, northern,	ponnd		
" Southern Clover, none,	"		
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
" No. 2,	"	5	6
TALLOW, tried,	"	12	13
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	30	35 60
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	ponnd	60	65
" American, full blood, washed,	"	52	55

[From the Sobertown Morus Multicaulis Gazette.]

GREAT MORUS MULTICAULIS EXCITEMENT.

Great excitement in Sobertown—Public Meeting—Squire Jones called to the Chair—Mr Wilson, Editor of the Courier, addresses the meeting—Dr Potts discovers that the Mulberry leaf contains medical qualities, &c.

It is not my purpose to enter into a learned dissertation on the stupendous benefits our country is likely to receive in the successful culture of the mulberry, or to speculate on the influence which the raising of silk worms will have on the morals, religion and domestic habits of our people. These I will refer the curious of your readers to "Whitmarsh on the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worms."

I propose, however, to give a rapid sketch of the rise and progress of this speculation in the village of Sobertown, Connecticut—a village that, in former years was remarkable for the sober and staid industry of its inhabitants, and its freedom from all modern humbug. The farmer was contented with the fruits of his labor, the mechanic was fully employed in his workshop, and the merchant was satisfied with his profits. There was only one individual in the town who appeared restless and dissatisfied.

Squire Jones ever bore the comprehensive title of "speculator," and though of the age of fifty, and a bachelor, he was continually scheming and engaged in some new operation. In the early part of last spring, the Squire was often seen to work in his front yard, cultivating a few rows of small cuttings, which his ignorant neighbors supposed to be fruit trees. The occupation at first attracted but little notice, but soon the little trees began to put forth very large leaves, quite unlike any leaves in the village, and curiosity was at once aroused. The Squire gave evasive answers to the many inquiries of the busy bodies, which tended to heighten their wonder, and when, on one morning, they discovered that these mysterious trees had been taken up, and gone, the excitement exceeded all bounds, and the news flew like wildfire through the village. The natural anxiety was relieved, however, when the Squire entered the public bar-room in the evening, and stated that he had sold his trees which cost him ten dollars, to a stranger, for the sum of two hundred dollars, hard cash, and that the trees were *Morus Multicaulis*. This extraordinary sale set the whole village in a state of feverish excitement: crowds of idlers gathered before the fence which enclosed the Squire's front yard, and marvellous were the speculations there formed and related. It is impossible to say to what extent this excitement would have carried the villagers, had not Mr Wilson, the distinguished editor of the Courier, suggested that a town meeting should be immediately called, to adopt such measures as would best insure a general cultivation of the *Morus Multicaulis*. The people unanimously responded to his call, and on the day appointed, the Town Hall was filled with anxious spectators. Squire Jones was summoned to the chair, and the editor of the Courier proposed that he be called the "Great Pioneer," which was adopted with acclamations.

Mr Jones on rising was delighted to see so much enthusiasm manifested on the important subject which called them together. He considered the cause of mulberry trees the cause of the country;

and the raising of silk worms the cause of humanity. He had been in correspondence with a distinguished gentleman of Massachusetts, who assured him that the mulberry business was destined to be the great and absorbing business of the country, and that this gentleman had plenty of trees to sell. Mr Jones assured his hearers that all climates and every soil were favorable to the growth of the trees, and that the profits arising from the sale were unspeakable; he was not in the habit of indulging in speculation, but he felt authorized from his own experience, in saying, that every man, woman, and child, would speedily amass a fortune by attending to the business. Plant mulberries! concluded Mr Jones.

Deacon Smith said, he had ever been an incredulous man—his friends thought it a fault—he had never believed in Metallic Tractors, Animal Magnetism, or Phrenology, but the lucid exposition of the "Great Pioneer," convinced him that the mulberry business was no humbug.

Mr Williams, the tailor, proposed that mulberry buds be considered a legal tender in traffic; this was objected to by Mr Hunter, the dry goodsman, as creating a difficulty in small change. Mr Wilson then arose and said he had a communication to make to his fellow citizens, which he thought would create a great revolution in the mulberry cause and materially affect the interests of the town and country. After mature deliberation and reflection, he had resolved to change the name of his paper from "Sobertown Courier" to that of "The Sobertown Morus Multicaulis Gazette." This announcement completely electrified the audience, and was received with corresponding applause. From the adjournment of the town meeting, *morus multicaulis* was the all engrossing topic of conversation. Every stage was watched as it entered the village, and the passengers questioned about the progress of the trade. Seeds and cuttings were purchased at enormous prices, and all hands turned to planting. The young and old, the rich and poor united in the work, and even poor Giles, the vagabond, was so much excited, that one day he imagined himself a silk worm, and went *reeling* through the streets. Autumn comes, and prosperity still shone upon the laborers. Squire Jones had been offered one thousand dollars for five hundred trees and refused it. Deacon Smith came very near selling out his whole stock at three dollars per tree, for the man asked him if that was the lowest price. It must be confessed, however, that amid this general prosperity, there were a few instances of ill luck and disappointment. Mr Williams, the tailor, bought a paper of seeds of the real Alpine Mulberry, of a pedlar, for a suit of clothes, which he calculated would yield a thousand trees, but what was his rage and horror, when he discovered that the products of his seeds and labor was a bevy of double headed cabbages. Mr Hunter was also a victim; for he had procured of a Thomsonian doctor a bundle of trees warranted as the real *Multicaulis*, but they grew up crab apples, and the insects upon them which he at first thought a spontaneous growth of silk worms, proved to be caterpillars.

Schemes were formed for future operations.—Squire Jones thought the attention of Congress ought to be called to the subject, and proposed that samples of the soil of Sobertown be forwarded to our representatives, requesting them to present the samples to the chairman of the committee of commerce, and ask him to make a report. Deacon Smith thought as sandy soil has proved favorable to

the growth of mulberries, it would be expedient to send a committee to the Desert of Sahara, to test the value of that spot. Mr Wilson, of the Gazette, thought the plan feasible, but premature. Mr Crane, the mechanic, was busy in taking out a patent for a machine by which he could make a silk worm spin an endless thread, without fear of bursting. The leaves were to go in at one end of the worm and come out silk at the other. He thought this invention would sink the cotton gin into merited insignificance. Dr Potts had analyzed the mulberry leaf, and discovered that it contained medical qualities, with a large share of mucilage: he had already ordered a steam engine to manufacture pills, and had resolved to call his medicine "The Leviathan Morus Multicaulis Pills."

An article appeared in the Gazette, recommending "forced growth," "bottom heat," and "green houses." Squire Jones, "the Great Pioneer," was detected in clearing out his conservatory, filling it with boxes containing earth, and repairing his furnace. The secret was soon out. Every green house, hen house and smoke house was secured; raisin boxes and fig drums rose a hundred per cent, and cuttings commanded any price. The whole town shared in the excitement—even the ladies permitted boxes of mulberry shoots to grace their drawing rooms instead of flowers and orange trees. Mr Crane positively asserted that he had discovered how to produce "bottom heat," by running flues under the earth and supplying them with hot water. Deacon Smith thought *hens* might be used to advantage in accelerating the development of the buds, and though this novel application of hen-labor might be thought detrimental to the egg-producing interest, he thought the result would be different, and that hens would lay better than formerly. The very boys of the village emulated as far as their means permitted, the enterprising spirit of their parents, and carried about in their pockets roots and cuttings, and even slept in their pantaloons to ensure a uniform temperature.

The winter has just passed, and the result has equalled the expectation of the sanguine, though not a person has had an offer for a single tree. Still the work of transplanting is going on with unabated vigor. Our village is a wilderness of mulberries, and it is computed that the value of the trees at *asking* prices, exceeds one million of dollars.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. The man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 & 52 North Market Street.

July 10.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at 53 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1839.

[NO. 10.]

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Third Annual Report on the Geology of Maine.

MANURE FROM PEAT AND LIME.

Peat also occurs abundantly in the same meadow, and by a litt'e chemical skill may be converted into an excellent manure by means of a mixture of lime and a little barn-yard manure, or any animal matter. Thus three or four cords of the peat mixed with one cord of animal manure, and treated with a cask or two of slaked lime, will make a compost superior in value to five cords of the best stable manure alone. They ought to be placed in alternating layers, thus:

PEAT,
LIME,
ANIMAL MANURE,
PEAT,

&c.

The whole forming a regular compost heap. The chemical reactions which follow are chiefly thus:

The lime extricates a large quantity of gaseous ammonia from the animal matter, which is absorbed by and enters into combination with the peat, and is thus retained ready for use in the state of ultimate or geat of ammonia—a most powerful manure—and the lime becomes completely carbonated of air slaked by the carbonic acid given out during fermentation, and in this state is a proper and permanent ameliorator of the soil. The peat is converted into a powder and soluble pulp, and becomes more suitable for the nutriment of plants. While if lime and animal matter was used in excess, we shall have also a considerable quantity of carbonate of ammonia in the peat, a well known and powerful saline manure.

In case the soil is sandy, the clay marl, neutralized with lime, is the most proper amendment for it, and such is generally the condition of the fields in Saco, so that by a proper use of this marl, the happiest effects may be realized by the farmers in that town.

I could quote other instances of the kind, but the

Luxington, January 30, 1830.

DR. CHARLES T. JACKSON,

Dear Sir—I herewith send you a sample of my peat. I am very desirous of availing myself of the benefit to be derived from a chemical analysis of the same, which you kindly offered to make.

A more intimate knowledge of the nature and properties of peat, which can be obtained only by a scientific examination of its constituent parts, would enable farmers more justly to appreciate this valuable species of land. It is from a want of this knowledge, that our extensive tracts of low meadow and swamp lands have hitherto been esteemed of little or no value. Allow me to say, sir, that I know of no way in which you could render a more essential service to the public more especially to farmers, than by enabling them to convert their unproductive and unsightly bogs and morasses into luxuriant fields and sources of wealth. I consider my peat grounds by far the most valuable part of my farm—more valuable than my wood lots for fuel, and more than double the value of an equal number of acres of my uplands, for the purposes of cultivation.

In addition to these, they furnish an inexhaustible supply of the most essential ingredient for the manure heap. A statement of the uses to which I have appropriated peat lands, and my management of them, though very imperfect, may serve to give you a partial conception of their value and uses, and at the same time enable you to see how important it is that the farming community should have more information on this subject.

In the first place they are valuable for fuel. I have for twenty years past resorted to my peat meadows for fuel. These, with the prunings of my fruit trees, and the brush from my uncleared lands, have given me my whole supply. The prunings and brush are bound in bundles, and housed, and with the help of a small bundle of these faggots, and peat, a quick and durable fire is made. It gives a summer-like atmosphere, and lights a room better than a wood fire. The smoke from peat has no irritating effect upon the eyes, and does not in the slightest degree obstruct respiration, like the smoke of wood; and it has none of that drying, unpleasant effect of a coal fire. The ashes of peat are, to be sure, more abundant, but not more troublesome, and are less injurious to the furniture of a room.

when dried. It may be cut from May to September. If the weather in autumn be very dry, the best time for cutting will be from the middle of August to the middle of September. If cut the latter part of summer, or early in autumn, it dries more gradually, and is not so liable to crack and crumble, as when cut early in summer. The pieces are taken out with an instrument made for the purpose, from two to three inches square; and if of good quality will shrink about one-half in drying. It is considered a day's work for a man, a boy and a horse, to cut out and spread a rod square. The man cuts it out, and lays it upon a light kind of drag, made for the purpose, and it is drawn off by the horse, and spread by the boy as thick as the pieces can lay singly. After becoming dry enough to handle without breaking, it is made into piles, cob-house fashion, of from twelve to twenty pieces in a pile. It will then require about four weeks of dry weather to render it fit to be housed for use. The top or turf is thrown back into the pits from which the peat is taken; and if well leveled, and the ground drained, it will, after the first year, give a large crop of foul meadow, or other lowland grass. Peat taken from land which has been many years drained, when dried, is nearly as heavy as oak wood, and bears about the same price in the market. The value of peat and swamp lands for tillage, is now pretty well known and acknowledged. Some years since, I occasionally sold to my neighbors a few rods of my peat land, yearly, to be cut out for fuel, at three dollars per rod, being at the rate of four hundred and eighty dollars per acre; but finding this sum to be less than its value for cultivation, especially when laid to grass, I have declined making further sales at that price. I have raised upon my reclaimed meadows seventyfive bushels of corn, five hundred bushels of potatoes, or from four to five tons of the best hay, at a first and second cutting, to the acre, at a less expense of labor and manure, than would be required to produce half this crop upon uplands. To render these lands productive, they should be thoroughly drained, by digging a ditch around the margin of the meadow, so as to cut off the springs and receive the water that is continually flowing in from the surrounding uplands. If the meadow be wide, a ditch through the centre may be necessary, but this will be of no use without the border ditches.

brought iron share or coulter, ground on a sharp edge in the driest season, say in the month of September—roll down as hard as possible, carry on in the winter a sufficient top-dressing of compost, twenty cartloads to the acre, and in the spring plant with corn or roots, without disturbing the sod.—When the corn or roots are taken off, the surface is made smooth with the cultivator, or hoe and harrow, and late in November, or just before the heavy frosts set in, sow with herd's grass and red-top seed, half a bushel of the former and one bushel of the latter to the acre. The field is then rolled, which completes the process. If the plough does not turn the sods smooth, it will be necessary to follow it with the bog-hoe, to level the uneven places. By keeping the sod undisturbed in the cultivation, a more firm and compact surface is formed, upon which oxen or horses may work, generally, without danger of miring. If the land is intended for grass, without the intervention of a hoed crop, the turf is turned over with the plough, as before stated, in August or September, or as early as the surface becomes dry enough to admit the oxen or horses upon it; then follow with the bog-hoe, and turn over such parts as the plough has left unturned, make the whole smooth with the hoe, and late in November, spread on a top-dressing of compost, not less than twenty cartloads, made half of loam and half of stable manure, to the acre; then sow the grass seed, and bush, and roll down. If the ground be miry, so as to render the use of the plough impracticable, the bog-hoe must be resorted to, and the whole turned over by hand, and top-dressed, and seeded to grass, as above stated. The cost of turning over with the hoe will be twenty dollars per acre, at the usual price of labor. This mode of culture completely subdues the natural wild grasses, and gives a compact and rich surface of vegetable mould, which will give an abundant crop of the best English hay for four or five years, without the aid of more manure. If the sod is disturbed and attempted to be pulverized in the course of the cultivation, the surface, when laid to grass, will be loose and spongy—an extra top-dressing of loam and manure will be required, and after all, the surface will not become so compact, nor the produce by any means so great. Should meadows be found too soft and miry to admit of their being ploughed in the summer or autumn, and the expense of turning with the hoe should be thought too great, I would advise ploughing in the spring, when the frost is out, to the depth of three or four inches, carting on the manure, and then sowing or planting at a convenient and proper season. The art of reclaiming these low meadows, consists in taking off all the surplus water by judicious draining, and in thoroughly exterminating the natural herbage and grasses. This being effected, we have our rich bottoms, equally as productive as the deep alluvials of the west, and obtained at a cost and sacrifice infinitely less.

The third particular in which peat lands may be considered valuable to the farmer, consists in furnishing him with a very important ingredient for his compost. Peat is made up principally of decomposed vegetable substances, with a portion of the lighter particles of vegetable mould, washed in from the surrounding highlands. But when taken fresh from the pit, it contains certain antiseptic properties, injurious to vegetation, which must be absorbed or neutralized, by a combination with other substances, in order to render it food for plants. This may in some measure be effected by exposure to

the action of the air and frost. Where the surrounding uplands are composed of gravel or sand, the peat or swamp mud may be called silicious, and is less valuable for manure, especially if the adjacent uplands rise abruptly; when composed principally of clay, the peat is aluminous—this is frequently found resting on beds of marl, and is considered much richer, and more valuable for the compost heap.

I have annually, for some years past, used on my farm some hundreds of loads of peat mud, which is either thrown into my hog sty or mixed with fresh stable dung, or with lime. When mixed with green stable manure, the proportions are two parts of peat mud to one of dung; and I am confident, from repeated experiments, that a load of this compost well mixed and fermented, will give as great a produce and a more permanent improvement to the soil than the same quantity of stable manure. In this opinion I am not alone. Other accurate and intelligent cultivators have made similar experiments with similar results.

The vegetable substances of which peat is composed having been decomposed in stagnant waters, they have not passed through a putrefactive fermentation, and are therefore supposed to retain much of their natural oils, gums and acid. Peats in this region, are also supposed to contain portions of sulphate of iron, or copperas, oxide of iron, &c. This opinion is formed from noticing the difference between the effect produced by using the peat mud on ground, when first taken out of the meadow, and that which is produced after fermentation, with stable manure, or by mixing it with lime. The ashes of peat have little or no perceptible effects, when used alone, but by mixing them with lime, they become a valuable manure.

That our peat may possess other and different properties, which are in a great or less degree injurious to plants, is highly probable. These can be detected and remedied only by the aid of science. It is to the agricultural chemist that the practical farmer must look for a development of his resources, to remove the obstacles which impede his progress, and to impart that information which will give confidence to action, and a successful issue to labor.

With an earnest desire that you may persevere in your useful labors.

I am, dear sir,
With the highest respect,
Your obedient servant,
E. PHINNEY.

Having two years since, given to Dr. N. C. Keep some instructions relating to the management of peat compost, that gentleman communicated them to his father, an old and intelligent farmer, residing at Longmeadow, upon the Connecticut river; and the experimental trial having been made to his satisfaction, he politely furnishes me with the following interesting statistics:

To CHARLES T. JACKSON, State Geologist, &c.

Dear Sir—Being much indebted to you for information in regard to the use of peat, as a manure, and the mode in which its acid properties may be not only neutralized but made a most valuable food for plants, I beg leave to state, that in the fall of 1836, I took from my bog about three cords of peat, and placed it in a pile on the nearest solid land in the woods. It remained there undisturbed until sometime in November, 1837. By the action of the frost of the preceding winter, and the heat of the

summer, it had lost much of its adhesive property, and was greatly reduced in weight.

I now brought it home, and while one was unloading, another sifted in lime with the hand, (it having been previously slaked to a fine powder,) at the rate of one bushel to a cord of peat. Lime having been thus scattered evenly through the whole mass, nothing further was done to it until about the middle of next May. Observing, after the manure had been removed from the barn-yard, that a considerable quantity of water from the rains had collected itself in the lowest part of the yard, (say six or eight barrels,) I had the peat removed into it. The garnet-colored wash of the yard was rapidly and entirely absorbed. I allowed it to remain in this situation until the first of June, during which time its color had changed from mahogany to a jet black. Fermentation did not take place.

By the successive action of the frost, lime, and the wash of the yard, the sensible qualities of the peat had very much changed. When first taken from the bog it was pulpy and very adhesive—could be spread like butter; now it was a fine powder, having entirely lost its peculiar adhesive properties.

I used the manure thus prepared, for squashes—planting fifteen rods of ground, very sandy and much exposed to drought. After the manure had been dropped, (one shovell full in a hill,) I sprinkled a little lime in each hill, directly upon the peat.—Upon this I planted the autumnal marrow squash. The seeds came up well, and the plants were of a healthy color. Some of the plants were entirely destroyed, and all of them badly eaten by insects; the yellow bug was most destructive. The plants, after they had recovered from this shock, grew more rapidly than any that I had before witnessed. The color of the vines, and the rapidity with which they covered the ground, were most convincing proofs to my mind that they were perfectly healthy, and well supplied with nutriment. In the severe drought which came on in the summer, these vines, for many weeks, did not appear to suffer, while others of a similar kind in the neighborhood, were dead and dying. The result was, that notwithstanding the long continuance of the drought, in which nearly all our potatoes, peas, &c. were killed, these squashes were preserved, and yielded a middling crop.

I also used the compost, as above, on intervalle land, near the Connecticut river—soil alluvial—no stones or gravel—can be easily compressed—does not bake in the sun—has been cultivated for more than one hundred and fifty years, and yields a very scanty crop without manure. The compost was spread over the ground and ploughed in, at the rate of nine cords to the acre of ground: thus prepared, I planted thirty rods with sugar beets—distance between the rows, eighteen inches—hills eight inches—one seed in a hill. The seeds proved bad, not more than one-third coming up—yet I had 116 bushels of beets; while above an acre of the same land manured with the best stable manure, at the rate of twelve cords to the acre, did not produce one hundred bushels. Two rows of potatoes were planted next the beets; the land had been designed for beets, and was prepared precisely the same. Between these two rows and more than an acre immediately adjoining, (where a large quantity of best barn-yard or animal manure was used,) there was a very perceptible difference in favor of the former. I also planted a few hills of potatoes on very sandy land, in the latter part of June. Into the hills I put peat, which had been saturated with lye, from

the bottom of a soap tub—no lime. The tops of these potatoes, during the whole drought, were of the most living green, and the most luxuriant growth that I ever beheld. They were killed by the frost in the fall before maturity. The potatoes were small.

In conclusion, I would mention that I am so well pleased with the result of these experiments on a small scale, that I am now preparing one hundred and fifty cords of peat and fifty casks of Camden lime, and all the animal manure I can make, to enrich as fast as possible my whole farm.

Expense.—I get out my peat by ox-team and cart. Three men can, in this way, get out eight cords per day, \$4 00; price of lime, \$1 30 per cask. My peat being three and a half miles from my barn, that portion of it which I bring home, I estimate to cost me for carting, \$1 00 per cord.—The peat and the lime for the compost—using one-third of a cask of lime to a cord of peat—then, cost me on the ground near the peat bog—three cords of peat, \$1 50; one cask of lime, \$1 50; that which I cart home, \$1 00 per cord more.

I intend to put about one-sixth part of animal manure, but as it cannot be purchased in any adequate quantity, it is more difficult to fix a price.—The nearest place where livery stable manure is sold, is four miles; price there per cord, \$3 00; cost of carting, \$1 50.

Five cords of peat delivered,	\$ 70
Two and one-third casks of lime deliv'd,	3 50
One cord livery stable manure,	4 50

\$15 50

divided by six, the number of cords, not estimating the increase of quantity from the bulk of the lime, gives the cost, two dollars and fiftyeight cents, delivered, or one dollar and fiftyeight cents per cord at the peat bog.

(Signed) SAMUEL KEEP.

Dear Sir—Herewith are the facts collected with care, at my request, by my father, Samuel Keep, of Longmeadow. My own opinion is, that a new era has begun in agriculture. The quantity of one-third of a cask of lime to a cord, was selected in the absence of chemical experiments, to determine how much was absolutely needed to neutralize the ulmic acid, because he prefers to put on ten to twelve cords to the acre—and twelve cords would take four casks of lime to the acre. If lime was as cheap as in Maine, he would probably have put in more. Notwithstanding the expense appears to be great, my father feels confident that he gets a better article in compost at \$2 58, than the livery stables furnish at \$3 00, with the additional cost to him of \$1 50 for carting, making \$4 50.

N. C. KEEP.

The great principles of Agriculture are the same every where. Animal and vegetable matters constitute every where the food of plants; and heat, moisture and atmospheric air, universally, the ae-

For the New England Farmer.

Avondale, near St. Charles (Mo.) Aug. 21st.

Messrs JOSEPH BRECK & Co.

Gentlemen,—Your paper of the 7th inst, is just received, and seeing in it an account of the failure of the "Whittington White Wheat" in consequence of its proving to be a *winter*, instead of a *spring* wheat, and seeing further, a suggestion to *move* it, in the expectation of its producing *next year*—I hasten to inform you of an experiment made by me with *winter* wheat, which if it reach you in time may possibly be of service to those who have been disappointed.

In the fall of 1837 I sowed some *white wheat*, but not the "Whittington" and had a remarkably fine crop. Its appearance early in the spring of 1838 induced me to try an experiment with *fourteen quarts* of the seed, which I had left after my fall sowing, in order to ascertain two points—first—whether it could be made a *spring wheat*—and secondly, whether the oft repeated statement was true, viz: that smooth stem wheat (*winter*) sowed in the *spring* could be come *bearded*. The result of the experiment I herewith send you.—Above twenty heads or more came to maturity in 1838 and was good wheat—the balance produced nothing. I did nothing with it except pluck the heads that had come to maturity and throw the grain away. Having satisfied myself with this part of the experiment, I allowed the wheat to remain, entirely undisturbed, till this year, not doubting but that it would all come to maturity like other fall wheat; and having very little doubt that it would come bearded (it was a smooth stem wheat.) I find however, it does not change its nature—it is still smooth stem wheat. It however came much later, perhaps two or three weeks late than fall-sown wheat, and yielded I presume about three pints or two quarts of seed—I not did gather it, and of course did not measure it—but being a Yankee exercised my birth-right and *guessed* at the product.

From this experiment I am inclined to think that those who sowed the "Whittington wheat" may effect some return for their seed, if they should leave it *undisturbed*. I think I should have gotten a larger return this year, had not the winter killed much of it. Whether mowing it will benefit it or not, I presume every man can judge for himself; I thought my experiment so much to the point at issue, that I send you this "*untlicked cub*" in the hope it may reach you in time to prevent the destruction of the "Whittington wheat."

With sentiments of respect,

I am, Gentlemen, Yours,

WILLIAM CLOUGH.

P. S. In examining this hastily written serawl I find there may a question arise, viz: whether, when "I plucked the ripe heads and threw the grain away," I threw them among the remaining wheat, and consequently whether the "three pints or two quarts" were not in the produce of the grain thrown away—I therefore state, that the produce this year, was

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Sept. 7, 1839.

The display of *Dahlia*s was the best we have had the present season. Col. Wilder takes the lead: he presented twenty-six fine specimens. Among them we noticed Rienzi, Ne plus ultra, Ansell's Unique, Knight's Victory, Sarah, Striata formosissima, and others of great beauty.

Messrs Hovey & Co. presented ten varieties, viz: Ne plus ultra, Striata formosissima, Unique, Rienzi, (fine,) Mrs Rushton, Middlesex Beauty, &c.

By Joseph Breck & Co.: Striata formosissima, Ansell's Unique, Golden Sovereign, Star, Granta, Medona, Gem, Sarah, Ariel, &c.

By Mr D. McIntire: Sudbury Hero, Mrs Rushton, and Rival Sussex.

By J. J. Low, Esq.: Striata formosissima, and Unique.

Mr J. L. F. Warren, of Brighton, presented many fine specimens with other cut flowers.

Bouquets, by Mr Wm. Kenrick, J. Hovey and S. Walker.

Cut flowers, Asters, Balsams, &c., by Messrs Breck, Warren, Johnson, and S. Walker.

Native plants, by Wm. Oakes, Esq., (exhibited Aug. 31st.)—*Lobelia cardinalis*, *L. inflata*, *Mikania scandens*, *Zizania aquatica*, *Mentha borealis*, *Gerardia purpurea*, *Liatris scariosa*, *Polygala sanguinea*, *Sanguisorba Canadensis*, *Helianthus divaricatus*, *Coreopsis trichosperma*, *Corylus Americana*, *Sonchus acuminatus*, *Cicuta bulbifera*, *Scirpus Eriophorum*.

Plants exhibited by Wm. Oakes, Esq., Sept. 7—*Arbutus Uva Ursi*, *Liatris scariosa*, *Myrica cerifera*, *Lespedeza hirta*, and *L. sessiliflora*, *Arum triphyllum*.

Native plants, by E. Weston, jr., Esq. and F. Parker: *Lobelia inflata*, *Gnaphalium uliginosum*, *Anthericum Canadense*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Polygonum sagittatum*, *Hypericum parviflorum*, (in fruit), *Potentilla argentea*, *Neottia cernua*, *Gentiana crinata*, (in bud), *Aster Dummosus*? *A. Cyanus*, *A. Laevis*, *A. Pumiceus*, *Solidago nemoralis*? *Bidens corymboides*, *Trifolium arvense*, *Aster corymbosus*, *Eupatorium verticellatum*, *Lobelia inflata*, *Aster amplexicaulis*, *Hypericum parviflorum*, *Helianthus divaricatus*, *Apocynum androsamifolium*, *Gerardia maritima*, *Chelone glabra*, *Mentha viridis*, *Neottia cernua*, *Trichostema dichotoma*, *Mentha borealis*, *Hedysatum hamifusum*.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

THE COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS

Are requested to meet at the rooms, 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday next, 14th inst. at 12 o'clock.

Per order,

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

Boston, Sept. 7th, 1839.

COST OF RAISING SUGAR BEETS AND OTHER ROOTS.

In examining an estimate of the expenses of making beet sugar in this country, many farmers will consider that the expense of raising the roots is reckoned too low; this is owing to the little attention that has been paid to root crops; and to farmers in general not being acquainted with the best and most economical method of culture, and not having machines and implements to enable them to manage the growing of root crops to advantage.

These unfavorable opinions will in a measure continue, till root culture is more in practice, for though cases are stated of crops raised at a small expense, they will be regarded as extraordinary cases, and estimates made on paper, in which no error can be pointed out, will be looked upon as something uncertain; yet these favorable accounts will lead the enterprising and intelligent to try and see whether these things are so, and although their expectations may not always be realized, yet they will find a great advantage in attending to root culture and be led to inquire into the most frugal method of pursuing it. Farmers who dig up a small patch and sow it in beets, and do not weed it till there are five hundred weeds to one plant, may find that the cost of raising a bushel of beets is one dollar, when with prudential management in raising on a large scale, ten or twelve bushels could be raised with this expense.

In raising beets and some other crops in a garden, we have managed to do the weeding before sowing, and find that it is a great saving of labor; that is, pursue that manner of culture that will destroy the weeds before the seed is sown; and the same plan may be followed in field culture, and even to greater advantage, as most of the labor can be done by animal labor, which is much cheaper than manual labor in this country, and this as has been observed in the articles lately published on the subject, will enable us to raise beets as cheap as they are raised in France.

Our method has been to put on the manure and stir up the ground in the fall or early in the spring—the former is preferable, as the frost will loosen the soil and make it mellow, and the weeds will start in the spring before the soil is dry enough to work: when the weeds were well started, we worked the ground over again. About the 20th of May the ground was well worked over, and the seed sown, after being soaked, so that it would come up in a short time; the plants were up and large enough to hoe when scarcely any weeds appeared, the hoeing was done in a short time, the soil being very light and mellow, and there was but little trouble on account of weeds through the season, they having been mostly destroyed before sowing. If this plan should be pursued in field culture, it would save nearly one-half of the expense. One hour's work with a horse and cultivator in stirring the earth and destroying weeds before sowing, would save several days in hoeing.

The following method of culture for a field crop, would be very economical as to weeding, which seems to be the most expensive part of cultivation. A piece of land, a deep mellow soil, that has been well manured and planted one year in corn or potatoes, would be in good condition for a beet crop. If it has been ploughed more than one year, there would be danger from the grub worm, which we believe is the principal injury from insects to which the sugar beet is liable.

A piece should be selected that can be ploughed deep, and the stones, if any, removed. If there has not been sufficient manure applied to the previous crop, apply the manure and plough the ground very deep in the fall, if it cannot be done at this season, then as early as possible in the spring. When the weeds have started, go over it with a cultivator, and in a few weeks go over it again in the same way; this will loosen and pulverize the soil and destroy the weeds. From the 20th of May to the 1st of June, let the earth be thoroughly stirred with a cultivator, or if the soil be not very loose it may be well to plough it again, then go over it with a light harrow to make the surface level and smooth, and the soil fine: be ready to sow as soon as the ground is prepared, while the surface is moist, and that the plants may get the start of the weeds.—Pour water as hot as can be borne by the land on the seed, and let it soak a day and a half or two days, then it will vegetate and be up, and the plants will be large enough to hoe before the few weeds that are liable to grow, get up so as to be much trouble.

Sow the seed with a machine and the expense will be light. Let the rows be from two to two and a half feet apart, then a light cultivator may be used between the rows; in thinning the plants let them stand about one foot apart. If any places are vacant from the seed not growing or the grub worms eating them the deficiency may be supplied by transplanting: though transplanted beets do not form so handsome a root, yet they yield about as much as the other. The expense for weeding and loosening the soil will not be great. In harvesting, if the beets cannot be pulled easily, a furrow may be ploughed near each row with a horse plough, then they may be pulled with little labor. By this, or some better way if it can be devised, beets may be raised at a small expense, and as lands and animal labor are cheaper here than in France, and as much labor can be done here by animals which is performed there by the hands, we think our advantages are equal to those of France in the cheapness of manual labor. But supposing our advantages in raising the beets are not equal as to a cheap production, we have reckoned the expense higher in the calculations we have published, so as to conform to a fair estimate on all expenses. Instead of \$3 20 per ton as in France, we have reckoned at \$5 per ton. No calculation on the expense of raising beets or other crops can be made exactly suited to all parts of the country, as the prices of labor and land are different. Near cities and large towns, and near the seaboard, owing to good advantages for markets and communication, lands are higher, and the rent of them more, of course, than in the interior; in such cases labor too is usually somewhat higher.

Estimated Expense of an acre of Sugar Beets.

Use of an acre of land well prepared for beets and manured, or managed in the previous crop—	\$12 00
Ploughing	4 00
Cultivating, horse, cultivator and hand two hours	50
Twice more before sowing	1 00
Harrowing	50
Seed \$2 25, sowing with a machine	75
First hoeing	4 00
Second hoeing, thinning, and transplanting to supply deficiencies	4 00

Hoeing again and loosening the ground with machines,	2 00
Harvesting	9 00
	<hr/>
	\$40 00

Make the rows 2 feet 4 inches apart, and then a cultivator can be used in hoeing. If the beets stand one foot apart in the rows, and weigh 2 1-4 lbs. each, the yield will be 20 tons. In rich ground at that distance, a great number will weigh 4 or 5 lbs. each; twenty tons is a good crop, but not extremely large, for in some cases 25 or 30 tons to the acre have been raised in this country. At the above expense of 40 dollars to the acre with a yield of 20 tons, the cost would be two dollars per ton. We make this estimate to show how cheap beets may be raised under favorable circumstances, such as good land at a fair price, convenient machinery and implements, and the most prudential management in the culture, with labor at a moderate price, and a favorable season. We have no doubt that in some parts of New England beets could be produced in great abundance at the above price; but we must not always expect a combination of favorable circumstances.

Supposing we reckon the produce only two-thirds as much as above, say 13 2-3 tons and the cost 32 1-2 per cent. more, which will be \$53 33; then the cost of the beets will be only \$4 per ton, one-fifth less than Mr Bosson reckoned in his calculation on the cost of beet sugar. If we reckon 50 pounds to the bushel, 13 1-2 tons per acre would be only 533 bushels, which would be no more than a middling crop; not half as much as has been raised in a number of cases that have been named.—*Yankee Farmer.*

REMARKS ON THE USE OF LIME IN AGRICULTURE.

We may now draw, says the highly intelligent author of an essay on the use of lime, a few plain and practical inferences from what has been stated, and which are sustained by thirty years practice in the use of lime.

1st, That lime operates equally well, whether applied in a hot or *effete* state, provided the condition of the ground upon which it is used, be such as to render a calcareous application beneficial.

2dly, That, in respect of operation, it is immaterial whether the lime be used upon grass land or summer fallow, and that objects of convenience ought chiefly to weigh with the farmer in ascertaining the most proper time for applying this article. Upon old grass land, it is perhaps best to plough first, and to summer-fallow in the second year, when lime can be applied. On new and clean grass land, hesitation is superfluous; it may be limed at the outset, that is, before the plough is admitted.

3dly, That to lime moorish soils is a hazardous business, unless dung is likewise bestowed; but to repeat the application upon such soils, especially if they have been severely cropped, is almost a certain loss, and that a compost of lime and rich earth is, in such cases, the only substitute.

4thly, That strong loams and clays require a full dose to bring them into action; such soils being capable of absorbing a great quantity of calcareous matter. Lighter soils, however, require less lime to stimulate them, and may be injured by administering a quantity that would prove moderately beneficial to those of a heavy nature.

5thly, That upon fresh land, or land in a proper state for calcareous application, lime is much superior to dung. Its effects continue for a longer period; while the crops produced are of a superior kind, and less susceptible of injury from the excesses of drought and moisture. Finally, the ground, particularly if of a strong nature, is much easier wrought; and, in many instances, the saving of labor would almost tempt a judicious farmer to lime his land, were no greater benefit derived from the application than the opportunity thereby gained of working it in a perfect manner.

It may be added, that though strong soils require to be animated with a good dose of lime, those of a light texture will do equally well with little more than half the quantity requisite on the others, especially if they are fresh, or have not already received an application of calcareous matter. In every case it is the farmer only who can judge of the quantity to be given: but, as a general principle, it is safer to exceed the proper quantity than to be below it. In the latter case the application may prove useless, and the whole expense be lost; whereas, it rarely happens that injury is sustained from an excess, especially if more or less dung is soon after administered."—*American Farmer*.

From the Maine Farmer.

SALTPETRE FOR GARGET.

Taking sometime since the hint from the Farmer, I tried saltpetre as a remedy for the garget in cows; and an able from the result to state—and I do it with confidence—it is decidedly the best remedy I ever knew used for that troublesome disorder to the dairy. The cow, otherwise an excellent one for milk, which I gave it to was so badly diseased, or rather so subject to the disease, as to be nearly useless a great part of the summer season. She was a *doomed* jade to be passed over to the butcher the coming fall, when about the middle of May last I tried the saltpetre as recommended in the Farmer. I gave what I supposed a pretty strong dose—something like two ounces—and in less than twelve hours her milk was restored good as ever; and has not been affected since. Two oz. may perhaps be more than is necessary at a time for a dose. How this may be I presume not to say.

On seeing the good effect in this case I adopted the notion of mixing saltpetre with common salt to give stock. I allow at the rate of about 2 lbs per bushel—perhaps less would answer the purpose as well; I pretend however to no exact knowledge as to part. I have heard it suggested that saltpetre will have an injurious effect upon the blood of the animal if given constantly as with common salt. I am not determined as to the fact upon this point. Will you, Mr Editor, or some one or more of your kind correspondents, who may possess "experimental knowledge" upon the point, please inform through the Farmer.

The health and good condition of cows is indispensable to a profitable and wholesome dairy; hence no person that would produce good butter and

same way he complains of. What, however succeeded with this cow may not with any other. I mention the affair more as a matter of my success, than as a "remedy," particular or general, for cows similarly affected, or troublesome, for I consider it more a *habit* than a disorder.

"Old Flag"—for so we call her—had just had her calf weaned and she showed great anxiety and no small "fuss"—bellowing, shaking her horns, snorting, &c. as cows are wont to do on such occasions; and anon she "holds up her milk," as the saying is. I really believe the old jade essayed to retain her milk for "poor bossy"—and who would blame her for so motherly a disposition? So taking a stool and quietly seating myself by her side, I resolved to watch her maneuvering, and by persevering trial and kindness to overcome the evil. (Kindness, the *law* of kindness, I believe would overcome every evil in the world—not only cow-wills but man-wills, if but perseveringly persisted in.) I soon found she made very visible effort to contract the "milk veins" so called, or to do a *certain something*—call it what you please—to prevent its flowing into the udder. This was in the morning, no such trouble at night when the excess of milk would not permit her to keep it from coming down. This if I understand Mr W. was the case with his cow, and his also had had her calf but lately weaned. What, now was to be done? Simply, if I can right, to *imitate* as nearly as the awkward hand can do the calf in bringing down the milk.

To describe, adapting the *phrase* to the hand process, thus—strip out what little may be in the bag, then press up hard against it as does the calf in *bunting*, and then still holding on to the teat but loosely excepting at ends of it which hold fast with the little finger and lower part of the hand, pulling at the same time gently downward. With our cow after some three or four times, alternately, "stripping, bunting," and pulling down the teats, as above described, the milk begins to flow—and as much as "Old Flag" may be disposed she cannot stop it after it begins to come. The above management has succeeded with our cow and whether it will with others I leave it to the trial of those who may choose to heed it.

In conclusion I will hazard an opinion. If we would be more kind and gentle towards the *gentle* cow, and particularly in milking, if we would be more careful to avoid hurting her tender soft teats, we should have less trouble in milking and fewer trickery, bad milking, kickish cows. That's all.
West Sidney, July 1839. B. W. F.

MULBERRY TREES AND THE SILK BUSINESS.

Northampton is certainly one of the great points from which intelligence on this subject emanates.

Many individuals possessing character and zeal are engaged in the work, and have been so engaged for years, and consequently something by this time should be the result of their investigations. We are not wide of the mark when we say that at least a million of mulberry trees are growing in

the State will make it a most lucrative species of employment.

Five or six different individuals are feeding from one to two hundred thousand worms each, and many have smaller quantities; besides the immense number which have already wound their Cocoon.

We state these facts that it may be distinctly understood elsewhere, that raising trees is not the only consideration, but that growing Silk is the ultimate design of those engaged in the business in Northampton. Five or six large plantations of trees were set out this spring, for standard trees, besides those planted last season, with the express intention of allowing them to remain to grow silk; but as the price will remain high this autumn, the silk business cannot get a firm foot-hold until the trees are multiplied greatly, and consequently the price reduced.

We are satisfied the silk business has become permanently established in this country, notwithstanding public scepticisms; and farther, that it will ultimately constitute one of the most important products of the agriculturist in the United States. The South will undoubtedly surpass New England in this matter, because the soil and climate are more congenial to both worms and trees. The southern people, who have suffered so much recently from the fluctuation in the price of cotton, are earnestly seeking out some new crop which will aid them in such emergencies. The land which has been exhausted by tobacco and cotton is just the soil for trees, and the negro children and infirm slaves of both sexes, are exactly suited to picking leaves and tending the worms. It is stated on undisputed authority, that *three millions* of trees have already been contracted for in Virginia, to be delivered in the fall of 1840! a fact conclusive in favor of the silk business.—*Northampton Courier*.

Whitewash your cellars and out buildings.—Last spring we reminded our readers of the advantages of whitewashing, and as we know that some neglected it then, we would again remind them of the advantages to be derived by it. Dog days are at hand when we always have a great deal of close weather, in which diseases are more apt to be generated than at any other season of the year, and during which most insects deposit their eggs. There are also many rainy days, which cannot be employed out of doors; we therefore advise those who have not before whitewashed their cellars and those parts of their buildings which need it, to do it now. By using a wash of quick lime while hot or as soon as it is slacked for this purpose, they will destroy the eggs of insects and do much to remove the cause of infection and effectually close up many places which would otherwise be favorable depositaries for the eggs of insects, and produce a sweet and healthy atmosphere around their buildings.—*Maine Farmer*.

LARGE OATS.—A gentleman took from the field of Mr George N. Powell, three miles west of this city, a sprog of oats seven feet and nine inches high,

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1830.

THIRD REPORT OF THE GEOLOGY OF MAINE
BY C. T. JACKSON, M. D.

We promised some farther remarks upon this able report. We make them, however, with a good deal of diffidence. A scientific examination of the report is not proposed by us. That we shall leave to other hands. A general and popular knowledge of the principles of chemistry is common enough; but its manipulations and a thorough examination of its subtle processes, require peculiar facilities and advantages, leisure and expense, which few can give to it, and such improvements are constantly in progress, and the boundaries of the science are constantly becoming so much enlarged, that it demands almost the exclusive devotion of one's time and studies to keep pace with it.

All that we mean to do is, to state our difficulties in the way of adopting the theories in respect to vegetation and the use of saline manures, and particularly the carbonate of lime, which have suggested themselves from the statements made in the report itself, and other facts which have occurred to our observation. We should be very glad if these observations should be the means of calling out the learned geologist himself to give us a fuller illustration of his theory; and we shall in all cases welcome him cordially to the use of our columns.

The Dr. remarks in his report, page 123—

"Whoever considers the attempts made to raise wheat upon soil totally destitute of lime, will at once appreciate the value of that mineral substance and its importance in the production of grain. An imperfect or blighted produce is sure to follow the planting of this grain upon soils destitute of lime, while it is well known that certain districts where the soil contains this mineral are always favored with luxuriant and heavy crops. This is one of the settled points in agriculture, and one which every farmer should duly appreciate, if he wishes to prosper in his art. Indian corn requires but little if any lime, and hence we see excellent crops of that grain raised upon sandy plains, unaccustomed to wheat."

Professor Hitchcock says, ("Economic Geology," page 52.) "The grand desideratum in our soils is calcareous matter, that is, the carbonate of lime."

We are not about to deny the utility of lime in agriculture. It would seem that this point is determined; but that it is indispensable in the form of a carbonate—that without it our wheat is "sue" to be blighted, and that soils containing this mineral "are always favored with luxuriant and heavy crops," are points not so well established. Let us see how certain facts well attested, bear upon the case. We must necessarily present the matter in an irregular and desultory form, because our time and situation in travelling and away from home, forbid any other course.

Dr. Jackson says that these are all settled points in agriculture. But it is a fact that there is great disagreement among chemists themselves in regard to the mode of the operations of lime. Dr Dana considers the form in which it is found in the soil, whether as a sulphate, phosphate or carbonate of lime, of little or no importance; and that a bushel of wood ashes in its power of converting insoluble into soluble gaine or the food of plants, is fully equal to a cask of lime. Sir Humphrey Davy, maintains, (Lectures, p. 284.) "that chalk and marl, or the carbonate of lime, will only improve the texture of the soil in its relation to absorption; it acts merely as one of its earthy ingredients." "The operation of quick lime and marl or chalk, (carbonate of lime,) depends

on principles entirely different." It would seem likewise, from a remark of Professor Hitchcock, that he himself is not positive as to the particular form in which the presence of lime is essential to the success of cultivation. In the passage first quoted, he says the carbonate of lime is the great desideratum in our soils, but on page 48 he says, "I doubt not many a crop has failed from the want of that one per cent. of sulphate or phosphate of lime. Facts indeed seem to me to warrant the conclusion, that without lime in some form, land will not produce any valuable vegetation."

It is a curious fact in this matter, to which we may conveniently advert here, and seems to have surprised both of the learned geologists, that even the "limestone soils," that is, soils lying above limestone and full of the outcroppings of lime in the form of a carbonate, should "contain no more of the salts of lime than other parts of the State." Prof Hitchcock here refers to the soils of Berkshire county. Dr. Jackson says, likewise, that "it is an interesting and curious fact that the soils of Thomaston, so celebrated for its lime quarries, should be wanting in lime." Prof Hitchcock suggests a theory which we beg leave to state respectfully, is wholly unsupported by evidence, and in which we have no faith; "that the calcareous matter which the soil once contained has been exhausted by cultivation." But Dr Jackson in his analysis of the Thomaston soil, (p. 152) showing that it contained carbonate of lime only 0.2 in 100 parts, adds that "this soil was selected from the midst of a grove, where it had never been cultivated."

It would seem in the next place that lime is not entirely wanting in any of our soils. The domestic fowls when left at liberty, and the birds find no difficulty in obtaining all that is required for the shells of their eggs. The bones of all animals are mainly composed of it. It is found to a certain degree in all plants and in almost all animal manures. Prof Hitchcock says, "in respect to the sulphate of lime or gypsum, it may not be unexpected that we should find it in all soils, since we know it to occur in all natural waters throughout the State.— Again, the sulphate and phosphate of lime were found in greater or less quantity in every soil analyzed. There is strong reason to believe that this salt is a constituent of all soils in their natural state." Vegetables of various descriptions contain phosphate of lime. Indian corn, according to Prof. Gorham, contains 1.5 per cent. phosphate and sulphate of lime. Rice, wheat, barley, rye and oats all contain notable portions of phosphate of lime, not only in the grain but in the straw." The dung of cows and of horses contain portions of phosphate, carbonate and sulphate of lime. The clays of Massachusetts and all argillaceous slate soils contain carbonate of lime. Now whether we have enough of this ingredient in our soils for the purpose of ripening our crops, or whether our occasional failures be owing to the deficiency of this calcareous matter in our soils, is a matter in whose determination facts are vastly more important than theories, which, to say the least, are imperfectly established. Let us look at some of these facts. First then, throughout the State wheat is almost invariably raised with success and abundantly on new lands, recently cleared, and where the wood or brush has been burnt and the ashes left upon the soil. This fact we believe will not be questioned. It is equally well established that in the first settlement of our country, take the State of Vermont for example, whose clearance is within the memory of many now living, wheat was as common and certain a crop as any which was cultivated; and in those places where now the farmers complain that they cannot raise it, or rather only occasionally succeed. Second, the farmers on Lung Island, N. Y. feel so confident of success with their wheat if

they can obtain leached ashes, that they are willing to go to an expense of twelve cents a bushel in order to obtain them for their wheat crops. If lime would have furnished an efficient substitute, they would long since have ascertained it, and saved themselves much expense and trouble. It may be said that there is always a portion of lime in leached ashes; but this is certainly not the particular ingredient on which they depend, or they would have discovered it by the repeated trials which they have made. A third fact in the case is, that large crops of wheat are often raised upon soils where the carbonate of lime is not found. This is the case with the alluvions on Connecticut river, where thirty and forty bushels of wheat to the acre have been repeatedly obtained. One of the best wheat districts in Massachusetts, where it has been cultivated for years with general and almost invariable success, is West Newbury, Essex county. No carbonate of lime has been discovered here. Upon the farm of Mr Adams, in Chelmsford, an alluvial soil on the Merrimack river, wheat has been raised successfully at an average rate of thirty bushels to the acre for twenty years in succession with but a single instance of failure from any cause. Upon the chemical analysis of this soil by Dr. Dana, it was found not to contain a trace of the carbonate of lime. Such an instance as this thus fully established, is as good as a thousand to disprove the position that the carbonate of lime is indispensable to the production of wheat. (See the Second Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts. Appendix.) But it may be said in this case that the portion of lime needed was furnished by the manure applied. The manure itself came from the products of the land. It follows then most clearly that where the manure is returned to the soil, there can be no exhaustion of the ingredient necessary to the production of wheat. Indeed the doctrine suggested by Prof. Hitchcock, that our soils have been drained of calcareous matter by cultivation, where the land has been enriched by its own products, is not, in our opinion, likely to find much favor. The amount of lime or silex found in any plant is a very inconsiderable matter; and until the earths can be rendered volatile and made to assume a gaseous form, it is difficult to conceive of their being carried away. The suggestion of Sir Humphrey Davy that an acre of clover or sainfoin would, if reduced to ashes, yield three or four bushels of gypsum, requires other proof than has yet been furnished to render it credible. A fourth fact, and a very curious one, is stated by Professor Hitchcock, which is, that on an examination of five of the most productive of the rich soils of the Western States, it appears "that although they are of the very first quality, the superiority of the western soils over those of Massachusetts (in respect to the salts of lime) will not appear as great as is generally supposed." Five analyses are given. Carbonate of lime is found in them in these proportions: 1.5 per cent., 1.3, 3.3, 2.8. In seven of the Massachusetts soils where the carbonate of lime is found, and two of these are from limestone soils, the proportions in which this form of lime is found are as follows: 1.3 per cent., 0.8, 3.2, 3.0, 2.1, 0.4, 2.0. But in respect to the presence of lime in the form of a sulphate or phosphate, the Massachusetts soils can hardly be said to be inferior to the western soils, from the tables given in Prof. Hitchcock's report. Indeed they present a greater average proportion. In the fifth place, there is wanting the proof from facts that the application of lime to the soil in any form in Massachusetts, has been sure to secure a crop of wheat, according to the statement of what Dr Jackson pronounces a settled point in agriculture.

The application of lime to the seed of wheat after it has been steeped in brine, is an established remedy

against the smut in wheat; but whether in this case it is the lime or the brine or the combination of the two, is not so well determined. It is settled that rinsing the seed in pure water and then applying lime is not effectual. A case likewise has not come under our observation, where when the wheat has been washed with brine and then sprinkled with gypsum or ashes, the smut has followed. But in all the inquiries we have made in respect to the application of lime to the soil, whether in the form of quick lime or mild lime (carbonate of lime,) a single case has not come under our notice, where as well as we could judge, it has been proved effectual against blight; not a single case in which its efficacy in any form has been so marked and signal in respect to the crop that the farmer has been able to say confidently, "the lime has done this." We of course speak only of trials which have come under our observation. These have not been few. We wish the farmers would furnish us with other facts in the case. The application of the marls the last year in Berkshire was, we believe, a universal failure.

We know very well how imperfectly and carelessly experiments of this nature are made; and therefore are far from considering the case as decided. We regard ourselves only as inquirers in the matter, and shall keep our minds open to farther light. In the mean time we submit these considerations to persons interested in the subject, and shall continue it on another occasion.

H. C.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY IN LOWELL.

We are gratified to learn by the Lowell Journal, that a Horticultural Society has been recently formed in that place. A society of this description should be organized in every town in the State, however small it may be. An association of individuals for the purpose of introducing choice fruits and flowers, and for protecting them after they have been introduced, would produce a great revolution in the character of our fruits, as well as increasing the quantity, which is at present far too small for the population, as well as inferior in quality.

If every landholder would set out a few choice fruit trees about his house, there would soon be no inducement to the thieving scamp to rob his neighbor's garden, as all would be supplied. We have been pained to learn from cultivators in various places, that they are obliged to gather their pears, plums, peaches, and other choice fruit prematurely, or they are stolen. We hope the example of Lowell will be extensively followed.

J. B.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 400 Beef Cattle, 650 Stores, 4000 Sheep and 420 Swine. Several lots of Sheep and a few Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We continue our quotations without much variation. First quality, \$3 25 a \$5 50. Second quality, \$7 50 a \$8 00. Third quality, \$6 50 a \$7 00.

Stores.—Yearlings \$12 a \$16. Two Year Old \$18 a \$28.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending September 8.

SEPT., 1839.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	2 50	78	60	N.
Tuesday,	3 54	80	72	S.
Wednesday,	4 53	78	66	E.
Thursday,	5 63	76	65	S. W.
Friday,	6 59	80	68	S.
Saturday,	7 63	74	64	S. E.
Sunday,	8 60	72	61	S. E.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Society's Rooms, No. 23 Tremont Row, (nearly opposite the Savings Bank) on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 23th, 26th, 27th September instant.

The Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the public generally are respectfully invited to contribute choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers for the Exhibition, and to send the same to 23 Tremont Row, on Monday or Tuesday, the 23d and 24th inst., where Committees will be in attendance to receive them, and will retain the same subject to the order of the contributors.

Contributors of Fruits and Flowers are respectfully requested to send a list, with their specimens, giving the names of all the varieties presented.

Season tickets, and tickets for a single admittance, may be had at the door during the exhibition.

By order, SAMUEL WALKER,
September 11. Chairman of Com. of Arrangements.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The members of this Society are hereby notified that Saturday next at 11 o'clock has been assigned for the choice of a Committee to nominate officers for the year, beginning on the 5th of October next.

And the members are also hereby notified, that on Saturday, the 5th of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at their hall in Tremont Street, the officers of the Society for the ensuing year, will be elected, viz. a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Council, an Executive Committee, and Standing Committees on Fruits, Flowers, the Synonyms of Fruits, the Library, and on Finance.

R. T. PAINE,
Corresponding Secretary and ex officio Recording Secretary pro tempore.
Boston, September 11.

Morus Multicaulis Trees from Seed.

The subscriber offers for sale 10,000 trees produced from seed of the genuine *Morus Multicaulis*. The seed was raised on his premises in 1835; the trees have been multiplied for the two last years by layers, their growth is more rapid than the original tree, and appear to be sufficiently acclimated to endure the winter, some of them having been left standing in the open field unprotected during the two last winters without any essential injury. The leaves are very large and equal in quality to any other kind for feeding the silk worm. Those who are wishing to purchase a superior kind of Mulberry are requested to call and examine for themselves, before the foliage is destroyed by frost.

CALVIN HASKELL.

Harvard, September 11.

MULBERRY TREES.

The subscriber has on hand a quantity of Mulberry Trees of a quality which is probably superior to any kind ever introduced into this country. They were imported four years since and though they have sustained the rigorous cold of the last three winters entirely unprotected, yet it is believed a Southern or Western climate would be more admirably adapted to their growth and propagation. Their foliage is most luxuriant and affords more nourishment than any other variety. Silk produced by worms fed with the leaves, has been pronounced by judges to be the best ever manufactured by them, and decidedly superior to the best Italian. A few thousand will be for sale if immediate application is made to the subscriber, whose specimens may be seen, Multiplicans and Asiatic.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

	FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	6 75	7 00
" Pot, " " "	5 37	5 51
BEANS, white, Foreign, bushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic, " "	2 00	3 00
BEEF, mess, barrel	13 50	15 00
" No. 1, prime, " "	11 50	11 60
BESWAX, white, pound	28	34
" yellow, " "	10	12
CHEESE, new milk, bushel	35	35
BONE MANURE, in casks, " "	49	49
FEATHERS, northern, geese, pound	37	46
" southern, geese, " "	9	12
FLAX, (American) quintal	3 37	3 62
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank, barrel	1 50	1 75
" Bay, Chaleur, " "	12 50	13 00
Haddock, new, barrel	10 50	10 75
Mackerel, No. 1, " "	7 00	7 50
" No. 2, " "	6 00	6 50
" No. 3, " "	23 00	23 00
Alewires, dry salted, No. 1, " "	6 87	7 00
Salmon, No. 1, " "	5 50	5 62
FLOUR, Genesee, cash, " "	6 37	6 50
Baltimore, Howard street, " "	6 37	6 50
Richmond canal, " "	6 37	6 50
Alexandria wharf, " "	4 25	4 25
Rye, " "	3 87	4 00
MEAL, India, in lbs., bushel	96	97
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow, " "	87	87
" southern flat, yellow, " "	80	82
" white, " "	85	85
Rye, northern, " "	35	37
Barley, nominal, " "	16 00	18 00
Oats, northern, (prime) " "	12 50	13 50
southern, new, " "	16	16
HAY, best English, per ton, pound	14	14
Eastern screwed, " "	11	12
HOES, 1st quality, " "	29	30
" 2d quality, " "	25	27
LARD, Boston, 1st sort, " "	26	23
" southern, 1st sort, " "	24	25
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, " "	22	24
" do. country do, " "	22	23
" do. dry hides, " "	21	23
" do. New York red, light, " "	22	24
" do. Boston, do. slaughter, " "	22	23
" do. Boston dry hides, " "	21	23
LIME, best sort, cask	95	100
MOLASSES, New Orleans, gallon	32	34
" Sugar House, " "	50	58
OIL, Sperm, Spring, " "	1 12	1 15
" Winter, " "	1 20	1 28
" Whale, refined, " "	50	60
" Lined, American, " "	95	100
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs. barrel	2 75	3 00
PORK, extra clear, " "	20 00	23 00
" clear, " "	15 00	17 00
" Mess, " "	12 00	13 00
" Prime, " "	2 87	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass, bushel	2 87	3 00
" Red Top, southern, " "	90	90
" Canary, " "	1 25	1 50
" Hemp, " "	2 62	3 00
" Flax, " "	1 25	1 50
" Red Clover, northern, pound	17	20
" Southern Clover, none, " "	6	7
SOAP, American, No. 1, " "	5	6
" No. 2, " "	12	13
TALLOW, tried, " "	53	60
TEAZLES, 1st sort, pr M	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleeces, pound	60	65
" American, full blood, washed, " "	53	60
" do. 3-4ths do, " "	53	56
" do. 1-2 do, " "	50	50
" do. 1-4 do, common, " "	50	60
" { Pulled superfine, " "	60	62
" { No. 1, " "	55	59
" { No. 2, " "	35	40
" { No. 3, " "	25	30

PROVISION MARKET.

ILLINOIS.

A correspondent of the New York Observer gives the following attractive description of the face 'of the earth' and mode of tilling it, in a section of the state of Illinois.

In travelling through Illinois, from Quincy to Springfield, and thence to Chicago by the way of Peoria and Ottawa, I did not notice a single *swamp*, large or small; and I cannot recollect that I saw an acre of really *waste* land in any one place. But suppose the whole state to contain a *million* of acres of such land, there is then no less than *thirty-seven millions* fit for cultivation; and by far the greater part of it, 'of the very best quality. I have not a single doubt that Illinois, alone, is capable of sustaining a population of *twenty millions*. Forty-five bushels of corn to the acre, is less than an average crop; and with better cultivation it might be increased twenty per cent. Put *fifteen millions* of acres into corn, and then multiply it by *forty-five*, and see what it will amount to. Put *ten millions* more into wheat, and estimate the average product at the very moderate quantity of twenty bushels to the acre, and it gives you 200,000,000 of bushels per annum. Then you have thirteen millions of acres left for rye, barley, hemp, farinaceous roots, grass, timber, &c. Would it be strange, if before the thousand years of the millennium shall have half rolled away, Illinois, with such an extent of territory, and such a soil, should feed and clothe thirty millions of people? Missouri is nearly as large as Illinois, and its supposed the curse of slavery to be removed, (as I am sure it will be) is capable of sustaining nearly as dense a population. And then there are all the other great and fertile states of the valley, besides the immense unexplored regions, perhaps equally fertile, up on the tributaries, and about the sources of the Missouri and the Mississippi.

One of the reflections which forced itself upon my mind in travelling through a little of the West, and having before my eyes from day to day proofs of its extraordinary fertility, and of the little labor which it requires to produce a redundancy of food, was, that these immense regions were intended and reserved chiefly for the millennium. The land is far too good for man, with those indolent and depraved propensities in full strength, by which he has been hitherto governed. Indeed, the two greatest objections to the west, in my judgment, are, that the land is too cheap and too productive. Taking human nature as it is, however industrious and virtuous emigrants from the scanty and rugged soil of New England may be, they must in general, without a miracle to prevent it, degenerate when planted down upon the fat valleys of the Scotia, the Wabash, or the Illinois. It is a law of our lapsed natures, not to work if we can help it. Ninety-nine out of a hundred persons will throw off just about as much of the primitive curse as they can. If the labor of five days in a week is sufficient to support them they will not work six. If they can live upon the product of two days, it is vain to expect them to work three; and if they could subsist comfortably in any other way, they would not work at all. Where the laziness of the boy has been counteracted by early habits of industry, and the man has spent many of the best years of his life in hard labor, under that iron-headed task-master necessity, he may carry his habits along with him, and continue to moisten the soil with the sweat of his brow, from

the mere love of action and regular employment. But I was told over and over again, when I was passing over those rich lands of promise, that after a while, the great majority of the Yankees, as they call them, who had been most laborious at the east, relax and fall into the habits of their neighbors. Now if this is the case, even with the fathers, what can we expect from their children, but that they will be *just as lazy as as they can be*—that is, as the soil and climate will allow; and if idle, then vicious, almost as a matter of course—for there never was a truer saying than that of 'the ancients,' that 'an idle man's brain is the devil's workshop.'

What then is the actual condition of a farmer who goes out with moderate means from Massachusetts or New Hampshire, and settles down upon a good section of land, wood and prairie, in Illinois? The first thing is, to fence as much of the prairie as he wants for immediate cultivation. The next is to plough it; which, if he does not happen yet to have a sufficient team of his own, he can hire done for two dollars and a half or three dollars an acre. If he wants to get a crop of corn the first summer, he has only to follow the plough, and drop the seed in every third furrow, to give him from fifteen to twenty-five bushels to the acre, without going into the field again till harvest time. I saw a great deal of corn, as I passed along, thus springing up between the furrows. The ploughing, however, must be delayed till the grass is quite green, otherwise it will turn and spring up through the sod, and you will lose your labor. The breaking up requires three or four strong yoke of oxen, and is done in this wise.

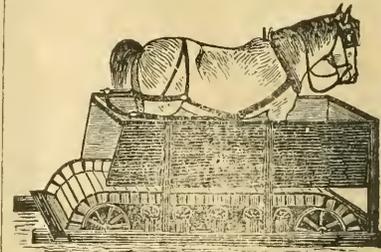
The beam of the plough is framed into an axle, and so gauged as to cut a furrow eighteen inches wide and four inches deep. The wheel for the furrow is four inches larger in diameter than the other, so as to keep the bottom of the plough perfectly flat. Thus prepared and once put in motion, it requires no one to hold it, except where the sward is very deep and tough. I noticed one plough at least, going without hands, and I never saw a handsoner furrow cut in my life. It takes about two years for the turf to become thoroughly pulverized, and then the land is tilled with as much ease as if it had been under cultivation a hundred years. One man, with two horses, will take care of forty acres of corn, as it requires no hoeing, and if the season is favorable it will yield him 2000 bushels. With this he can fatten a great many swine, besides feeding a large stock of cattle through the winter.

Wheat and all other grains may be raised with about the same ease.

The open prairies serve him both for pasture and mowing, and the less he owns the better; because large tracts will for a long time remain in common field, which he can have the use of, without paying taxes. A friend of mine has planted himself down on the margin of one of these prairies where, as he told me, he could fatten five hundred or five thousand cattle, if he had them. The young prairie grass is said to be exceedingly nutritious; and I am sure I never saw cattle look finer, in any of our white clover pastures.

BERRY STAINS.—A friend requests us to state that a teaspoonful of oil of vitriol mixed in a cup of water, will without fail remove any berry stains from garments without injury to the cloth.

Hale's Patent Horse Power and Patent Threshing Machine.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale this valuable machine and feel great confidence in recommending it as the best machine now in use. It will thresh from 75 to 100 bushels per day in the best possible manner. The horse power is calculated to propel any kind of machinery, is very simple in its construction, occupies but the small space of one feet by two, and can easily be transported from one place to another, and when combined with the Threshing Machine it forms the most superior article for the purpose ever invented. They can be supplied at short notice at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, August 23.

New York Urate and Poudrette Company.

Not incorporated but carried on by individual enterprise.

The manures are not divided among the Stockholders, as are those belonging to another establishment, but sold, to applicants, for each on delivery. Orders are supplied in the order of time in which they are received. Urate 50 cents and Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, with contingent charges for bags or barrels, &c.

The Company are daily preparing for use, during the warm, dry weather, the materials collected during the past winter, and will have several thousand bushels ready before the first of October next. The material is disinfected and rendered free from offensive smell, by a compound, every part of which is in itself a good manure.

The experience of the past and present years, 1838 and 1839, on Long Island, has satisfied many of the farmers that these manures have the *quickest* operation upon vegetable matter, producing *greater abundance*, and the *cheapest* of any manure they have ever tried.

Amended instructions for their use, the result of practical experience, will be furnished on application. The effect of Poudrette upon *Grape Vines* and *Morus Multicaulis* is beyond all comparison.

This company are erecting large and extensive works in the vicinity of the city of New York to prepare the manures, and farmers and gardeners may confidently rely on a supply. Orders, post paid, directed to "The New York Urate and Poudrette Company," Box, No. 1211, Post Office, New York, or sent to the store of STILLWELL & DEY, No. 365 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, will be attended to.

The Company will be very glad to oblige gentlemen who have used the manures, to give them a statement in writing what has been the result of their use and experiments in relation to them.

New York, August, 1839.

Multicaulis, Alpine and other Mulberries.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, proprietors of the Linnaean Nurseries near New York, are ready to receive orders to any extent for all the varieties of Mulberries, including the Chinese Multicaulis, American Multicaulis, raised from seeds and very hardy, Expansa, Elata, Alpine, Canton, Broussai, Race of Lombardy, Dandolo, Pyramidalis, &c., the six first named of which surpass all others and are placed in rotation according to merit. The prices will be moderate and terms easy, and priced Catalogues will be sent to every one desirous of purchasing. Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Field and Garden Seeds, Roban Potatoes, &c., can be supplied, and priced Catalogues will be sent to every applicant.

September 4.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

[EXTRA.]

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1839.

ENO. 10.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE CIRCUMSCRIBED FARMER,

We mean such as possess a limited capital, and limited desire for improvement, except in their own way, often decline taking an agricultural paper, because it teaches nothing, they say, that is adapted to their practice, or that is graduated to their scale; because, in fact, it is not oral, and delivered by word of mouth, but has been subjected to the operation of the printing press.

Let us ask these gentlemen, if they were disposed to have their son learn a trade, or to become a first rate farmer, would they select a teacher of circumscribed knowledge, who followed the practices of the last century, or knew only how to *kill land*, or one who was familiar with all the improvements of the age, and whose thrift in business would be a guarantee that he worked it *right*? Now the agricultural journal is to the circumscribed farmer what the good teacher would be to the boy—an instructor in the improvements and best practices in his business—written by those who have made and adopted them, and have profited by them—and for the particular benefit of those who have limited means, or cannot go abroad for the information they need. The modern improvements in farming go to economize labor, or rather to render labor more productive and profitable, and to keep up the fertility of the soil—two objects of as much or of more importance to the circumscribed farmer, than it is to the one of more extended means. The man who takes an agricultural journal profits by the experience of hundreds; while he who takes none, an profit alone from his own, and from that of perhaps a few neighbors. The adage teaches, that two heads are better than one, the world over.

These remarks are preliminary to some extracts we are about to make from John Lorain, a philosopher and a first rate farmer, written for the special instruction of circumscribed farmers, to whose notice they are respectfully recommended:

"In this country land is very cheap: an excellent ready cash market for the produce of the soil generally prevails. This offers every rational encouragement to the poor but industrious farmer, who depends principally on his own labor and that of his family for cultivating the soil occupied by him. He is but little affected by the high price of labor, or the idleness and insolence of workmen, which take place in every country where labor is scarce, unless the laws be oppressively severe.

"The principal reason why this class of farmers seldom become wealthy, and but too frequently continue poor, is the desire of immediate returns on cropping, and the mistaken idea that the prof-

ploughing and cropping can effect this ruinous purpose, the grounds rest with no other covering but that of some scattering and debilitated grass and weeds. This exposes the soil to the very injurious action of the sun, wind, washing rains and melting snows. When such grounds are ploughed for crops, instead of being richly stored with grass roots, and well covered by their tops, scarcely any vegetation is found to replenish them, or to nourish the crops grown on them.

"These ruinous practices naturally introduce poverty of soil, and its inseparable companion, poverty of purse. This, however, is not all; it entails on posterity the wretchedness introduced by their inconsiderate forefathers, or an Herculean task to counteract the curse of poverty which their negligence had introduced. Whether Satan is also the instigator of this evil, I do not presume to determine, but certain I am, that it is much greater, (so far as farming is concerned,) than the curse entailed on the soil by the fall of Adam. That seems to consist simply in brambles and thorns, including in these, such other vegetation as would compel man to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. This curse we may all see is irrevocable, but we may also at the same time observe, that if man complies with heaven's mild decree, and removes those obstacles to the growth of plants which better suit his purpose, agriculture flourishes, and his rational wants are abundantly supplied.

"But when the hand of folly introduces the additional curse of poverty on the soil, this insatiable monster, like Aaron's serpent, swallows all the rest. Even brambles, thorns, &c. (the mild chastisement of heaven,) cannot prosper where poverty has obtained dominion over the soil, as may be readily seen, for this and every other vegetation grown on such grounds, looks fallow, starved and debilitated.

"That man is inexcusable, and ought to be punished for this sin against common sense, himself, his posterity, and the community in which he resides, is evident.

"Before this inconsiderate being enters the forest, glade or prairie, nature had been for ages enriching the soil for his use, in the way that has been described. The fertility of it might be preserved and increased, even by the circumscribed farmer, if a system of agriculture calculated to keep the ground fully replenished with decaying animal and vegetable matter was practised, and due attention were paid to the augmentation of live stock, in proportion to an increase of ability, instead of the ruinous practice of perpetual ploughing and cropping.

"Reason alone, demonstrates this interesting fact. It has also been clearly proved by actual

come wealthy, although their mode of management was very inferior to that which has been proposed. They, however, increased their live stock in full proportion to the means furnished by the system of management employed by them.

"From first to last, they have been enabled to live better, and vastly more independently than those who relied principally on the plough. The cause of this is evident: milk, butter, cheese, wool, meat, hides and manure, are continually increasing. It is evident that but little manure can be obtained in the beginning; however, where that little is spread, the product is greatly increased, as is also the fertility of the soil for a succeeding crop and the grasses following it. Where a plenty of good grasses and hay prevail, young cattle will grow as much or more in one year, than they do in two when kept on pasture, fed bare during summer, and on straw through the principal part of the winter.

"It is considered proper to remark that, although many circumscribed farmers make considerable progress in increasing their live stock, their laudable enterprise, however, is too often suddenly checked, before they obtain half the number of domesticated animals necessary to the proper cultivation of their grounds.

"This evil originates in the prevailing error that huge piles of stone and mortar, or boards and scantling, are the best means that can be pursued by the cultivator to improve his farm. Hence it is, that we see almost in every part of Pennsylvania, where it is possible to effect this mistaken improvement, extensive barns and dwelling houses standing on farms, where we do not observe half the quantity of grass or number of cattle necessary for the proper cultivation of the surrounding soil."

THE NORTHERN SHEPHERD,

Is the title of a 12mo. volume sent us by the Kennebec Agricultural Society, for which we tender our thanks. It is a report made to that society by a committee appointed for the purpose, upon the diseases and management of sheep. It is divided into three parts, the first on the management of sheep, prefaced by a short description of the various kinds among us; the second on the diseases of sheep; and the third miscellaneous. From the cursory examination which we have been able to give to the work, we think it will serve as a valuable companion to the sheep-master and shepherd.

There are some general principles laid down and inculcated which we think important ones, and which we propose briefly to notice; and although we do not intend to go into an argument to prove them to be sound, we think most of them are so

The South Downs seem to rank next to the Marino, as having the next finest fleece, as affording excellent mutton, and as possessing a hardness of constitution, and a vigor and activity, which enable them to support and to thrive upon bleak and barren hills, where the Dishleys would die from exposure or starve.

"*Sheep should not be kept too high,*" says the report, "unless intended for the butcher; for it is believed to be a true maxim in regard to them, 'once fat and never fat again.' If they once become fat and are suffered to fall away, it is difficult getting them so fat as they were before they began to grow poor." p. 27.

"*High rocky pastures are much the best for sheep.*" "Nature, it seems, designed the sheep originally for a mountain animal; and although man has by art changed its nature in a surprising degree, yet he has not been able wholly to thwart her views, and the sheep loves still to feed on the hill top and cliff, where there is a pure and exhilarating breeze, and where it can shelter itself under the shade of trees, or a projecting rock, during the heat of our sultry dog-days. A high pasture should therefore be devoted to your sheep."

"*Salt and tar should be given to sheep.*"—A piece of salt may be laid in a trough, and the sheep will lick it as they please, and if some tar be added to the salt, it will be a benefit to them, as tar is a very good stimulant when taken into the stomach, and it prevents annoyance from the different species of flies." We would recall to the recollection of the reader, the mode of administering these as practised in Spencertown, and published in our second volume. A log is hewn upon one side, which is then turned uppermost. It is then perforated upon the hewn side with holes made by a large auger, two or three inches deep. The holes are then filled with salt, and the hewn surface smeared with tar. In obtaining the salt, which the sheep are permitted to do as often as they desire, their noses become daubed with tar, which prevents the fly from entering the nostril.

"*Shelter during stormy weather,* at all seasons, is considered indispensable to the health of the sheep, particularly after they have been shorn. "So tender and delicate is the skin of the fine woolled sheep, and so close are their fleeces, that there is great danger of pelt-rot being occasioned by too great exposure to the chilling influence of long and cold storms."

"*Sheep should be brought to the barn in autumn in good order.*"—They are thus fitted to withstand the rigors of winter much better, and they will be carried through this inclement season with much less care and more economically than they can be if they are poor and emaciated when winter sets in." This is true of all farm stock.

"*Sheep require the stimulus of distention*—they should be filled with something that they will eat. When fed upon green grass, a sheep consumes eight pounds a day. If this grass is converted into hay, it weighs but two pounds, and the two lbs. constitutes its winter ration. To ensure health, the six deficient pounds should be made up in water, vegetables or other food.

"*Pine or hemlock boughs,* are recommended to be given to sheep in winter. "I have for near thirty years," says the writer of a part of the report, "made use of hemlock boughs as the cheapest green food." It may be added, that the resinous qualities of these boughs, promote the health of the animal and prevent disease.

"*Sheep should not be turned to pasture too early in the spring*—for it takes their appetite from their fodder, and as they cannot graze enough to fill them, they lose flesh fast."

"*Sheep should not be crowded in sheds nor huddled together in one spot too long*—as that," says the book, "I am confident has produced disease in my flock. In one instance, I have no doubt the pelt-rot was thus produced, and nothing saved the whole flock from the scab but a timely application of oil to the sheep."

"*Open sheds are the best shelter for sheep.*—If kept dry, the wind is desirable, though cold. It preserves the purity of the air, and promotes health."

Under the treatment in March it is remarked:—"Take good care of your sheep this month, that they may be able to bring forth their young the better during the next." And under the treatment for April it is urged, to "make the sheep eat as much green food as possible each day. Grass is the best if you have it; next to that, potatoes. This month tests all the rest, as regards ewe sheep, for he who raises the greatest number of lambs from a given number of ewes, is supposed to be the best shepherd, all other things being equal."

We pass over the second part of the work, which treats of the diseases of sheep, and content ourselves for the present with making the subjoined extracts from the miscellaneous part.

"*Salt.*—I have mentioned that salt was considered by the Spanish shepherds as essential to the health of sheep, and this sentiment is very general in every part of Europe except England, whose situation renders the air sufficiently salt. The same consequence from similar causes takes place here. Upon Long Island and elsewhere near the sea, the cattle require no salt, nor manifest a desire for it; whereas north of the Highlands, they eat it ravenously, and it is thought essential to their health. The ancients also entertained similar sentiments upon this subject. Aristotle prescribed one peck every five days, during the summer, to one hundred sheep. We should consider this a large allowance, but it would be readily eaten. They also observe that, however good your pastures may be, the sheep will tire of them if not changed, unless their appetites are kept up by salt."

"*Transitions from high to low food.*—With all stock it is allowed to be very dangerous to pass very suddenly from high feed to that which is scant and poor; or from plenty of green food to that which is altogether dry. Hence arises a very important maxim in respect to sheep; which is, as soon as the pastures fail towards the end of autumn, to put them to turnips or cabbages, if we have them; and this will perhaps be found our best system with respect to turnips—to sow a sufficient quantity for our sheep, to be eaten after the grass fails, and before the snow falls, so as permanently to cover the ground."—*Cultivator.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

METHOD OF USING THE CHLORIDE OF SODA.

A translation of A. G. Labarraque's method of using the chloride of soda, has been kindly sent us by Jacob Porter, the translator. This chloride is the most powerfully disinfecting agent known, and has been found of great use in dressing ill-conditioned sores, and as a means of purifying unhealthy places, and disinfecting animal substances. It is sold in a liquid form, at the apothecary's, by the bot-

tle. It is used diluted with water. A bottle of the liquid, which costs but a few cents, will serve a family sometime, for disinfecting the air of vaults and other foul places about dwellings, purifying the air in sick chambers, in cellars, &c. Its great utility in lazarettos and hospitals and, in Asia, in preserving from the plague, seems to have been tested and proved by officers of the French government. At this season, it is peculiarly beneficial. We subjoin some of the directions for its use.

"For ill-conditioned ulcers let a glass of the chlorated liquor be mixed with five times its quantity of pure water, and in this mixture dip the lint with which the ulcers are to be dressed. The dressing should be applied twice a day. If the sore become red and inflamed, this mixture should be still further diluted; if, on the contrary, the sore does not change its appearance, it should be dressed once or twice with some chloride with only half its quantity of water, so as to bring on a slight inflammation, which is indispensable for causing atonic ulcers to pass to a state of simple sores. The healing will then go on rapidly. At the time when the chloride is applied to the ulcer, the fetid smell is destroyed.

"Gangrene, hospital putrefaction, ill-conditioned burns and scalds, old syphilitic ulcers, corroding herpetic affections, and the like, should be treated in the same manner.

"Cancer in a state of suppuration may be disinfected with some lukewarm or cold water, containing a twentieth of the chloride of soda.

"For ulcerations of the nasal organ, the throat, the palate and the gums, the chloride should be diluted with eight or ten parts of water. I twill, nevertheless, be necessary to touch these sores with a little lint moistened in some pure chloride.

"For the scald head, the chloride should be mixed with only an equal quantity of pure water, and the parts affected be moistened with this liquid twice a day.

"Great advantages have been obtained from using the chloride very much diluted in water, for all the purposes of the toilet. In a dose of from 25 to 40 drops [not to be taken internally,] it acts as a bracing and preserving wash, prevents the spread of herpetic eruptions, and cures certain diseases of the skin.

"The air of sick chambers, and the patients themselves, may be purified by mixing a spoonful of the chloride and six spoonfuls of water in a plate, and setting it under the patient's bed, indeed several plates with the diluted chloride may be placed in the same department if necessary. In this way the exhalations may be destroyed as soon as they are produced. It will be necessary to renew daily the chlorated water contained in the plates.

"In all places where there is a crowd of men or animals, whether sick or healthy, the air becomes corrupted, and acquires deleterious properties, owing principally to the animal exhalations. These exhalations may be destroyed by sprinklings of the chloride, diluted in from 25 to 30 parts of water; or by setting in these places (and they may be out of sight), some vessels containing the chlorated water, which can never be in the least injurious, whatever may be the quantity. This method of purifying the air is indispensably necessary in lazarettos, hospitals, prisons, poor houses, manufactories, churches, seminaries, convents, halls of study, and dormitories in colleges and boarding-houses, cabins of ships, court rooms, crowded theatres, saloons filled to excess on great occasions and the like.

"Sprinklings of the chlorated water will be more especially necessary whenever an epidemic or contagious disease prevails; they should be made in order to guard against the deleterious influence arising from the neighborhood of marshes, the rotting of flax, hemp and the like. They will likewise be serviceable in the discases of domestic animals, in places where silk worms are raised; finally, in all places where the air becomes charged with exhalations, which, on being accumulated, produce fatal effects.

"In cases of asphyxia, produced by the exhalations, of vaults, sewers, or any considerable masses of putrefying animal substances, it will be necessary for the patient to breathe the concentrated chloride; and his chamber should be sprinkled with the chlorated water, so as subject him to the influence of the disinfecting agent.

"It is often necessary, sometime from a tender, pious feeling of regret, to preserve for a long time the bodies of deceased persons. A fetid odor appears more or less readily, according to the temperature of the air, the state of the patient's body at the time of his decease, or the disease that terminated his life. This decomposition may be suddenly arrested; indeed, it may be prevented by sprinkling the body with some chloride diluted with water. For this purpose a bottle of chloride should be mixed with twelve bottles of water; in this mixture a linen cloth should be wet, laid on the body, and sprinkled occasionally with the liquid."

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES OF CHARCOAL. Though the importance of mixing charcoal with the food of animals, particularly that of swine, has been generally acknowledged, and its benefits extensively tested, still it has been supposed that it only acted as a corrective to the acid tendency of food, and facilitated fattening, by improving the health of the animal. Some experiments are, however, on record, which would seem to show that charcoal acts a more important part in the matter, than has usually been assigned to it.

In 1793, a family being driven from New York by the fever, were absent six or eight weeks before it was deemed prudent to return. A number of fowls confined in a loft in the workshop of the house were forgotten at the time of leaving, and as it was known that there was nothing provided for their subsistence, it was expected on the return, they would be found starved to death. To the astonishment of all, the fowls were found alive and fat, though there was nothing upon which they could have fed, except a quantity of charcoal and shavings; water being supplied from the grindstone trough.

These facts coming to the knowledge of a gentleman in New York, as we learn from the Recorder, he instituted the following experiment. He placed a turkey in a box or enclosure, 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 3 or 4 feet high, excluded light as much as could be done, and allowed a free circula-

Several years since, in fitting out one of the Liverpool traders at New York, a pig on board was missing, and was supposed to have been lost. The cargo was taken on board, stowed, and the vessel sailed. It was now discovered that the pig was alive in the coal hole, but as he could not be got at readily, it was concluded to leave him to his fate. He remained in this retreat until the passage was made, when his pigship was found to be not only alive and well, but materially improved in condition, though there was nothing, coal excepted, he could have swallowed.

When it is remembered that wood, sugar, and several other substances, some of which are most nutritive, are compounded of nearly the same original elements, it would seem possible, by animal chemistry, to convert them to the purpose of sustaining life; though all experiments with wood or charcoal have failed. The German chemists have converted wood into very palatable bread, by roasting and pulverizing; but calcination, it has been supposed, would destroy whatever powers of nutrition wood might originally contain. The chemical action of vegetables seems unable to produce the least effect on coal, and not the least particle of it has ever been found in the structure of vegetables, though mixed with the earth and water in which the plants are growing, in the form of the most impalpable powder. Whether animal chemistry is able to do what vegetable organization cannot, remains to be seen; though if there is no mistake in the statements alluded to, it would seem probable that this intractable substance, is, in some way made subservient to the nutrition of animals.—*Genesee Farmer.*

How to make agricultural pursuits pleasant as well as profitable.—For ages the employment of the husbandman has been looked upon as dull, uninteresting work. It has been thought to be a dull, plodding occupation of the hands and not of the head. And there has been too much foundation for such an impression. The agriculturists of years not long by-gone, did little with the head to dignify or enliven the work of the hands. A change for the better seems now near at hand. Perhaps in your day, farmers may be generally more intellectual, more intelligent, and more able to bring the truths of science to benefit them in their manual labors, and to give them interest and delight in their occupations. But whatever others do, I hope you at least will take such measures as will convince yourself, if not others, that agricultural employments are as interesting, intellectual, and pleasing pursuits as any with which they may be put in comparison. I know of no method by which you can more effectually render them so than by employing your mind upon your work. Most assuredly the more your mind is employed upon your work—in tracing effects to their causes, in accounting for failures and disappointment, in understanding the operations of nature, in devising improvements, &c.—the more

industry is not wanting, generally succeed in making their farms the most profitable. But what I wish especially to inculcate upon you, at this time, is, that you will feel more interest, more pleasure, more conscious dignity in your pursuits, the more you occupy your mind on the subject.

Agricultural schools would aid in thus elevating agriculture.—*Albany Cultivator.*

THE VALUE OF OBSERVATION TO THE FARMER.

Perhaps to no man or class of men is the value of observation so great as to the farmer. His business is principally with natural objects. His occupation leads him in many things to imitate or follow nature. But the laws of nature are learned only by watching the silent processes and the silent operations which are going on, and thus ascertaining the causes which produce the effects which we see taking place around us. The man who watches closest—who suffers no change to take place without looking into the cause—who, in fine, observes the most, and treasures up the most in his memory, becomes most acquainted with the laws before spoken of, and by consequence is the best farmer. Although the observations which have been made and recorded by others, have become a large fund of valuable information, there is yet a vast deal more to learn. Facts are yet in the dark which can only be elicited by observation.

It would be interesting to have a history of many of the useful improvements that have been made from slight observations, which first gave the hint to set the experiment on foot. Mrs Child gives a pleasing statement of the value of observation in one instance.—A farmer not fifty miles from Boston, says she, is quite famous for the improvement he has made in the wild grape. He found a vine in the wood which dozens of his neighbors passed every week, as well as he; but he *observed* that where the oxen fed upon the vine the grapes were largest and sweetest. He took the hint. The vine was transplanted and closely pruned. This produced the same effect as browsing had done; the nourishment, that in a wild state supported a great weight of vines and tendrils, went entirely to the body of the grape. His neighbors would have known this as well as he, if they had thought about it; but they did not *observe*.

It is by thus observing that we are enabled to gather experience, and experience guides to future success. The observations that have been made in regard to the grain worm, or *weevil* as the insect is sometimes called, led many farmers to sow their wheat late. By so doing they have saved their crops. It had been observed that the insect came out at a certain time of the summer and remained active a certain number of days. Hence by sowing the wheat later so that it should not be headed out, it would escape the ravages of the insect in question. This has succeeded well with most farmers.

A farmer who will probably have 500 bushels of rye wheat, told us the other day, that had he sown

TREE PLANTING.

A correspondent, in Hannibal asks for some information on the subject of planting forest trees; the most valuable kinds; the best methods of growing them, &c. &c. Mr R. will find in the former volumes of the Farmer several papers on the rearing of forest trees; but as the subject is one of great interest, and very many of our present subscribers have not seen the former volumes, we shall give some general principles in as condensed a form as possible, confident that a large proportion of our readers will find it for their interest to cultivate and plant trees to a greater or less extent.

The objects in planting trees are various, and the end to be gained should be kept steadily in view in all the operations. Trees are wanted for timber, fruit, fence, fuel, and for ornament; and the planting must be conducted with reference to these things. For timber, the oak and the elm are the most valuable; for fences, if rails are wanted, the chestnut will give the quickest and most durable growth; if wood for posts is desired, the locust or mulberry are probably as good as can be found; the several kinds of maple or walnut make good fuel; and for ornament there are none superior to the locust or maple, both of which are valuable in other respects. Evergreens have not as yet been grown in this country to any extent; but it is probable the planting of pines, larches, spruce, and fir trees, in locations suitable for their growth, would be advisable.

Observation shows that different trees demand soils of different and peculiar qualities; some flourishing best on dry and some on wet land; some on clayey and some on gravelly soils; and others on soils in which the component parts are so mixed as to give a good farming soil or loam. The oak and the chestnut will grow well on the same soil, though examination shows that the soil in which the latter comes to the greatest perfection is more sandy, or contains more siliceous matter, than that in which the oak reaches a similar state. So the pine will grow with the chestnut or oak; but to attain its greatest size, requires a soil a little different from either. It is remarkable, that some trees that flourish in the very lightest soils, will also grow in the densest swamps. Thus, the pine is not unfrequently found by the side of the cypress, while it cannot be made to grow on lands that are hard and clayey, though dry and elevated. Soils the most suitable for the oak and chestnut, are not the best for the maple or elm, the last of which, with the ash, flourish well together, the black ash excepted, which will grow nowhere except in swamps, or rather swales. It is only by ascertaining the nature of the soil we wish to plant, that we can determine the kind of tree most suitable for propagation, and this any farmer, who is an observer of the soils on which the several kinds of trees naturally and vigorously grow, can decide, without the aid of any chemical or mechanical analysis whatever. It would be absurd to plant the white oak in a morass by the side of the cypress, or the chestnut in a stiff clay, or hard-pan bottom, with the maple or elm; and the locust and mulberry require a loose gravelly soil, or the trees will be weak and the wood inferior.

The preparation of any soil for planting trees is simple and plain. It must be made deep, and loose, and rich. If the nursery ground on which the seeds are to be sown is unlike that in which the

trees are to stand, or which is proper for them, it should be brought by artificial means as near that state as possible. Thus, if too heavy, it must be trenched or drained; if not friable, deep ploughing or spading must be resorted to; if containing too much clay, gravel or sand may be added; and if not rich enough, or deficient in vegetable matter, manure or mould must be added till it is of the quality desired. If the plants are to be raised from seeds, no matter what the kind may be, the earth must be made fine previously to sowing, and the plants must be regularly hoed free from weeds. Top dressings of compost forked in between the rows will keep the land in good heart, and greatly accelerate their growth. In these respects, the treatment of fruit and forest trees does not essentially differ.

The time of planting the seeds from which the trees are to be grown, is usually the spring of the year, and always as early as the ground can be prepared for their reception. There can be no doubt, that in most cases, if the seeds could be preserved against worms, mice, &c. during the winter, it would be better to plant them in the fall of the year, as they are greatly aided in germinating by the action of the frost. The seeds of trees require but a shallow covering, merely enough to keep them from the air; as those that fall upon the earth, and are scarcely buried, if not otherwise disturbed, rarely fail of growing. The oak, walnut, chestnut, &c. are examples of this. Three years since we allowed the butternuts that fell from a tree growing in a grass plat, to lie where they fell. They were undisturbed through the winter, and when the grass was fit for mowing, the young trees occupied the whole ground. They were allowed to stand; and the next year, we transplanted from that spot to a nursery, more than five hundred trees, nearly all of which are now living and vigorous. All seeds, nuts, acorns, &c. intended for planting, should be carefully kept from heating, by being spread after gathering, and kept cool and dry until wanted for putting into the earth. Some have advised putting seeds in sand and preserving them dry and from the air in this way; and if the sand is pure and dry, it may answer, but if there is any dampness, the seeds will sprout or mould, and be rendered unfit for planting.

The maple, elm, and ash, are usually grown in this country from plants transplanted from the woods, as they can generally be found in sufficient numbers, particularly where lands have been partially cleared, and then by being enclosed, suffered to grow up again to timber. They may, all of them, however, be grown from the seed, sown in beds, and then transplanted to nurseries for cultivation, till their final transplantation. Where oak or chestnut lands are found, there is no difficulty in perpetuating these trees, as they spring up from the roots of the trees that are cut down, or from seeds already in the earth. Nothing more is required than to keep such lands fenced, until the young timber is beyond the reach of cattle or sheep. On what are called beach, and maple, and elm timbered lands, we frequently hear complaints that no young timber grows up: and the naked state of such woodlands proves the necessity of devising some way of growing young timber to take the place of that which decays by age, or is cut out for timber, fuel, or other purposes. Nothing is wanted for this but to keep the woodlands enclosed, so that no animals shall be allowed to feed in them. If the seeds that vegetate are allowed to grow, there will

be no want of young trees in any of our woodlands; if cattle or sheep can have access to them, they will certainly be browsed down and destroyed. Let those who wish to grow young timber in their woodlands, (and all who have not a large supply should do this,) pay attention to this, and they will in a few years find their grounds fully occupied.

There is some difficulty in taking trees from woodlands, and putting them in cleared lands; but if proper precautions are adopted in the removal, such as taking as many of the fine roots, and as much earth as can be made to adhere, they will generally succeed. Trees may be transplanted in the spring or fall, as best suits the convenience of the farmer. They will succeed any time after the year's growth of wood is completed, and before the next summer's growth begins. Evergreens will best bear transplanting later in the season. A variety of experiments seem to prove, that they will do better as late as June than earlier in the season. As such trees, growing in woodlands, have usually but few fine roots, the custom has been adopted in Europe, and tried with success here, of cutting around the young tree at the distance of two or three feet, a year or two before removal, in such a way as to divide all the principal surface roots, and thus cause the formation of a great quantity of fine and vigorous roots near the body. The tree is then lifted from the earth, without disturbing the earth on the roots, and is transplanted in perfect safety and certainty of growing.

As in the propagation of the stones producing fruit trees, such as the cherry, plum, and peach, the seeds germinate with more certainty after freezing, particularly in our latitudes; the stones should be planted in the fall of the year, and but slightly covered with earth, that this preliminary process may be ensured. In some instances where it was not convenient to plant in the fall, the benefits of freezing have been gained, by mixing them up with wet earth in a proper vessel, and having them frozen through the winter in that state. The danger of being destroyed by vermin may be thus avoided, and if put into properly prepared ground in the spring before germination commences, they vegetate with about equal certainty.

MILK SICKNESS.

A gentleman at the west has announced, that he has discovered the cause and the cure of this formidable disease, which has been so destructive in some parts of the western states, and has, in some few instances, destroyed or driven the inhabitants from some of the most fertile sections of the country. He is claiming considerable sums from the state legislatures for the promulgation of his specific, and should there be no humbuggery about it, he will certainly be entitled to a handsome reward, in those states where the losses from this cause have already been so great.

There are no traces of a similar disease in any other part of the world; and in the United States it has been principally confined to Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, though it is believed some few instances have occurred in Wisconsin, and west of the Mississippi. A multitude of speculations have been made as to the probable cause of this fatal complaint, both among medical men and others; and there is scarcely a poisonous mineral or plant to which it has not in turn been attributed. Public opinion at the west seems to have settled on the opinion, that it was produced by

a low shrub or vine assuming at times the form of a climber, and bearing bunches of brown berries. Whatever the poison may be, it causes cattle to quiver, stagger, and die within a few hours. If cows eat of it, the milk is poisoned, the butter is also poisoned, and those who partake of either, are as surely injured, as if they had partaken of the original cause itself. The slightest symptoms are vomiting, and this more severe as the quantity of poison is greater, until violent spasms and death ensues. Dogs and wolves who feed on animals that have died with this disease share the same fate, and to prevent the extending of the evil to dogs and swine, cattle that die with the poison are buried carefully to avoid such results.

In districts where the disease prevails, great care is necessary in killing beef animals, as sometimes the beef will produce vomiting, when the animal is so little affected as to escape notice. To test the presence of the disease, some butchers are in the habit of driving the animal a mile to heat its blood; when if it is poisoned it will exhibit that peculiar trembling so certainly indicative of the presence of the complaint.

In remarking on the formidable nature of this complaint, a writer from the west says,—

"I have seen many farms with comfortable buildings and improvements, entirely abandoned, and their owners fled to other quarters, to avoid this dreadful cure."

But perhaps the most signal instance of its fatality is given in the following extract of a paper from Col. Hinde of Illinois, who has given much attention to the topic:

"Calling to see a friend on Darby Creek, Ohio, whom I had not seen for twenty years, he pointed to his wife and remarked—'She is my third wife; I am her third husband; and in yon grave yard lie fifteen members of our families taken off by that dreadful disease, the puking complaint!'"

Surely there must be some unusual fascinations in any place that would lead an individual for so many years to encounter so fatal an enemy to life. Should the announcement of the discovery alluded to, prove well founded, it will be a valuable boon to the west, and save annually great numbers of cattle and many valuable lives.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

CULTURE OF RUTA BAGA.

Hon. ISAAC HILL—Dear Sir—Believing ruta bage to be of great value to the stock farmers, and as the season for sowing is at hand, I send you an extract from my farm journal, relative to my mode of culture the first year, though, as it was my first experiment, I am far from thinking it to be the best mode. However, as I was pretty accurate in detail, its publication may be of use to my brother farmers, by inducing some one better acquainted with its culture than myself, to point out the errors in my process.

ing smooth, marked it into squares of eighteen inches, and planted by dropping two or three seeds in each intersection, which was done by taking the seed from a box, with a single hole in the top. I sowed from the 1st to the 4th of June; on the 23d began to weed, thinning out where the plants were too crowded, and setting out where deficient, which I continued to do occasionally when other work did not press, till the 28th July. On the 26th October, I began to pull and cut, finishing on the 9th of November; and I found the plants last pulled as uninjured as the first, although they had been exposed to several severe frosts. They were pulled by hand, the workmen striking two plants together to shake off the dirt, and then throwing them down, where they lay spread for three hours to dry the loose dirt that still adhered to them; the tops were then twisted off, and the plants thrown into heaps for carting, so that each root was handled three several times. They might have been got into the cart with less labor, but my object was to get them into the cellar in a tolerably clean state. Having heard much of the difficulty of keeping them in cellars, from their tendency to rot, I stored in one cellar 1,500 bushels without injury to a single root, and I have now, (May 5,) more than 100 bushels as full and as fair as when first placed there. The cellar was thirty feet square, on the bottom of which, eight inch timbers were placed, and covered with plank two inches apart. The whole was divided into two bins, with one foot space between the bins, and one foot between the bins and the cellar wall; the sides of the bins being made with narrow boards, with a space of four inches between each board.

I fed out my twelve hundred bushels to my sheep, six hundred to my horned cattle, and the remainder to my horses. They all ate with avidity, preferring them to potatoes. For my horses and cattle they were merely cut with a spade; for the sheep, they were passed through a vegetable cutter. They were carted in two carts, each containing thirty baskets holding more than a bushel, and weighing seventyfour pounds. The number of baskets was twentyone hundred, and the whole weight *seventyseven tons*. Number of roots, 36,000—as put in the extract from my journal alluded to above. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obt. servant,

LEONARD JARVIS.

	<i>Ruta Baga,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
To interest on three acres, at \$100 per acre,		\$18
Twice ploughing three acres,		6
Harrowing and rolling,		4
Seed,		2
To 130 days' work on above, viz. 9 days sowing, 85 weeding, hoeing and setting, and 36 drying and cutting—130 days, or five months, at \$13 per month,		65
To 22 week's board, at 9s. per week,		33
	<i>Cr.</i>	\$128
By 2,100 bushels at 10 cents,		\$210
Profit, estimating at 10 cents,		\$82

sive practical farmer in the state of New Hampshire, in favor of the root culture. He shows by this experiment what much manure will do for a succession of years; it gives double payment in a single year for the labor bestowed; and this double payment will extend itself into a series of from four to ten years, according to the capacity for retention of the soil to which it is applied.—*Ed. Far. Men. Vis.*

EGGS.

Almost every body loves good fresh eggs, and with or without glasses or silver spoons, can contrive to eat them; whether boiled or fried, raw or roasted, made into custard with sugar and spices, or swallowed gently with a bordering of old port, they agree with the palate and the stomach, and neatly laid out with fair slices of bacon, they form a repast within the reach of all, and to be despised by none. But though most farmers keep fowls, and raise their own eggs, there are many who have not yet learned the difference there is in the richness and flavor of eggs produced by fat and well fed hens, and those from birds that have been half starved through our winters. There will be some difference in the size, but far more in the quality. The yolk of one will be large, fine colored, and of good consistence, and the albumen or white, clear and pure; while the contents of the other will be watery and meagre, as though there was not vitality or substance enough in the parent fowl to properly carry out and complete the work that nature had sketched. In order to have good eggs, the hens should be well fed, and also provided during the months they are unable to come at the ground, with a box of earth containing an abundance of fine gravel, (if of limestone so much the better,) that they may be able to grind and prepare for digestion the food they receive. Fowls form no small item in the profits of the small farmer, and few creaturcs better repay the care and attention they receive. Of eggs, those of the domestic hen are decidedly the best; but those of both ducks and geese may be used for some of the purposes of domestic cookery. Eggs can be kept any length of time, if the air is perfectly excluded, and the place of deposit kept at a low temperature.—*Genesee Farmer.*

As our cotemporary teaches us how to make good eggs, we beg to reciprocate the favor, by advising him how to cook them. To be nutritious and healthful, and to suit most palates, the yolk of an egg should be cooked hard, and the white should be cooked to a jelly, the consistence of a custard. This is best accomplished neither by boiling, frying nor roasting—but by caudling, that is, by turning upon it scalding water, either in a caudier or other close dish. In this way eggs may be properly cooked; and by repeating the hot water, or leaving them to lay in it a longer or shorter time, they may be easily graduated to the liking of every one, without trouble or waste.—*Cultivator.*

NOTICES OF FARMS, MINUTES BY THE
WAY, &c.

VISIT TO DEDHAM.

A ride in the railroad cars gives the traveller but a glimpse of the country through which he passes; yet he may see enough to convince him, that whatever has been done by the way of agricultural improvements in times past, there is still enough to be done, to busy the next generation as well as the present in renovating old worn out fields, reclaiming unprofitable meadows and swamps, building stone-walls, setting out fruit-trees, rearing forests for timber, wood, &c.

As we leave Boston for Dedham, on the railroad, the eye is busy in viewing the receding city, the villages of Roxbury, Cambridge and Charlestown, or the beautiful cultivated hills of Brookline and Brighton, which fill up the circle of splendid scenery, and the passenger is hardly aware that he is passing over a marshy, watery waste of a mile and a half or two miles, fit for neither city or country. He soon finds himself gliding through gardens and cultivated fields, and crossing over highways; every moment the scene changes, and presents some new object to view. The most prominent country-seat which appears to the traveller after gaining the open country, is that of Benjamin Bussey, Esq. Roxbury, which is situated on elevated ground, and at a proper distance from the railroad to be viewed to advantage. The grounds about it are highly decorated with evergreens and other trees; but what strikes the eye of the agriculturist with most pleasure is the large extent of highly cultivated meadows and uplands, which are spread out before and around it. We hope at some other time to be able to give a particular account of his place, as he has done much by the way of converting his waste swampy ground, as well as his uplands, into a state highly productive; and although he has arrived at a very advanced age (past fourscore), he still carries on his improvements with the vigor of youth.

We noticed as we passed along, many tracts of unprofitable waste meadow land, which might without much difficulty be drained, and subdued and made to produce abundant crops. By the railroad we see the poorest part of the country; it gives the traveller an erroneous opinion of our improvements in farming and gardening. To form a proper estimate, the route should be by the old road over Jamaica Plains. Two miles from Dedham, we exchange steam for horse power, and pass over a portion of what is called "low plains," famous in times past for division musters. We see here an extensive plain, that has probably been cultivated nearly two centuries, which, by a constant cropping, has become rather barren, producing generally miserable crops unless an extra quantity of manure is applied; in which case a fair return is realized. By ploughing in green crops, we think this land might be much improved; but the trouble of it is, with some of our people, if they sow a field down with buck-wheat or clover for that purpose, and it looks promising, they conclude to make the most of it, and save their scanty crop, which should be given to the soil when in bloom. They probably come to the con-

clusion that they may not live another year to realize the benefit their land might derive from the operation; and so they go on from year to year, taking what they can get from their lands, without adding enough to furnish sufficient food for the plants. The consequence is, their lands are impoverished, and produce little or nothing. As well might we expect to get fat hogs upon half feed, or a full quota of work from the laborer with short allowance, as to get successive crops without manure. A young man, an acquaintance of ours, called in the spring for a few bushels of buckwheat to sow. He said he had considerable plain land, which formerly produced good corn, rye, and other crops, but that it was now pretty much run out, and gave but little feed for his cattle, which he pastured on them; he thought he would plough up a piece of it and sow buck-wheat, in the expectation of getting a fair crop. We asked him why he did not try the experiment of ploughing in a few sowings of buck-wheat, and see if he could not bring up his land a little. "O," says he, "I can't do that; I must get a crop from it this year." This is as far ahead as some of our farmers look; they will not enter upon a course of cultivation, which may take from three to seven years to bring to maturity. No; they are satisfied only with the operation which will bring an immediate return. The idea of adding to the value and strength of the soil seems not to enter into their plans.

Horticulture has received a good share of attention in the village of Dedham, and we see efforts made by many of its inhabitants to stock their gardens with good fruits. We called upon Mr E. M. Richards, a worthy member of the Horticultural Society, and to whom they are indebted for his weekly contributions. It always gives us pleasure to see a good collection of fruit, and we think highly of that individual who furnishes his family and friends, at all seasons of the year, with a succession of the most delicious; his example is manifest in the gardens of his neighbors—for a person hates to be excelled by his neighbor, even though it may be nothing more than in the excellence of his fruit, and where one man leads the way others will follow. How many luxuries of our own production we may have continually at hand, if we choose, and yet it is provoking to think, that with a climate and soil unrivalled for most of the fruits of the temperate zone, there are so many who have time and land enough and to spare, that "can't afford" (it is an ugly expression we know) to have anything more than winter apples, and perhaps these of inferior sorts, for the use of their household.

There is, however, a growing desire manifest in the public generally, for the cultivation of choice fruit, if we may judge from the increased demand for trees. Mr Richards has taken unwearied pains to obtain a choice collection. He has had to encounter a great difficulty in the natural poverty of the soil, which, like most of the soil in the village, is thin and light, upon a sandy, and, in some places, gravelly bottom, and very unfavorable for most fruits. He has many varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, &c. It is not the bearing year for his apple trees, and his crop will be small; his pear and peach were loaded with fruit. We noticed a number of pears on quince stocks, which we would not advise the cultivation of for standard trees; they may answer well enough for garden walls, but in the open ground they never succeed well; the tops grow too heavy for the bottoms, and are easily blown over, and though they produce

fruit earlier than those on pear stocks, are not so durable.

Mr Ebenezer Wight has taken great pains to procure a fine breed of hogs. We called to give them a look. He has some fine Berkshires, from C. N. Bennett, of Albany, which are pure blood, and some crosses from E. Phinney, of Lexington, and others of his own raising, about thirty in number. He resides, himself, in the city, and visits his place only once a week, yet, under the care of a boy about 14 years of age, his hogs looked in fine condition. We are much pleased with the Berkshire breed, and think they are a great improvement over the hogs generally raised by our farmers. Mr Wight has done considerable by the way of setting out fruit trees for a few years past, most of which were in a flourishing condition. He is very particular to preserve the name of each tree, the time it was set out, and the place from which it came; for this purpose he has a book in which the location of every tree is noted, the nursery from which the tree was taken, what year set out, the name of the fruit, with remarks upon the quality of the fruit, &c.; or, if an old tree grafted, the year it was performed and the source from which the scions were obtained. We thought this an excellent plan when a large number of trees are planted.

NOTICE OF E. L. PENNIMAN'S FARM, RIVER DALE,
DEDHAM.

In noticing this farm we shall be very brief, as in the first place we made but a hasty visit, and secondly Mr Penniman has but just commenced operations. If life is spared, we shall take pleasure to record at some future period his improvements, which, from the energy he has commenced with, bid fair to be of ordinary kind. He has lately left the city and purchased his farm containing about one hundred acres; it is pleasantly situated on Charles river, one mile from the village, somewhat secluded, on what is called "the island," and affords some of the finest river scenery imaginable. He has given it the appropriate name of "River Dale." Like a good farmer, he commenced operations, not quite a year since, by making a geological survey of his premises, and was rewarded by the discovery of two valuable mines, viz: one of fine granite, where stones of almost any description may be got out for underpinning, door-steps, &c.; very valuable in this place as there is a deficiency of good granite for building. Secondly, a valuable mine of meadow manure, of which there is an inexhaustible supply. It is strange, that although this farm has been cultivated probably from the first settlement of the town, this treasure has remained undisturbed. This, when worked over by his hogs, will produce wonders upon the farm. He has made a fine road from the public highway to his own house, a distance of about half a mile, partly through low miry ground, set out many trees, commenced in good earnest in cultivating root crops, built a commodious house and barn, &c.

But what at present is most attracting is his fine Berkshire hogs, which we were politely asked to step into the pens to see: as we had neither silk stockings nor morocco shoes upon our feet, we cheerfully accepted the invitation, and soon had his pigs by the ear. This breed are remarkably quiet and docile, and exhibit symptoms of much satisfaction in the attention bestowed upon them. We were shown a litter of full-bloods which would make

pretty pets, and much more desirable to fondle than some of the lady's lap-dogs. They were three weeks old, and about all engaged at \$12 each. He has a fine large Berkshire boar and sow, from C. N. Bement, with full-bloods of his own raising, and some mixed. He has forty or fifty hogs on his place. He has one fine boar, crossed with the Hallam breed, for sale; a noble animal, and worthy the attention of purchasers. His principal object in raising swine, was the making of manure. He has probably learned the Flemish maxim that, "without manure there is no corn—without cattle there is no manure—and without green crops and roots cattle cannot be kept." We think, however, he will kill two birds with one stone, for while his hogs make manure, they will also yield him a handsome profit. J. B.

SUGAR BEET.

The valuable qualities of this root for feeding animals is beginning to be better understood; and we may reasonably expect that its culture will hereafter be much increased. The common beet and the mangel wurtzel, have both been proved valuable roots, but the sugar beet is much superior to either of the former, as was indeed to have been expected from the greater quantity of saccharine matter it contains. It is cultivated with as much ease and certainty as the common beet, and though usually more difficultly has been found in preserving the beet or the carrot, than the ruta baga, there is really no more danger of failure where cellars of proper temperature are to be had. For making fine mutton, the sugar beet is said to be unrivalled. We find a letter on this subject in the Whip, from which we make the following extract, which we are confident is worthy the attention of all those who wish to produce from their flocks meat of the first quality. The writer was an extensive mutton grower for the Philadelphia market, and his mutton, before he commenced using the sugar beet, had obtained a high character; at last he commenced the use of this root, and as he says,—

"What surprised him most, was the rapid manner in which they took on fat, when fed on the sugar beet; and when carried to market the saddles excited particular attention, from their very superior appearance. But it was not in appearance only; the meat was of a much better quality, more juicy, and exceedingly tender. The inquiry was—Why, sir, on what do you fatten your sheep?—and when I replied, on the sugar beet, hay, and a small portion of corn, it would generally call forth exclamations of surprise. My first trial was four years since, and since that time I have been a constant grower of the beet. The meat I bring to market is always in demand, and brings several cents more per pound, than that fattened in the old way; and yet, strange to say, some of my neighbors, though I have often urged them, will not plant the beet for their stock. I have been benefitted to the extent of several hundred dollars by the introduction of this root—the effects are visible—my neighbors see it, and know it—and yet they stand lookers on, halting between two opinions. But light is breaking in upon us, and of one thing you may be assured, that is, that the time is not far distant when every extensive stock feeder will also be an extensive root grower."

his own interest, be a root grower. We are convinced, that in this country, as elsewhere, the root culture lies at the basis of all profitable cattle husbandry.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Cultivator.

EFFICACY OF LIME IN PREVENTING INSECT DEPREDACTIONS, &c.

MR BUEL.—Sir—Although not a tiller of the soil, I have lately become a subscriber to your valuable paper, and feel a disposition to perform what little may be in my power, to increase the stock of agricultural knowledge, and to stimulate to renewed exertions those who are practically engaged in this all important, though still too much neglected source of national wealth and greatness. In the Cultivator for May, page 57, I observed a communication, which stated among other things, that a piece of corn on ground where fragments of wall, &c, had been strewn for manure, was exempt from the ravages of worms. This recalled to my recollection some facts which were communicated to me in conversation some years ago, by an intelligent old gentleman, who was for many years a farmer in Columbia, county in this state, and which were in substance as follows:—He once applied what he supposed at the time was plaster, or gypsum, but which was afterwards ascertained to be lime, to a number of hills of corn, potatoes, cucumbers, melons, &c. It was applied at the time of planting, about a handful being thrown directly over the seeds in each hill, previous to their being covered with earth. He remarked that the corn to which this application had been made, was entirely exempt from worms, while other pieces of corn in the vicinity suffered severely from their depredations. The cucumber and melon vines, &c. were also exempt from their attacks, neither were they troubled by the striped bugs or flies, with which they are generally molested. The gentleman assured me, that he had afterwards repeated this experiment a number of times, and always with a like satisfactory result. It would seem from this, that lime is to a great extent a preventive of the ravages of the grub and other insects, when applied at or previous to the time of planting. The mode practised by my informant, may not answer for all soils and situations, but the same result might probably be attained by throwing the lime mixed with the earth over the surface, and ploughing or harrowing it under previous to planting.

A short time since, at the house of a friend, while overlooking a volume of the Cultivator, (for 1835,) I noticed a communication in which hydraulic or water lime, (some account of which was given in a recent number,) is highly recommended as a paint for fences, out-buildings, &c. The writer asserts that it is more durable and much superior in all respects to common lime. With the exception of stating that he mixed it with skim milk, he gives scarcely any directions respecting the proper manner of applying it. I shall be pleased if some of your correspondents, who have used the water lime for such purposes, will communicate the result of their experience, and if favorable, state the best method of mixing and preparing it, &c.

There are in my garden, some young gooseberry bushes, which have been well manured and pruned, but the fruit, since they commenced bearing, (about three years ago,) has been uniformly rusty, as it is

ing salt dissolved in water somewhere recommended, I had it sprinkled over the bushes several times, commencing when they were in blossom, but without effect. I have also tried lime, (recommended I believe in the Cultivator.) Last fall, it was applied freely about the roots, and the branches whitewashed as thoroughly as practicable, and a small quantity mixed with water was sprinkled over the bushes two or three times this spring. This experiment answered no better than the other. It would be a source of gratification to me, and doubtless also to many other persons, to be informed of any effectual remedy for this disease, which may be known to you or any of your numerous correspondents. Respectfully yours,

New Utrecht, L. I., July 18, 1839.

REMARK.—We have cultivated the gooseberry eighteen years—during sixteen of which, we lost most or all of the crop by mildew or rust;—but the last two years the fruit has been fine, clear and healthy. We impute the recent exemption to the application of brine (salt and water) to the ground about the bushes in the month of February, which we have done two years. We consider the mildew a vegetable parasite, which abides permanently upon the collar and root of the bush, and from which seeds are disseminated, under a suitable state of atmosphere, in summer to the fruit; and that the application of salt, when vegetation is dormant, destroys the parasite without hurting the bush. Pickle may be used in the growing season, at the rate of one ounce of salt to one gallon of water. In winter it may be much stronger.—*Cond.*

Soap Suds a Specific for Nourishing Flowers.—A fair correspondent writes to us from Newton Stewart, in the following terms:—"Recently I happened to gather a beautiful pansy, and when tired of admiring it, tossed the toy aside, which partly, by accident, fell into a box full of soap suds. The said pansy had neither joint nor root, and you may judge of my surprise when, at the end of a day or two, I found it growing. From this time forward I watched it narrowly, and now find it, after the lapse of a fortnight, a goodly plant with several buds on it. Thinking water might produce the same effect, I placed a newly cropped pansy in an element, which pure in itself is the medium of purity in everything else; but it withered and died on so spare a diet. By way of confirming the first experiment, I have since placed a slip of a rose tree and a pink in suds, and both are flourishing in great vigor in my dressing room. Should this accidental discovery prove useful to florists, it will afford sincere pleasure to your correspondent."—*Dumfries Courier.*

It may gratify some of your agricultural readers to be made acquainted with the consumption of the city of Paris in the following articles:

During the month of May, 1839, the Paris Journal states there were consumed 6328 oxen, 1286 cows, 7614 calves, 35730 sheep, and 517,965 kilograms of tallow (about 2 lbs. to a kilogramme). This was an increase over the consumption of May, 1838, of 1073 oxen, 809 calves, 1966 sheep, and 7343 kilograms of tallow, and a decrease of 488 cows. This considerable general increase is in part attributed to the great number of strangers attracted to the capital by the exhibition of arts and manufactures, independent of the usual influx of

THE STORMY PETEREL.

BY MARY HOWITT.

O stormy, stormy Peterel,
Come, rest thee, bird, awhile;
There is no storm believe me,
Anigh this summer isle.

Come, rest thy waving pinions:
Alight thee down by me,
And tell me somewhat of the lore
Thou learnest on the sea.

Dost hear beneath the ocean,
The gathering tempest form?
See'st thou afar the little cloud
That grows into the storm?

How is it in the billow depth?
Doth sea-weed heave and swell?
And is a sound of coming wo
Rung from each cavern'd shell?

Dost watch the stormy sunset
In tempests of the wind,
And see the old moon riding slow,
With the new moon on her breast?

Dost mark the billows heaving
Before the coming gale,
And scream for joy of every sound
That turns the seaman pale?

Are gusty tempests mirth to thee?
Lowest than the lightning's flash?
The booming of the mountain wave—
The thunder's deafening crash?

O stormy, stormy Peterel!
Thou art a bird of wo!
Yet, would I thou could'st tell me half
Of the misery thou dost know.

There was a ship went down last night,
A good-ship and a fair;
A costly freight within her lay,
And many a soul was there!

The night-black storm was o'er her;
And 'neath the cavern'd wave,
In all her strength she perished,
Nor skill of man could save.

The cry of her great agony
Went upward to the sky;
She perished in her strength and pride,
Nor human aid was nigh.

But thou, O stormy Peterel,
Went'st screaming o'er the foam;
Are there no tidings from that ship,
Which thou canst carry home?

Yes! He who raised the tempest up,
Sustained each dropping one:
And God was present in the storm,
Though human aid was none!

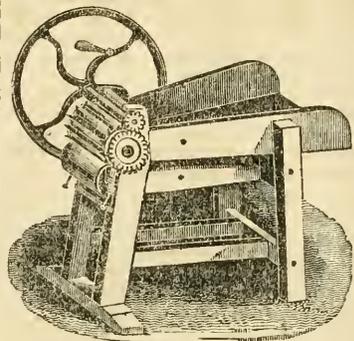
BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground tones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel, put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells. Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

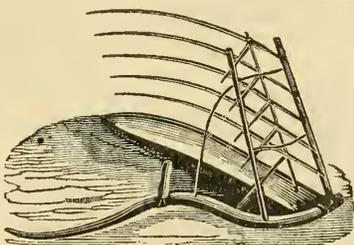
March 27. NAHUM WARD.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle but before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantity of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 & 52 North Market Street.

July 10.

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY.

The subscriber having been removed from the Post Office, by the pleasure of the President, and left for the present without any means of support, has consented to resume the editorship of the "American Farmer," which he originally established, and the first periodical in America dedicated to the cause of Agriculture—That resource, though "better than nothing," is altogether inadequate, as an additional means of livelihood, he has formed with his son, Theodore Bland Skinner a partnership to conduct an AGRICULTURAL AGENCY for the sale of real estate, and for the sale and purchase of domestic animals, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, especially of improved breed, Agricultural machinery and implements, seed grain, garden and field seed, and for sale of patent rights, *Morus Multicaulis Trees*, &c. He will only add, and that they strictly guard the interests of their employers, and that through them no humbuggerly shall be practised knowingly. Address, postage paid, to Baltimore, August, 1839. J. S. SKINNER.

AT QUINCY HALL, BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1839.

The public are reminded that the Second Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, for the encouragement of Manufacturers and the Mechanic Arts, will be opened in Quincy Hall, on Monday, September 23, 1839.

Mechanics, Artisans, and Manufacturers, who intend to offer articles for Premium or Exhibition, are particularly requested to give notice to the Secretary or Superintendent, at as early a day as convenient, specifying the articles intended to be exhibited.

Contributors are also reminded that all articles intended for Exhibition must be delivered to the Superintendent, WILLIAM WASHBURN, at Quincy Hall, on or previous to WEDNESDAY, September 18, accompanied by an invoice, and a particular description of all new and important inventions, or improvements in the articles offered.

Steam Power will be furnished to put in operation all Machinery, and the Superintendent will take particular charge of all Models offered for this purpose.

Competent Judges will be selected to view all articles presented. Premiums will be awarded to those deemed most worthy of that distinction.

Articles may be offered by Apprentices, who will have a division specially appropriated for their productions.

Tickets of admission will be furnished to all contributors.

J. G. ROGERS, Secretary.
WM. WASHBURN, Superintendent.

August 23.

Complete Garden and Horticultural Tool Chests,

From Sheffield, England; containing Garden Shears, improved Pruning Shears and Scissors, Pruning and Grafting Knives, Flower Gatcher, Garden, Dutch and Triangular Hoes, Saw, Spud, Weeding Hook, Garden Rake, Trowel Hammer and Garden Reel, comprising every useful implement necessary for the cultivation of the Flower Garden. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

WINTER RYE.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a supply of prime Winter Rye for sowing.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

August 14.

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious fruit are respectfully informed that the subscriber has succeeded, after a number of years experimenting upon the Strawberry, not only in obtaining *new varieties*, but in ascertaining the best method of cultivation.

Specimens of the fruits grown in his Garden, have been exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Rooms the four past years, and are also too well known in Faneuil Hall Market to need a particular notice here.

He has for sale at his Garden in Brighton, Mass., the following *eight varieties of Plants*. They are of superior stock and quality, all warranted to be truly named, and free from the mixtures often found in those offered for sale promiscuously.

Those who are in want of Strawberry Plants, are respectfully invited, and they will find it interesting, to call at the Garden and see the manner of cultivation. The method of cultivation, and any information desired will be cheerfully given.

The subscriber would state that from many years personal experience, he is satisfied that plantations of these vines made the last of July or early in August, by careful and constant attention will produce nearly or quite as much fruit the season following as those plantations made in the Spring will produce the second year.

Warren's Seedling Mowen.—A new and valuable kind. A free bearer, fruit large and juicy; fruit measuring four and a half inches have been exhibited the present season.

Melbven Castle.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored, and showy. Specimens of this kind have been exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms for two years past, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Early Scarlet.—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Early Virginia.—This is considered the earliest fruit—a free bearer, hardy, and very early; decidedly a *fine kind for market*.

Royal Scarlet.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy.

Hawthorn.—Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood.—Fruit well known.

Monthly.—Fruit is gathered from the vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden, or directed to the subscriber, Brighton, Mass., or left at Messrs J. Breck & Co's Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, will be carefully and promptly attended to, and all Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. F. WARREN.
Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Mass. July 17. is5w

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1839.

[NO. 11,

N. E. FARMER.

NOTICES OF FARMS, MINUTES BY THE WAY, &c.

Mulberry Trees—Silk Business—Call at General A. Holman's Farm, Bolton, Mass.

Passing through Bolton, we availed ourselves of the opportunity to call upon Gen. A. Holman, who has had considerable experience in raising and setting out mulberry trees, feeding worms, &c. He commenced his operations six or seven years since, and began to set out his trees for the purpose of producing silk. His farm is admirably adapted for this business, there being but few places in our estimation, which are more favorable. It is situated on the eastern side of an elevated and extensive well of land, commonly known by the name of "Bolton hill," from whose summit a great extent of beautiful country is visible; the soil is generally a strong loam and rather rocky. He has from 5 to 2000 trees, which have been planted at different times from 5 to 7 years: many of them stand from 10 to 15 feet distant from each other, and have low heads; the land is laid down to grass. It is now our years since he began to feed worms. Two years ago, about 50 lbs. of manufactured sewing silk was produced: last year 55 lbs. of reeled silk, which was sold for \$6 per lb., which with the bounty from the State of \$1 50 per lb., would amount to the sum of \$412 50. The quantity of silk this year cannot be ascertained, as all the eggs which are produced from his cocoons have been conducted for by a house in Philadelphia. The quantity of cocoons is supposed to be not quite so large it was last year. He will probably have from 25 millions of eggs, which will be worth six times as much as what the silk would bring. His worms are a very superior variety, called the "brown smooth," which he thinks the best of all varieties for our climate: they have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been used. Two crops of worms have been produced this season: the first were hatched out the last of May; the second the 4th of July. Two crops he thinks it is that can be profitably raised in our climate. There is no difficulty in keeping the eggs from hatching before they are wanted. They are put in a demijohn and corked up, but not perfectly tight, as that would destroy the vitality of the eggs; they are then placed in a cool part of the cellar on the bottom: in this way they may be retarded until late in the summer. He is satisfied now that he has injured his trees by stripping the leaves too soon before they had attained sufficient strength and vigor to bear it, and that they have been much retarded and retarded by it. This is the reason why the quantity of silk has not increased with the age of the trees. The trees are of the common white variety, and do not give satisfaction on account of the smallness of the leaf, as it requires much time together them in comparison with some other vari-

He thinks highly of the *morus multicaulis* for the southern climate, and has many growing for sale. They will not probably be profitable in this region, if we may judge from the ill success which has attended their cultivation this year. We hear of some growers who will not raise so many trees as they planted in the spring, and others who are much disappointed in the number calculated upon; they either planted them too deep, or cut them up too much, or it was too cold or too wet, or they were injured in the cellar, or some plaguy thing or other befell them. We have seen many fields from which but little foliage could be spared, even as late as the first of August: they will do for the southern climate, but not for ours.

Gen. Holman has converted the upper part of one of his barns into a convenient cocoonery, 50 feet by 25, well ventilated on every side, and filled with shelves in six tiers, capable of accommodating 500,000 worms. An elderly and infirm man and his wife have performed most of the labor in tending the worms and gathering the leaves: some extra help was given during the last stages, when an increased quantity of leaves are necessary. They were busy in stripping the cocoons from the bunches of straw on which they had spun. We have frequently seen branches of trees with the leaves on, put up for the worms to spin upon, but the straw appeared to us much better, as the cocoons are more easily taken off: a handful of straw is tied at one end, and cut off the other end the length of the distance between the shelves, and set up between them on the tied end, forming an inverted cone; the worms crawl up and fill the straw.

Gen. Holman spoke with confidence concerning the silk business, and feels encouraged by the success which has attended his first efforts, to pursue it, and thinks it will ultimately prove profitable. It would be wrong in calculating the profits of the business, to take as a guide the produce of the three past years: if the rent of the land, interest of the money expended for trees, labor, &c., were all reckoned, it would probably appear that the proceeds of the business have fallen considerable short of the interest of the outlay and labor. It should be remembered that a mulberry orchard does not begin to pay until from 7 to 10 years of age, although we have had statements to the contrary, which have greatly misled those who were disposed to embark in the business. When we had our first silk fever, five or six years since, multitudes were urged on by false and exaggerated accounts, expecting to realize enormous profits in four or five years; but they soon found out that it was easier to make calculations on paper than to carry them into practice. The severe winters which destroyed the young trees, and a little experimenting, disheartened individuals as well as companies, and they saw the prospect of a golden harvest vanish like dew before the morning sun.

S. V. S. Wilder, Esq., of New York, who owns a large tract of valuable land on the north and west

business, and has always been strong in the belief that it would be one of great profit. He was for many years a resident of France and engaged in the silk trade, and well acquainted with the manner of rearing worms and the production of silk in that country. To encourage others in the business—he set out with much care four years since, 4 or 5000 trees on a part of his farm near the bottom of the hill. The soil is of an inferior quality—a poor sandy loam on a gravelly bottom. The trees were set, we believe, twelve feet apart; the holes dug three feet square, and great pains taken to insure their growth: the trees were three or four years old when taken from the nursery. This orchard has proved a failure: most of the trees are either dead or badly stunted. One cause of the failure is the poverty of the soil, and another, the severity of the winters.

We have seen in our perambulations great quantities of young trees which the owners call Alpine, that are nothing more than the Brousa mulberry. The Brousa will, we think, prove a valuable variety for our climate.

Bolton contains many well cultivated farms: we noticed one owned by Mr. Moses Greenleaf, where scarcely a weed could be found; all his crops were perfectly clean—quite a contrast to most of the farms which have come under our observation. It is often the case with a field of potatoes, that they are choked and over-topped with pig-weeds, roman wormwood, and other vile weeds, very much to the injury of the crop, and against the character of the owner. This farm is an exception to the great majority—we therefore take this opportunity to commend the proprietor for his industry in thus employing his boys and himself at odd hours in cleaning his grounds, thereby benefiting his hogs, crows and farn, and setting a good example to his neighbors. We saw on this place the finest piece of onions that we ever laid our eyes upon: there must be nearly 150 bushels on about a quarter of an acre. When his crop is gathered we hope to give an exact account of the number of bushels and rods of land, together with his mode of cultivation, &c., to the public through the N. E. Farmer. We observed here some very early Canada corn, which was then ripe or nearly so (Aug. 29th). It was planted thick, and believed by the owner that as much was obtained as from a larger variety, [we doubt it,] and there was no fear of losing his crop from an early frost. He has some excellent varieties of early apples, which we have not before seen, that would command a high price in our market. We find in almost every town, some fine variety of native apple, peculiar to the place, which would be highly prized if known by our horticulturalists and market men. If half the money which has been spent in importing foreign apples, could be spent in collecting some of our own fine native sorts that are scattered over the country, we should have a larger accession to our list of fine apples than has been ever made before.

nificent view of a large extent of mountainous country, which bounds his vision: some of the most prominent peaks are the Wachusett, Monadnock, and the Peterboro' mountains. The valley of the Nashua is spread out like a map under his feet, its extensive intervals, ornamented with noble elms and other trees, single or in groups or groves, which, enlivened by the villages of Lancaster and the numerous farm houses in the distance upon the swelling hills beyond, forms one of the finest scenes for the landscape painter imaginable. The intervals of the Nashua are fertile and produce grass and grain in abundance when well managed. Some of the intervals have a fine growth of the shagbark walnut, which yield fine crops of nuts. We know of one farm from which have been gathered nearly 100 bushels in a season. There is considerable land in Lancaster that is wet and cold, which might be greatly improved by drainage: it is generally so situated that it could be easily effected. We were on one farm where considerable improvement had been made in this way, and was assured that the produce was fourfold. One gentleman said he was much pleased with the Indian wheat—had good success in raising it, and thought it equally as good for his horse as corn, and that when properly ground, makes fine flour for warm cakes. We have a promise of a communication from him on the subject.

It was in this town we spent five or six years in the cultivation of "Lancaster garden," which is situated near the junction of the two branches of Nashua river, having a fine alluvial soil and well adapted to the growing of garden seeds: it is now owned by J. D. Huntington, Esq. and occupied for the same purpose. When under our care, we had an extensive collection of hardy and half hardy herbaceous plants, embracing the most of our fine native American species, as well as all the exotics which could be obtained. As the present proprietor is not a botanist, nor much acquainted with the cultivation of plants, many of the varieties have been lost, but there still remain many fine ones, which are offered for sale, and may be bought low. The garden was commenced by Mr J. B. Russell, the former proprietor of the N. E. Farmer and Seed Store, and has furnished to the amount of twelve to fifteen hundred dollars worth of seeds annually for this establishment. J. B.

[For the New England Farmer.]

THE AGRICULTURAL PROFESSION.

MR. EDITOR: My mind has long been made up to the belief, that of all callings and professions, agriculture is the most healthful, the most pleasant, the most honest, and what will weigh most with the great mass of the community, the most profitable; yielding the largest returns in health, happiness, virtue, and—*money*. I wish particularly to impress this truth on the community, at present engaged in a devil-may-take-the-hindmost race for wealth, sudden, rapid, inordinate wealth—money told by millions and measured by cartloads—obtained by speculation, (*gambling* were the more appropriate term,) and lost probably by the revolving of the same erratic wheel of chance. Regardless of the silent lesson we may take from the Creator's works, in the fact that in the natural world ephemera are insignificant by the side of those things of which are remarkable for durability, the gourd in the shade of the cedar of Lebanon, the poplar beside the oak,

the innert beside the bald eagle, we go on attempting to accomplish in a year or the half of it, that which were better done in twenty, and more pleasant to the conscience and more beneficial in its results, when made the labor of the best part of a life. I have no good opinion of sudden fortunes. Seldom do they abide with those who made them. Obtained by all sorts of risks, (often not very honorable ones,) they may be classed in the category with lottery fortunes and the thrift of the privateersman—both proverbial for the suddenness and sureness with they are translated to other pockets.—Now the best method of being installed into that eagerly coveted predicament, *rich*, is the buying of a farm to be trebled in value by skill and industry—by the silent though slow—observed yet unfelt progress of growth, improvement, and amelioration—the colt becoming a horse—the calf an ox—the oak coppice a lumber lot—the sloughy moor a productive meadow.

An industrious and prudent farmer whose family are in good health, and are brought up to active habits, necessarily grows rich. Whilst he sleeps the work of enriching goes on—his being the only stock of trade which necessarily improves in value. And then *expense*, the leech which continually sucks at the main artery of men of substance of every other profession, has little to do with an industrious and prudent farmer. The wants of such a man are few beyond what his own lands can supply, nor yet acquire for him the reputation of being a niggardly housekeeper. The means are almost entirely within himself of living gentlemanly and well—*may more, luxuriously*; and without Corporal Trim's "here to-day and gone to-morrow"—the extravagance to-day, and destitution to-morrow, which very frequently (and for the two last years but too commonly) accompany a business less certain than that of husbandry. Our country has been lately, and no doubt will be again, prosperous exceedingly, and of wealth redolent; but throughout those years of prosperity, the fabric of national greatness lacked the solid foundation—the granite basement. The agriculture of the country evinced but little of the spirit which animated and directed the other branches of industry. Towns sprung up in the wilds, but agriculture had nothing to do with them—they were begotten of Utopian scheming: fleets bespread the ocean, but disowned any acquaintance with the great primeval art which is the source of all wealth. Men cared only for rapid fortunes, and so dealt more in the bargain and sale of lands than in their usufruct.

It cannot be disputed that never can we become truly great, or truly rich, or truly powerful, or truly independent, till agriculture shall be a more honored and coveted employment amongst us. Shame on us if we continue to neglect it. What! shall we, proprietors of most sunny and benignant skies, and of soils rich and various—in our own estimation the wisest and greatest of nations, and by all accounted very shrewd, enterprising and clever—pride ourselves upon our independence, whilst we are occasionally indebted for the very necessities of life to those who may abridge us of them at a week's warning. And this vile subservience exists whilst we have the means of making our physical independence as complete as our personal and political. No, my dear sir, we *must* lay the foundation for a production commensurate with the wants of quadruple our present population. We must emulate the Dutch and Flemings,—at least adopt our models from our father land.

Apart from its promising less rapid fortunes, there is another cause for the low state of farming amongst us, and that is, *it is not the fashion*. It has been, possibly is now, supposed by many, that other callings are more respectable—other professions of a higher *caste*. Mistaken men! false opinions! blind public! If we look at those countries where a genuine aristocracy prevails—England, Germany and Hungary, we shall find that landed possessions, especially patrimonial acres, are the most coveted species of wealth—that they have an imaginary over and above a *real* value, as conferring honor upon their possessors which other species of property do not have—the fee simple of land being the most honorable kind of wealth. From my own personal observation daily made for near three years I can say that in Europe every thing has been done to elevate agriculture, and that public opinion by assigning to the pursuit the greatest and yet no over-estimated importance, has created that national taste which has produced the well known results "Citizens," says the author of a Rural Economy "who breathe the air of London five days in the week, are farmers the other two. Numbers even desert the occupations to which they have been bred and apply themselves to a trade so much more pleasing and independent. All sorts of people not absolutely fixed in other employments, *partake of the fashion*, and turn farmers—physicians, lawyer clergymen, soldiers, sailors, merchants."

The consequence of the great honor paid to agriculture may be guessed. England, from the Land's End to the Scottish border, and half of the Scotch counties, is one continued garden. Not rarely fertile, and made surprisingly more so by the use of manures, it exhibits such surpassing beauty of cultivation that it is worth a voyage across the Atlantic but to see and admire them.

Farming has with me ever been a passion. I commenced it at a very early age. I can recollect going amongst the reapers at six years old, equipped with a *jack-knife*, and giving them my Hercules aid, with the cheering exclamation, "we shall soon be done now." I had a set of miniature tools made for me, and they were put into my hands to be used too. I had a share of every thing raised on the farm or growing upon it—small indeed, but in the estimation of the boy, larger than the rents Crass received from his provinces, or Prince Paul Esthazy from his patrimonial domains. The long ridge-row of corn, and so of every growing crop lambs made peculiar by some spot or mark—I my toll was gathered from every thing. From being so soon a proprietor, I grew up with the keenest love for the pursuit—happiest when occupied with rural tasks—happier when I saw buds unfold and germs expand—lambs frisking down the slope of the ravine, and other concomitants of rural life than the driveller in the king's gate or those who pelt in the language of scripture, are clothed with purple and fine linen. And then, whilst I was engaged in rural life, I had many pleasures which were the purest kind. I can remember with what pleasure my occasional absences were fraught. I returned to the most numerous and the most affectionate body of friends that ever welcomed a wanderer. My flocks and herds remembered the liberal hand, and came round with *low* and *bleat* to receive their accustomed caresses and bounties. I was joy in my out-door household: actually I shed tears as I received the greetings of the friends whose tones were to be translated into language of unstudied and untaught affection.

Agriculture is an employment which not only touches the heart but gives pleasure to the eye, which is sure to receive its due portion of delight. Every thing on a well conducted farm at every season is beautiful—at some seasons indescribably so; gratifying to a proud spirit and soothing to a wounded one. It is the farmer's own creation; it has been called into life and activity and breathing energy by his own genius and industry, and when he has thanked God for the sun, and the shower, and the strength lent him for labor, he may be a proud man, nor be ashamed of his pride, and a vain man, with his vanity proceeding from a good source—his own merit and perseverance.

Most happy should I be if what I have here written should be the means of transforming one city or village into an industrious country farmer. As he is reckoned a public benefactor who makes two spears of grass grow where but one grew before, so may he be estimated who converts a "weed rotting on the earth's brink" into a useful vegetable.

Mr Colman: My pen such as the above hastily penned paragraphs show it to be, is very much at your service.
I. A. J.

Southboro', Aug. 28, 1839.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

SIR—As my experience is small in the cultivation of the peach, and as I am unable to give Mr Blake any information on the subject, or "account for this freak of nature," I transmit his letter to you, with the addition of a few lines.

In the orchard of Peter Fay, of this town, there is a case of as prominent a deviation as those in Mr Blake's garden. A peach tree on his ground having two branches three feet from the ground, has always before, for some years, presented fruit ripe about the 20th or 25th of September—a free stone. This year the fruit on the southwest branch of this tree began to ripen by the 15th of the present month (August), and are now all taken from this branch, while those on the other part of the tree are not changed from their former character. I send you the two kinds, (as they appear to be) from this tree for your inspection.

Respectfully Yours,

JOEL BURNETT.

N. B.—Mr Blake has paid great attention to cultivating the peach, and his garden has many varieties.
J. B.

Westboro', 24th Aug., 1839.

DR. BURNETT—Knowing your taste, experience, and success in horticultural pursuits, I am induced to address you, stating some facts and offering queries in relation to fruit growing.

Some years since I obtained a lot of peach trees from a nursery in Hartford, Ct., one of which had shown fruit two years, which were White Rarieripes, in accordance with its label—ripe 28th of September. This year it presents an early Clingstone, beautifully colored with red and yellow, and beginning now to be ripe—23d of August.

I have also a seedling which was never transplanted, with two distinct branches, making a fork about 18 inches above the surface: both branches produced peaches of a moderate size and quality; a few of them had a little blush—ripe 24th of September. One of the branches is now, (23d of August) ripening its fruit, with increased size, rareripe

Can you account for this freak of nature, and by communication oblige

Yours,

ELIHU BLAKE.

REMARKS.—It is not in our power to throw any light upon these "freaks of nature" which our correspondent and his friend Mr Blake, have made known. It does not, however, seem possible to us, that a tree of any description should produce two sorts of fruit so different as those sent by Dr. Burnett, unless it was effected by budding or grafting. Is this not the case? The two varieties of peaches sent for our inspection, are as different as can be: the large ones were delicious and handsome, while the others were small, green, and far from being ripe.

We had written thus far when our friend, J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton, called upon us, and he being an experienced horticulturalist, we laid the case before him, and to our surprise was informed, that he had a peach tree which bore three distinct varieties of fruit, which were exhibited at our horticultural society's hall a few years since, and reported in the N. E. Farmer. They were on three distinct branches: one variety a clingstone, rose and blush, one a rareripe, and one a rose cheek free-stone—all first rate fruits. He supposes that they proceeded from a stone with three kernels, as the stem of the tree had the appearance of three trees closely united and grown together. We know of no other way to account for this apparent singular deviation from the common course of nature. We know that a dozen seeds from a dahlia will frequently produce as many varieties, or the seeds from a capsule of carnation sport in the same manner, and on the same principle two or three kernels in a peach stone may produce different sorts; but that a tree should bear more than one kind of fruit, unless grown together at the bottom, or by the process of budding or grafting, our faith is hardly large enough to believe without a very close investigation.
J. B.

P. S.—One of our eminent nursery men informs us that he once saw an apple tree, a branch of which produced two distinct varieties of apples; that he examined it closely and could not perceive any appearance of its having been budded or grafted: this of course is a stumbling to our faith, but still we cannot give up the idea that without artificial means the thing is impossible.

For the New England Farmer.

STRAWBERRIES.

MR EDITOR—A neighbor of mine having very successfully cultivated the strawberry this season, I send you a sketch of the results, hoping it may induce some of your readers to "go and do likewise."

The ground measured ten rods, has a southern aspect, and is of ordinary quality. This plot was planted with the Methven Castle four years since, has been well taken care of, and is now well covered with vines. From June 18th to July 19th, were sold strawberries to the amount of \$77. The quantity gathered during this period weighed 258 lbs. and measured eight bushels and three pecks. The amount of expense for labor, manure and sending to market was \$6.44. These strawberries were sold to the Astor House, N. Y. and none were sent measuring less than two inches and a half in cir-

This I think, Mr Editor, is profitable horticulture. It is at the rate of more than \$1120 per acre. This cultivator reaped more from his little patch of ground than many of our farmers do from acres; and so it will be till they can learn to cultivate less land, and that, from their bad management, generally half starved. A farm should be an extended garden; and then every inch of ground, grateful for the care we have taken of it, will bountifully repay our labour. Mother earth is better than her children; she is grateful for favors and returns them.

These strawberries were sent from Dedham to New York for a market. What a blessing these Rail Roads are, especially to farmers! ensuring a more ready sale for produce by multiplying markets, and bringing distant ones near. If farmers are faithful to their true interests they will be excited by these increased facilities to make greater improvements in agriculture, with the assurance that they will increase an hundred fold the produce of their fields, and receive a liberal reward for the labour of their hands.
W.

Dedham, August 22d, 1839.

WATER CAUSING FIRE.

Ashes made of hard wood, when first made, and so long as they are kept dry, contain a metal called potassium: discovered by Davy, and which is the basis of potash. This metal the moment water touches it, decomposes the fluid by the absorption of its oxygen, and the combination produces a brilliant combustion; the result of which is potash, or in other words potash is an oxide of iron. Quick lime and water produce heat sufficient to set fire to wood, but there is no actual combustion of the substances themselves.

In the case of the potassium the flame is brilliant, the instant it is touched by the water. It is supposed that this fact will account for many of those fires which have originated from ashes taken up and kept safe, until all fire, it was supposed, was extinguished, and which was probably the case, and which was then turned into some small box or barrel, until they could be disposed of. Such perfectly dry ashes, free from fire, would, should they come in contact with a wet stove, hoard, or even exposed to a current of moist air, would produce sufficient combustion to ignite wood, or coal, and might thus be the means of causing an extensive conflagration. That water produces flame, is here evident, but this is only one of the many wonders that the science of chemistry has in modern times revealed.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Influence of Climate upon Seed. We received, last spring, twelve ears of Dutton corn from Mr Osborn, from Oswego county, his residence differing from ours in latitude and altitude, about two degrees. We planted with this seed about eight rows across our field, the residue being planted with seed of our own raising. The Oswego corn tasselled about two weeks earlier than that from seed raised in Albany, thus showing six or seven day's difference for a computed degree of latitude in the earliness of the crop—the northern seed giving the earliest crop in a ratio inverse to the forwardness of the spring. This will serve as a hint to farmers in districts where corn is liable to be cut off by early autumnal frosts, to obtain their seed from a more northern latitude, or from a district of higher latitude.—*Albany Cultivator.*

A BIRD STORY.

Milton, Ulster co. N. Y. July, 1839.

FRIEND BEE—I would not have ventured to forward the following statement, were it not that the narrator of it, Edward Hallock, of the firm of Wm. Hallock & Brother, of Milton, Ulster co. is known to thee, and known to be of unquestionable veracity. I have heard him before express his conviction, that if birds were protected and cherished by farmers and others, we should never be subjected to the loss of corn or other crops by grubs; and that other noxious insects would be sensibly diminished. There is a small kind of bird (the males nearly black, the females brown,) that is noted for being around and following cattle in the field, as in the case I am about to detail. Mr H. says, "on the 26th of the present month, I was ploughing for turnips, myself with one team, and my son with another; and observing that we were followed by a flock of the above little birds, I took it into my head to notice their motions, to ascertain what was the attraction, when I perceived that their object was grubs. We ploughed up plenty of a small white and a large brown or grey grub, as well as some in a chrysalis state, and angle worms; all of them *excepting angle worms*, appeared to be acceptable to them; and as the sequel will show, they were capable of devouring large quantities. I should think that one would make way with at least 100 per day. I cautioned my son against making any motion towards noticing them, in any way to intimidate them; as I found they grew more and more bold in their honest avocation, and as the land diminished in width, they would remain in the opposite furrow when not more than three or four feet distant. At length my son spoke cautiously, and said there was one on his plough beam. I then stopped the teams and told the boy to pick up a grub and show it to the bird that had distinguished itself by its tameness. He did so; and the bird immediately seized it. Encouraged by this, I told him to pick up the next white one, and hold it out in his fingers near the ground, crawling down, he did so, and the bird came and picked it out of his fingers! Afterwards he stood up and held out one, and the bird lighted on his hand and picked out the worm. This was repeated until it lighted on my own hand; I raised it up and applied my cheek to its wing without frightening it away. The next day he was not slow in finding us, and practised the same familiarity, in presence of James Sherman, William Hallock, and others of the neighbors: it came into the corn field where the boys were weeding corn, and actually, without any special attraction, perched upon the head of one of the boys; it continued these visits until one of the boys in an adjoining field, could not repress his inclination to seize and hold it. This made him more wary, but he gradually recovered his confidence." I communicate these facts in the hope that they may contribute to produce an examination into the subject, of how far it would tend to the agricultural interests, to fall upon some method to tame and familiarize small birds, instead of frightening, maiming or destroying them.

E. HULL.

Horses Slobbering.—Various opinions exist as to the cause of the excessive salivation that horses sometimes undergo, and which must detract seriously from their strength and ability to labor, as well as from their comfort. Some have supposed it to

result from the second growth of grass that makes its appearance in July or August, the *Euphorbia maculata* of the botanist; some to the second growth of red clover, some to white clover, some to the web of the spider that is spread so extensively over the later feed of summer, and some to the action of the Lobelia. We have had little doubt that it was to be attributed to this last cause, always feeling safe when our horses were in pastures where no lobelia existed, and when afflicted by it, finding them to be speedily cured by removing them from the fields in which it is to be found. In an Augusta, Maine, paper we find the following, which would seem to go far to confirm the belief that salivation, is sometimes at least, caused by this pest of our meadows and pastures.

"Our own family jade—a hearty kind old creature—has not enjoyed the luxury of grass for three years, and has always been kept in good trim on hay, with very little provender. In July we had the barn filled with her year's stock of hay, sweet from the field. Soon after the horse began to eat it, she commenced slobbering abundantly. Being quite out of patience, we set our wits to work to ascertain the cause. Some told us it was white clover, some said it must be lobelia. On making strict examination, we found that the last load put into the barn, had much lobelia, and but little white clover in it. As an experiment, we, for several days in succession, previous to feeding, were careful to cull the hay by handfuls, and pick out the lobelia. From this moment the slobbering ceased. On giving the hay again without picking it over, the salivation began again. So that we are satisfied that lobelia is the cause of slobbering in horses. Can any one tell us what will cure this slobbering, without the pains of separating the lobelia from the hay?"

A Word for the Dumb Creation.—If you keep dogs, let them have free access to water, and if practicable take them out into the fields occasionally, and let them have an opportunity of swimming whenever you have the chance. If you keep birds, do not, as is too commonly practised, expose them in their cages to a hot sun; it is a cruel and fatal mistake. If you do expose them out of doors, cover the tops of their cages with a piece of carpet, or which is better, a green sod or abundance of leaves. Those who have the care of horses should be especially attentive during sultry weather, to give them water or moisten their mouths.—We have often been shocked to see some of the laboring horses, in sultry and dusty weather, foaming at the mouth and ready to drop under the intolerable torments of thirst.—*American Farmer.*

To Cure wounds on Horses and Cattle.—Mr Tucker—I became a subscriber at the commencement of the 3d volume of the weekly Farmer, and in the first No. of that volume, I found a recipe to cure wounds on horses and cattle, which alone has been worth more to me than ten years subscription, and I think it would confer a favor on thy patrons to republish it in the present volume.

SILAS GAYLORD.

Skaneateles, 7th mo. 26, 1839.

The following is the recipe alluded to, in the above note of Mr Gaylord:

Mr Tucker—As there are many useful receipts hidden from the public, for the sake of speculation in a small way, by many who would be thought

something of in the world, I am induced to lay before the public a recipe for making KING OF OIL, so called, which perhaps excels any other for cure of wounds on horses or cattle, and which has long been kept by a few only in the dark. Feeling a desire to contribute to the good of the public, but more especially to the farmers of Genesee, I send you the following very valuable recipe for publication:

1 oz. of Green Copperas, 2 do White Vitriol, 2 do Common Salt, 2 do Linseed Oil, 8 do West India Molasses.

Boil over a slow fire fifteen minutes in a pint of urine; when almost cold add one ounce of oil of vitrol and four ounces spirits of turpentine.

Apply it to the wound with a quill or feather, which will immediately set the sore to running, and perform a perfect cure. Yours respectfully,

STEPHEN PALMER.

Middlebury, Dec. 10, 1832.

BEE T SUGAR. We learn from the American Silk Grower, that the conductors of that periodical, having made themselves familiar with the process of manufacturing Sugar from the Beet, they confidently expect to produce as good and cheap sugar as that made in France. They have five acres of beet now under cultivation, and the necessary machinery for their manufacture into sugar, in the course of preparation. Success to them. We are glad to see this important business fully tried within so short a distance of us, by gentlemen who are as likely to succeed as any others in the country.

There is now growing in this district of country, a considerable quantity of the sugar beet—many of our farmers being determined to test their value at least as food for cattle. We have not, however, heard of any preparation for the manufacture of sugar; but we trust the subject will be duly taken into consideration, and at least a theoretical knowledge of the business acquired. All it wants is a start—and having received this, the sugar manufacture will soon become sufficiently extensive to make us independent of other countries for this necessary article of domestic comfort.—*German-town Telegraph.*

The best stump machine I have seen or heard of consists in a wheel and axle. A large but simple frame is supported by two upright posts within the frame, and upon the uprights an axle is made to revolve by a wooden wheel of some ten or twelve feet circumference, with a strong chain passing around its periphery. Two yoke of oxen will turn the wheel, and thus another chain fastened to the axle and to the stump under the machine, is wound around the axle until the stump is torn from the earth. The machine though light is somewhat unwieldy; but the difficulty of transporting it from one stump to another might be removed by affixing wheels to it, and this would in no wise interfere with the operation of the machine. It is difficult to say how many stumps might be pulled up in a day in this manner, for such computation would be influenced by a variety of circumstances, such as the character and size of the stumps, nature of the soil, &c.; but many hundred acres of the New England territory have been cleared by this machine at the rate of ten dollars the acre; and in some instances large tracts of land which were once thickly wooded, have been rendered stumpless for the small sum of eight dollars the acre, every stump exceeding six inches in diameter being removed.—*Northampton Cour.*

HONEY-DEW.

George W. Johnson, in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, after enumerating, and, as he supposes, disproving the several theories which ascribe the honey-dew upon plants to insects and to the atmosphere, traces it we think correctly, to a morbid state of the sap. He says—

"Heat, attended by dryness of the soil, as during the drought of summer, is very liable to produce an unnatural exudation. This is especially noticed upon the leaves of some plants, and is popularly known as *honey-dew*. It is somewhat analogous to that outbreak of blood which in such seasons is apt to occur to man, and arises from the increased action of the secretory and circulatory systems, to which it affords relief. There is this great and essential difference, that in the case of the plants the extravasation is upon the surface of the leaves, and consequently in proportion to the extruded sap, is their respiration and digestion impaired."

The remedy which Mr Johnson prescribes for this disease, for such it evidently is, is a solution of common salt and water, applied to a soil in which the plant is growing. For, says he,

"If we admit that the irregular action of the sap is the cause of the disorder, then we can understand that a portion of salt introduced into the juices of the plant, would naturally have a tendency to correct or vary any morbid tendency, either correcting the too rapid secretion of sap, stimulating it in promoting its regular formation, or preserving its fluidity. And that, by such a treatment, the honey dew may be entirely prevented, I have often myself witnessed in my own garden, when experimentalizing with totally different objects. Thus I have seen plants of various kinds which have been treated with a weak solution of common salt and water, totally escape the honey-dew, where trees of the same kind, growing in the same plot of ground, not so treated, have been materially injured by its ravages. I have noticed that standard fruit trees, around which, at the distance of six or eight feet from the stem, I had deposited, at the depth of twelve inches, a quantity of salt, to promote the general health and fruitfulness of the tree, according to the manner formerly adopted to some extent in the apple orchards of cider countries, that these escaped the honey dew, which infected adjacent trees, just as well as those which had been watered with salt and water. I am of opinion that one ounce of salt (chloride of sodium,) to a gallon of water, is quite powerful enough for the intended purpose."—*Cultivator*.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE SILK BUSINESS.

J. BUEL, Esq.—Dear Sir—You are aware that I am strong in the faith that this country will ere long, not only supply her own wants in the article of raw silk, but have a large surplus for Europe. You are also aware that I have given much attention to the subject; in fact, have devoted my whole time to it for the last nine years, and that I have plantations for making silk, and factories for working it, and that thousands are now engaged in the same pursuit. Well, sir, notwithstanding all this, we have daily accounts of persons who assert that the whole affair of silk culture is a "humbug." Almost every paper I take up, has something of the

ulation, &c., and advising all within their influence to have nothing to do with it—that "we cannot raise silk in this country, and that it is preposterous to think of it." May I ask you, sir, to permit me the use of your columns to discuss the matter with any or all who make those assertions? My object is, to have the question settled beyond a doubt, and if any of the doubters will favor us with the grounds of their unbelief, in our ability to raise silk, or that we shall not in ten years supply our wants, at least from our soil, I pledge myself to examine the subject fully, and if I cannot answer them, will confess that I have been deluded and have deluded others into the belief, that we can raise silk on all our farms, and to more profit than any other agricultural production, cotton not excepted. I will now assert that we can raise silk cheaper than France or Italy, in any part of our country from Maine to Mexico, of a quality equal to any in the world; and shall esteem it a favor to all who are engaged in the business, in fact to the country at large, if any of your numerous readers will, in reply to this, state *why* we cannot do it, or if they cannot refute the above, then why we shall not seriously engage in the cultivation of raw silk for exportation. SAMUEL WHITMARSH.

Northampton, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839.

THE SILK COMPANY.—Not many days ago we accepted an invitation to visit the farm formerly belonging to Samuel H. Smith, Esq., about three miles north of this city, and now in the possession and occupancy of the Silk Company which was formed some time ago in this city.

We understood that the capital stock of this company is \$10,000, a moiety of which (500 shares of \$10 each), has already been paid in. The Silk Company purchased Mr Smith's farm for \$12,000; they have planted about 170,000 buds of the *Morus Multicaulis*, and have now growing about 80,000 very healthy trees. The farm is about three miles distant from the centre of the city, and is under the superintendence of an intelligent gentleman, Mr Hand, who resides with his family in the mansion upon the farm. Besides the *morus multicaulis* trees there is a choice and well selected orchard of peach, apple, apricot, pear, plum, and other fruits in great abundance. There are also about eighty acres of wood, a spacious, pleasant, and comfortable dwelling, with all the necessary outhouses and appurtenances of such an establishment.

We are gratified to learn that the Silk Company are much pleased with their purchase and the prospect before them of a profitable result of their enterprise. With the present appearance of the *morus multicaulis* trees on the farm, (which, indeed to our view appeared generally healthy and thriving,) the company are much delighted, believing that all the shareholders will derive substantial benefit.

It is stated to us that the Silk Company contemplate feeding several ounces of silk worms this season; and the next year they intended to feed several pounds of the several varieties, and manufacture a large quantity of sewing silk, the machinery for which they have already procured.

We presume that this information will be acceptable not only to those country friends who are anxious to learn from us what the Silk Company in Washington and the individual cultivators of the *morus multicaulis* are doing, and how the silk cause progresses in the district, but to all others who are

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 7, 1839.

The show of fruits was very imposing and highly creditable to the contributors: the most ardent and sanguine votaries of Pomona, who witnessed the exhibitions in former years, could hardly have anticipated such desirable results in so short a period of time as has elapsed since the formation of the Society.

Mr Bigelow, Medford, exhibited splendid specimens of Karcerie Peaches.

Mr Vose exhibited Purple Gage, Imperial Gage, Corsea's Nota Bene, and Duane's Purple Plums; Lady Haley's Nonsuch Apples.

Mr Brimmer, Jamaica Plain, exhibited Nectarines.

Mr Oliver exhibited France real d'ete and Washington Pears.

Mr J. G. Coolidge exhibited Coolidge's Favorite Peaches.

Mr Manning exhibited Petit Mirabelle, Elfrey, Green Gage, Red Apricot, Peter's Yellow Gages, Bingham, Nota Bene and Byfield Plums; Striped Cherry Apples, Julienne, Gene Bonne, Hasel, Dearborn's Seeding, France real d'ete, Lowry's Bergamot, Duquesne d'ete, Paysans de Portugal, Sugar and Hoyerswerda Pears.

Col. Wilder exhibited Bon Louise d'Jersey Pears; Smith's Orleans and Bingham Plums.

Mr Mitchell exhibited a splendid cluster of Grapes from his green house, Nantucket, weighing 3 1/4 lbs.

Mr S. R. Johnson exhibited Bolner's Washington and White Gage Plums.

Mr Tidd exhibited a large basket of Black Hamburg, St. Peter's and White Chassels Grapes.

Mr Vandine, Cambridgeport, exhibited Plums resembling the Orleans, but said to be a seeding.

Mr J. W. Newell, Charlestown, exhibited Flushing Gage and White Gage Plums.

Mr Pond exhibited Bolner's Washington, Smith's Orleans, Green Gage, White Gage, Duane's Purple, and Isabella Plums; Julienne Pears.

Mr James L. F. Warren, exhibited White Gage, Green Gage and Seeding Plums; Royal Kensington, Royal George and Heath's Favorite Peaches; Prolifique Figs.

Mr Richards exhibited Summer Pearmain, Pie, Red Juneating, William's Favorite, Yellow Ingestre, Orange Sweeting and Benoni Apples; Bell de Beaucaire and Seeding Peaches.

Among the great variety of fruits, particularly of Plums, were specimens remarkable for their size and great beauty.

On the previous Saturday, Mr F. A. Curtis, Newton, Lower Falls, exhibited fine specimens of peaches.

For the Committee,

E. M. RICHARDS.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Sept 14, 1839.

Native plants by Wm. Oakes, Esq., viz: *Aster* 7 from Cambridge, Mass.; *Solidago bicolor*, do.; *puberula*, Empetrum Conradi, *Aster* septentrilis.

Bouquets from the gardens of Wm. Kenrick, Rufina Howe, John Hovey, Wm. Carter, Thos. Mason, Hovey & Co. and S. Walker.

*Dahlia*s by Mr Sweetser, Mr McIntire, Mr Wm. Carter, Mr Stickney, Messrs Breck & Co., Hovey & Co., Col. Wilder, and Samuel Walker. Rival *Saxsex*, by Mr McIntire, was the best specimen presented this season, Hope, and Prima Donna, in the collection of Mr Wilder, were very fine. The "*unknown*," in the stand of Mr Sweetser, and also presented by Col. Wilder, was beautiful. We were very much pleased with several of the specimens of Messrs Hovey & Co. and Mr Wm. Carter.

Mr W. H. Cowen presented a fine specimen of *Strelicia Augusta*, from the conservatory of Hon. T. H. Perkins, of Brookline. We were much gratified with a sight of this splendid flower, it being the first specimen presented at our rooms, and probably the first specimen seen in the United States.

Mr S. R. Johnson presented Balaams, Asters, &c.

Mr Albert H. Hovey exhibited *Viola grandiflora*, Asters, &c.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1839.

THIRD GEOLOGICAL REPORT OF MAINE—BY
C. T. JACKSON, M. D.

Agreeably to our promise, we revert again to this report; and respectfully state our convictions that the learned geologist has not made out his case by any evidence which he has adduced.

We understand him to state distinctly, that the existence of lime in the soil in the form of a carbonate, is indispensable to the production of wheat; that when this is found, even in very small proportions, as one per cent. of the cultivated soil, there the crop of wheat is sure. (Of course, though he states his proposition thus strongly and universally, we do not understand him to refer to any security from blight occasioned by atmospheric influences or destruction by insects of every kind.) And in the third place, we think it only a matter of fair inference from the opinions expressed in this report, and others given by him in various forms to the public, that he regards the capacity of a soil to produce wheat as bearing (within certain limits,) a direct relation to the degree in which lime in the form of a carbonate is present. Perhaps we do him an injustice by this inference, which we should much regret; but this is certainly the popular conclusion generally made from his expressed opinions. Let us now examine some of the cases which he has adduced; and we beg leave strongly to repeat in this matter, that we protest against any imputation of a captious or controversial spirit in the case, for we feel nothing of it, and entertain no sentiment but that of the most sincere respect for the author of this report; that we have ourselves no theory whatever to establish; and that our only desire is to reach the truth in a subject where sound conclusions are of so much practical importance; and as far as truth, in a matter so mysterious as the hidden processes of vegetation, can by human sagacity be arrived at.

The report presents numerous analyses of various soils. It is understood in all cases, that 100 parts of the soil are taken; and we shall, for the sake of brevity, quote only the amounts of soluble vegetable matter and carbonate of lime.

1. One of the first soils referred to is in page 45, on the Moose River settlement. "The soil is said in this place to be rich and well adapted to cultivation: fifty acres produce twentyone bushels of wheat to the acre. This farm is on the highlands, dividing Canada from the United States. The sides of these mountains are argillaceous slate, [always favorable to wheat, &c.] while granite rocks probably form their central mass." The Dr. reports no lime, which he would have been sure to have done, we think, could he have found any.

2. Anson (p. 53,) is the next town referred to. This town produced more wheat than any other town in the State. The analysis of the soil on the farm of B. Bryant gave geine, (vegetable matter) 5.6; carbonate of lime 4.6—and the product of his fields has been 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. This is very remarkable; but there are two other facts to be taken with it. The average yield of wheat *through the town* was only 16 1-2 bushels to the acre; and this field of B. Bryant had been cultivated for years, and barn yard manure had been used for dressing.

3. Norridgewock, (p. 54.) The farm of Dr Bates produced 17 bushels of wheat to the acre. "This wheat had suffered materially from the fly and weevil." We presume it was not manured. Under these circumstan-

ces the crop must be considered large. Vegetable matter in the soil 10.2; carbonate of lime 0.9.

4. Dresden, (p. 55.) Soil a clay loam; average crop of wheat 15 bushels to the acre; vegetable matter 7.6; carbonate of lime 2.5.

5. Thomaston, (p. 58.) Dr. Jackson here found "one of the most luxuriant fields of wheat which he had examined." Yield, however, is not given. Vegetable matter in the soil 8.0; carbonate of lime 2.0. It is to be observed, however, that the farmer had dressed the soil with muscle mud and about twelve loads of stable manure to the acre.

6. Orrington and Brewer, (p. 70.) Luxuriant fields of wheat. Orrington—vegetable matter 4.9; carbonate of lime 0.3. Brewer—vegetable matter 7.9; carbonate of lime 1.0.

The Dr. does not give the amount of crops. He says one of the farmers had limed his fields to some extent; but he gives no information to *what extent* or how applied. We know very well how to estimate such indefinite statements of farmers, and in general consider them as worth just nothing. "The soil it seems is composed of "argillaceous slate rocks, with valleys filled here and there with tertiary clay deposits." This we know is exactly the soil for wheat. The Dr. adds that "tertiary clay itself contains from five to ten per cent. of lime, and hence its fertility in crops of wheat." How does it happen that the analysis of the soil shows nothing of this?

7. Foxcroft, (p. 72) "Soil of excellent quality, bearing heavy crops of wheat." Geological aspect—"huge blocks of granite resting upon argillaceous slate." Vegetable matter 11.1; carbonate of lime 0.8.

8. Dover, (p. 80.) Two bushels of wheat sown gave 30 bushels. In another case, one and three-quarters of an acre of wheat gave forty bushels. The Dr. adds, "the soil of Dover is luxuriant and capable of producing heavy crops of grain. It is evident that the occurrence of carbonate of lime as one of its components, is the cause of its remarkable fertility." Please now to observe the analysis of this very soil—vegetable matter 11.1; carbonate of lime 0.8.

9. Guilford, (p. 80.) "Five acres of wheat produced 100 bushels. But for the Hessian fly and weevil, the crop would have been much larger." Analysis of this soil gives, vegetable matter 11.4; carbonate of lime 0.3.

The Dr. adds in this case a remarkable note—"His field on the opposite side of the road, was last year treated with plaster of Paris as a top dressing; and on half an acre of the land he planted one bushel of wheat, the produce of which was thirty bushels. From this fact it will appear that gypsum exerts a beneficial influence on soils containing a very little lime distributed in clay loam." This seems rather a hasty general conclusion from a single fact. Three-tenths of one per cent. of carbonate of lime is a "very little"; and the gypsum was put on the *previous year* as a top dressing. The amount applied is not given. There is another fact in the case which deserves notice—"The rocks of Guilford are argillaceous slate."

10. Dexter, (p. 85.) B. Green raised of wheat last year 40 bushels to the acre. Supposes he shall get the current year (1838,) 25 bushels per acre. Vegetable matter 10.2; carbonate of lime 1.0. The land by the by was dressed with barn yard manure.

11. Wilton, (p. 106.) Fortyeight bushels of wheat have been produced per acre. "A small quantity of lime is found disseminated in the soil, and hence it is productive of good crops of wheat. The analysis gives of phosphate of lime 1.5, but mark, of soluble vegetable matter 12.0; insoluble 5.5. Are we to understand that this great crop was raised without manure, and why has

he not favored us in so important a case with a fuller notice? *No carbonate of lime is found in this soil.*

12. Union, (p. 150.) This soil is said to have produced forty bushels of wheat to the acre. In table, p. 173, its product is reported as corn; we therefore pass it over as doubtful.

13. Warren, (p. 160.) A good crop of wheat. Vegetable matter 6.6; carbonate of lime 0.8.

14. Sebuc village, (p. 161.) A good crop of wheat. Vegetable matter 10.10; carbonate of lime 0.9.

15. Foxcroft, (p. 161.) Good crop of wheat. Soil granite. Vegetable matter 13.9; carbonate of lime 1.0.

16. Minot. "Wheat said to be good." Vegetable matter 4.9; carbonate of lime 0.5.

17. Livermore, (p. 171.) Wheat 30 bushels to the acre. Vegetable matter 8.0; carbonate of lime 0.3.

18. Glenburn, (p. 164.) Wheat good. Vegetable matter 6.3; carbonate of lime 0.7.

The foregoing, we believe, embrace all the examples of the analysis of soils presented in this learned report of the geological surveyor. We shall leave them mainly to speak for themselves. He has not, in our humble opinion, made out his case that the carbonate of lime in the soils is indispensable to the production of wheat; that its deficiency is a sure cause of the failure of the crop; and that the productiveness of a soil in wheat bears any direct relation or correspondence to the amount of lime in the form of a carbonate, which is to be found in every soil.

We stated in our last number that the soil of Mr Adams, in Chelmsford, Mass., which had yielded a crop of wheat nineteen years in twenty, averaging thirty bushels to the acre, contained by the analysis of Dr Dana, no trace of the carbonate of lime. It seems by Dr Jackson's own showing, that the most productive soil in Maine, No. 11, Wilton, which yielded fortyeight bushels of wheat to the acre, [in page 173 it is put down 45 bushels,] contained no lime excepting in a very inconsiderable quantity of 1.5 of the phosphate of lime. These are certainly remarkable facts.

There is another inference to be made from these cases, which will not, we think, have escaped the intelligent reader; which is, that although the productiveness of a soil in wheat does not always correspond to the degree in which the carbonate of lime is present, it does bear a very obvious relation to the amount of vegetable matter contained in any soil and to the application of manure. We can hardly, therefore, accede to the position of Dr Jackson, so emphatically stated in page 153, that it is "proved decisively that lime is the best fertilizer of the soil." We have much question whether in any proper sense it is to be called a fertilizer of the soil at all. To have established his case, it was necessary not to show merely that the carbonate of lime is present in soils where wheat is successfully raised, but that where this form of lime is not found that wheat cannot be raised; and further, he should have shown some correspondence between the crop produced and the amount of this matter present. But where, as in the case of Anson, No. 2, the crop of wheat is 40 bushels, (upon land manured for several years,) though the average crop through the town is only 16 1-2 bushels to the acre; and this soil gives an analysis of carbonate of lime 4.6; and then in Wilton, No. 11, the crop is 48 bushels of wheat to the acre, and *no carbonate of lime is found*, and of phosphate of lime only 1.5, it becomes rather difficult to arrive at the conclusion that the presence of the carbonate of lime in the soil is the great desideratum for the productiveness and security of a crop of wheat.

We shall make a farther claim upon the candor of our readers hereafter in the discussion of this subject.

ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Mechanics' Fair will be open in Boston on the 23d inst.

The Essex Agricultural Show will take place at Georgetown, on Thursday, the 26th inst. Address by Allen Putnam, Esq., of Danvers.

The annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will take place on the 25th, 26th, and 27th inst. at their rooms in Boston.

The Berkshire Agricultural Society will hold their Show on the first Wednesday of October and continue two days. The Massachusetts Society will unite with them. Address by Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr.

The Middlesex Society of Mechanics and Husbandmen hold their Show at Concord on the first Wednesday in October. Address by Henry Colman.

The Worcester Agricultural Society hold their Show at Worcester, on the second Wednesday in October, 9th day. The Massachusetts Society unite with them.

The Plymouth Agricultural Society hold their Show at Bridgewater, on Wednesday, the 16th of October. Address by Rev. Mr Stone, of West Bridgewater.

CONNECTICUT.—There is to be an Agricultural and Horticultural Fair at New Haven, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of September. Address by Judge Buel, of Albany.

There is to be an Agricultural and Mechanics' Exhibition at New London, on the first of October.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which shall receive our earliest attention. The model of the butter press has been received by the Agricultural Commissioner, and will certainly gain favor. It will go to the Mechanics' Show.

The ploughs have been received by him from Mr Stevens, of Vermont. They are capital in their construction, and from former personal trials with ploughs of this description, and the principles on which they are formed, he believes that they are not and cannot be surpassed by any for the ploughing of green sward. He will, if practicable, have them tried at some one of the ploughing matches.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Committee of Arrangements are notified to meet at 12 o'clock on Saturday next, 21st inst. A punctual attendance is requested. Per order,

SAM'L WALKER,
Chairman Com. of Arrangements.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 455 Beef Cattle, 750 Stores, 4450 Sheep and 1620 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote First quality, \$7 75 a \$8 25. Second quality, \$7 00 a \$7 50. Third quality, \$6 00 a \$6 50.

Stores.—Yearlings \$12 a \$16. Two Year Old \$18 a \$25.

Cows and Calves.—Sales \$30, \$35, \$47, \$55, and \$62.

Sheep.—Dull. Lots \$1 50, \$1 67, \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 17, \$2 33, \$2 42, \$2 75, and \$3 00.

Swine.—Prices have further declined. Lots to peddle were sold at 5, 1-1-8, and 5 1-4 for sows and 6, 6 1-8, and 6 1-4 for barrows. At retail 6 a 6 1-2 for sows, and 7 a 7 1-2 for barrows.

BERKSHIRE ROAD.

PROVISION MARKET.

		RETAIL PRICES.	
HAMS, northern,
.. southern and western,
PORK, whole hogs,
POULTRY, per lb,
BUTTER, tub,
.. lump,
Eggs,
POTATOES,
APPLES,
CIORR,
.. refined,

THERMOMETRICAL.
Reported for the New England Farmer.
Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending September 15.

SEPT., 1839.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	9	63	83	74	S.
Tuesday,	10	66	73	66	N. W.
Wednesday,	11	50	70	59	W.
Thursday,	12	45	69	54	E.
Friday,	13	43	61	50	N.
Saturday,	14	42	63	52	N. W.
Sunday,	15	40	72	60	S.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The members of this Society are hereby notified, that on Saturday, the 5th of October, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at their hall in Tremont Street, the officers of the Society for the ensuing year, will be elected, viz: a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Council, an Executive Committee, and Standing Committees on Fruits, Flowers, the Synonyms of Fruits, the Library, and on Finance.

R. T. PAINE,
Corresponding Secretary and ex officio Recording Secretary pro tempore.

Boston, September 11.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Society's Rooms, No. 23 Tremont Row, (nearly opposite the Savings' Bank,) on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 25th, 26th, 27th September inst.

The Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the public generally are respectfully invited to contribute choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers for the Exhibition, and to send the same to 23 Tremont Row, on Monday or Tuesday, the 23rd and 24th inst., where Committees will be in attendance to receive them, and will retain the same subject to the order of the contributors.

Contributors of Fruits and Flowers are respectfully requested to send a list, with their specimens, giving the names of all the varieties presented.

Season tickets, and tickets for single admission, may be had at the door during the exhibition.

By order, SAMUEL WALKER,
September 11. Chairman of Com. of Arrangements.

Morus Multicaulis Trees from Seed.

The subscriber offers for sale 10,000 trees produced from seed of the genuine *Morus Multicaulis*. The seed was raised on his premises in 1835; the trees have been multiplied for the two last years by layers, their growth is more rapid than the original tree, and appear to be sufficiently acclimated to endure the winter, some of them having been left standing in the open field unprotected during the two last winters without any essential injury. The leaves are very large and equal in quality to any other kind for feeding the silk worm. Those who are wishing to purchase a superior kind of Mulberry are requested to call and examine for themselves, before the foliage is destroyed by frost.

CALVIN HASKELL.

Harvard, September 11.

MULBERRY TREES.

The subscriber has on hand a quantity of Mulberry Trees of a quality which is probably superior to any kind ever introduced into this country. They were imported four years since and though they have sustained the rigorous cold of the last three winters entirely unprotected, yet it is believed a Southern or Western climate would be more admirably adapted to their growth and propagation. Their foliage is most luxuriant and affords more nourishment than any other variety. Silk produced by worms fed with the leaves, has been pronounced by judges to be the best ever manufactured by them, and decidedly superior to the best Italian. A few thousand will be

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

		FROM TO	
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	..	6 50	7 62
.. Pot, " "	..	1 75	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	..	2 00	3 00
.. Domestic,	..	14 50	14 50
BEEF, mess,	..	13 50	13 50
.. No. 1,	..	11 50	11 50
.. prime,	..	..	..
BEEWAX, white,	..	..	..
.. yellow,	..	25	34
CHEESE, new milk,	..	10	13
BONE MANURE,	..	..	..
.. in casks,	..	35	40
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	..	..	..
.. southern, geese,	..	37	46
FLAX, (American)	..	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	..	3 50	3 62
.. Bay, Calcutra,	..	1 50	1 75
.. Haddock, new,	..	12 75	13 00
.. Mackerel, No. 1,	..	10 75	11 00
.. No. 2,	..	7 25	7 50
.. No. 3,	..	6 00	6 50
.. Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	..	22 00	23 00
.. Salmon, No. 1,	..	6 70	6 80
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	..	6 50	6 62
.. Baltimore, Howard street,	..	6 37	6 62
.. Richmond canal,	..	..	..
.. Alexandria wharf,	..	6 50	..
.. Rye,	..	4 25	..
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	..	3 87	4 00
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	..	96	97
.. southern flat, yellow,	..	82	83
.. white,	..	78	79
.. Rye, northern,	..	..	..
.. Barley, nominal	..	..	..
.. Oats, northern, (prime)	..	38	40
.. southern, new,	..	16 00	18 00
HAY, best English, per ton,	..	12 50	13 50
.. Eastern swarded,	..	10	12
HOPS, 1st quality,	..	..	..
.. 2d quality,	..	..	..
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	..	11	12
.. southern, 1st sort,	..	..	..
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	..	29	30
.. do. country do.	..	25	27
.. Baltimore city tannage,	..	24	25
.. do. dry hides,	..	22	24
.. New York red, light,	..	22	23
.. Boston, do. slaughter,	..	21	23
.. Boston dry hides,	..	..	..
LINE,* best sort,	..	..	1 20
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	..	32	34
.. Sugar House,	..	50	55
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	..	1 12	1 15
.. do. Winter,	..	1 20	1 25
.. Whale, refined,	..	50	60
.. Lined, American,	..	..	..
.. Neat's Foot,	..	85	100
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	..	2 75	3 00
PORK, extra clear,	..	20 00	23 00
.. clear,	..	15 00	17 00
.. Mess,	..	12 00	13 00
.. Prime,	..	2 87	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	..	85	100
.. Red Top, southern,	..	..	..
.. northern,	..	2 00	2 25
.. Canary,	..	2 50	3 00
.. Hemp,	..	1 37	1 62
.. Flax,	..	..	..
.. Red Clover, northern,	..	17	20
.. Southern Clover, none,	..	..	..
SOAP, American, Brown,	..	7	8
.. " Castile,	..	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	..	..	..
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	..	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	..	55	60
.. American, full blood, washed,	..	53	55
.. do. 3-4ths do.	..	50	53
.. do. 1-2 do.	..	45	50
.. do. 1-4 and common,	..	60	62
.. Pulled superfine,	..	55	56
.. No. 1,	..	35	40
.. No. 2,	..	..	..
.. No. 3,	..	25	30

*LINE. By a law passed by the Legislature of Maine, at its last Session, the size of the Casks and the inspection of this article was altered. The act went into operation on the first of August last—the casks now contain about one quarter more than formerly and are more uniform in appearance. The price has advanced and we have altered our quotations accordingly. Sales 800 a 1000 casks at 1 20 per cask the past week. Further sales of Thomaston new inspection, have been made at the quoted rate.—*Courier.*

THE YANKEE GIRL.

She laughs and runs a cherub thing,
And proud is the doating sire,
To see her pluck the birds of spring,
Or play by the winter fire.
Her golden hair falls thick and fair,
In many a wavy curl;
And freshly sleek is the ruddy cheek
Of the infant Yankee girl.

The years steal on and day by day,
Her native charms expand,
Till her round face beams in the summer ray
Like the rose of her own blest land.
There's music in her laughing tone,
A darker shade on the curl,
And beauty makes her chosen throne
On the brow of the Yankee girl.

She is standing now a happy bride.
At the holy altar rail;
While the sacred blush of maiden pride
Gives a tinge to the snowy veil,
Her eye of light is the diamond bright,
Her innocence the pearl;
And these are ever the bridal gems
Of a happy Yankee girl.

A Negro Fiddler.—A negro man was going through the woods with no companion but his fiddle, when he discovered that a pack of wolves were on his track. They pursued very cautiously, but a few of them would sometimes dash up and growl, as if impatient for their prey, and then fall back again. As he had several miles further to go, he became much alarmed. He sometimes stopped, shouted, and drove back his pursuers and then proceeded. The animals became more and more audacious, and would probably have attacked him had he not arrived at a deserted cabin which stood by the way side. Into this he rushed for shelter, and without waiting to shut the door, climbed up and seated himself on the rafters. The wolves dashed in after him, and becoming quite furious, howled and leaped, and endeavored with every expression of rage to get at him. The moon was now shining brightly, and Cuff being able to see his enemies, and satisfied of his own safety, began to act on the offensive. Finding the cabin full of them, he crawled down to the top of the door, which he shut and fastened. Then removing some of the loose boards from the roof, scattered them with a tremendous clatter upon such of his foes as remained outside, who soon scampered off, while those in the house began to crouch with fear. He had now a large number of prisoners to stand guard over until morning; and drawing forth his fiddle, he very good naturedly played for them all night, very much, as he supposed, to their edification and amusement; for, like all genuine lovers of music, he imagined it had the power to soften even the heart of a wolf. On the ensuing day some of the neighbors assembled and destroyed the captives, with great rejoicings.—*Hall's Notes on the Western States.*

Hunting Deer by Steam.—We have heard of boots being blacked, clothes washed, love letters written, and butter churned by the application of steam; but we never before heard of deer being caught by the same omniscient agent. The steamer

Naomi on her last passage down the Mississippi, encountered a fine large buck swimming in the middle of the river, and immediately gave chase. Having soon come up with the enemy, she rounded to and threw out grappling irons; but the deer letting out a reef in his topails, scudded away from their reach. Now commenced a regular and interesting trial of skill. The deer doubled and tacked with the skill of an old privateer. At length the deer, wearied at his exertions, and dismayed at his persevering adversary, surrendered himself an unconditional prisoner of war, and was treated with great honor and attention at a public dinner given on board the next day.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

Effects of Sleep upon the Eyes.—A due portion of sleep is as essential to enable the eyes to perform their office comfortably and effectively, as a due portion of rest is to enable the limbs wearied with toil, or the mind with reasoning, or other kind of exertion, to resume with alacrity their wonted offices. But sleeping, too long protracted, on the other hand, is hardly less destructive of accurate, healthy vision, than when taken too sparingly; for as in the one case the organ is enfeebled by unremitting activity without a proper degree of repose, so in the other case, the eye from unrequited or insufficient exercise, becomes torpid and dull, and if inaction be persisted in, it is at length unfitted for its functions.—*Curtis on the Eye.*

Lying.—There is no vice so pitiful, so contemptible as that of lying. He who permits himself to tell a lie once, finds it much easier to do it a second and third time, till at length it becomes habitual: he tells lies without attending to it, and truths without the world's believing him.

Though you cannot see when you take one step what will be the next, yet follow truth, justice and plain dealing, and never fear their leading you out of the labyrinth in the easiest manner possible.

If a person is bent on quarrelling with you, leave him to do the whole of it himself, and he will soon become weary of his unencouraged ceasance.—Even the most malicious ram will soon cease to butt against a disregarding object, and will usually find his own head more injured than the object of his blind animosity.

Exercise.—Exercise is generally considered too omnipotent; and relying upon its restoring power, people run into every kind of extravagance in living, apparently in the firm faith that an evening or a morning ride will fully indemnify them against any deleterious results from such excesses. They seem to think that late hours, excessive drink, and gluttonous eating, may all be indulged in with impunity, if they will but occasionally submit themselves to a gentle jolting in a carriage, or the almost imperceptible motion of an ambling nag. Exercise is indisputably a capital assistant in the preservation of health, but, without the concurrent aid of a temperate and prudent course of life, it is but a broken reed to lean upon for the promotion of a healthful state of either body or mind.

Hard Currency.—"Musket balls full bore," were a legal tender in Massachusetts in 1656, "current for a farthing apiece, provided that no man be compelled to take above 12 at a time of them." In 1650, the town of Hingham paid its taxes in milk pails.

Morus Multicaulis Shoes.—We presume that Hartford can boast the latest application yet of the far-famed *morus multicaulis*—being nothing less than the manufacture of shoes.—We have just been shown a lady's shoe, full sized and handsomely finished, made from a *morus multicaulis* leaf. The advantage of shoes made from this article is, that after they are worn out, they are as valuable as ever—they will still do to feed worms.—*Hartford Cour.*

Hale's Patent Horse Power and Patent Threshing Machine.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale this valuable machine and feel great confidence in recommending it as the best machine now in use. It will thresh from 75 to 100 bushels per day in the best possible manner. The horse power is calculated to propel any kind of machinery, is very simple in its construction, occupies but the small space of one feet by two, and can easily be transported from one place to another, and when combined with the Threshing Machine it forms the most superior article for the purpose ever invented. They can be supplied at short notice at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. August 23.

New York Urate and Poudrette Company.

Not incorporated but carried on by individual enterprise.

The manures are not divided among the Stockholders, as are those belonging to another establishment, but sold to applicants, for cash or on credit. Orders are supplied in the order of time in which they are received. Urate 50 cents and Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, with contingent charges for bags or barrels, &c.

The company are daily preparing for use, during the warm, dry weather, the materials collected during the past winter, and will have several thousand bushels ready before the first of October next. The material is disinfected and rendered free from offensive smell, by a compound, every part of which is in itself a good manure.

The experience of the past and present years, 1838 and 1839, on Long Island, has satisfied many of the farmers that these manures have the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and the cheapest of any manure they have ever tried. Amended instructions for their use, the result of practical experience, will be furnished on application. The effect of Poudrette upon Grape Vines and *Morus Multicaulis* is beyond all comparison.

This company are erecting large and extensive works in the vicinity of the city of New York to prepare the manures, and farmers and gardeners may confidently rely on a supply.

Orders may be paid, directed to "The New York Urate and Poudrette Company," Box, No. 1211, Post Office, New York, or sent to the store of STILLWELL & DEY, No. 365 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, will be attended to.

The Company will be very much obliged to gentlemen who have used the manures, to give them a statement in writing what has been the result of their use and experiments in relation to them.

New York, August, 1839.

Multicaulis, Alpine and other Mulberries.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, proprietors of the Linnaean Nurseries near New York, are ready to receive orders to any extent for all the varieties of Mulberries, including the Chinese *Multicaulis*, American *Multicaulis*, red fruited, and a very large *Expansa*, *Alata*, *Alpine*, *Canton*, *Broussa*, *Rose of Lombardy*, *Dandolo*, *Pyramidalis*, &c., the six first named of which surpass all others and are placed in rotation according to merit. The prices will be moderate and terms easy, and priced Catalogues will be sent to every one desirous of purchasing. Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Field and Garden Seeds, Roban Potatoes, &c., can be supplied, and priced Catalogues will be sent to every applicant. September 4. 5t

TO WOOL GROWERS.

For sale a full blood Leistershire Ram, 3 years old this spring; was imported into this country in May, 1838, by the present owner. This ram is particularly valuable to raisers of sheep, as he is very large and of beautiful proportions, and produces extraordinary long wool of the best quality. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. August 21. 4ts

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at 83 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,

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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1839.

[NO. 13-

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Cultivator.

THE AGRICULTURAL STATE OF SCOTLAND.

And what has that to do with American husbandry? it may be asked. Much, we reply. "We may learn from what Scotland was, and what she is in agriculture, many useful lessons in farming. *We may learn our own errors in practice; and, if we are not too proud, or too conceited, we may learn, from Scotch lessons in farming how to correct them—we may learn from them how to double at least, the products of our agricultural labor. The history of Scotch agriculture for the last fifty years, is invaluable to every farmer who would improve his practice. History is wisdom, teaching by example.

We find a valuable essay in the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, showing what Scotland was, and what she is, in regard to her agriculture. She was, in 1784, two years after the close of our revolution, "as poor as a church mouse." She is now, perhaps, the richest in agricultural products, of any portion of Great Britain, at least so far as regards her arable lands. The writer describes the face of the country at the middle of the last century, "no better than that of a bleak, howling wilderness," and well, he adds, might the poet at the inn window indite—

"Bleak are thy hills of north,
Not fertile are thy plains,
Bare-legged are thy nymphs,
And bare — are thy swains."

"In 1784, a few gentlemen, full of zeal for their country, and it may be a little love of society, formed themselves into a sort of hole and corner club, in a coffee-house called the Exchange, situated in the court of that name, near "the market cross of Edinburgh." Here, in the enjoyment of agreeable conversation and a good supper, did those worthies talk over plans for the amelioration of the Highlands, and from this nucleus arose the now widely extended and powerful Highland Society." * *

"To say what was the state of agriculture in Scotland at the date of the formation of the Highland Society, would, to treat of it minutely, require greater scope than the limits of a periodical admit."

"But, to take one sweep over hill and dale, corn-field and meadow, we may at once pronounce the agriculture of Scotland, at that period, to have been wretched—excessively bad in all its localities! Hardly any wheat was attended to be grown; oats full of thistles was the standard crop, and this was repeated on the greater part of the arable land, while it would produce twice the seed thrown into it: turnips, as part of the rotation of crops, were unknown: few potatoes were raised, and no grass seeds or clover were sown. The whole manure of the farm being put on a little bit of ground near

can recollect, a great part of the summer was employed in the now fertile shire of Fife, in pulling thistles out of the oats, and bringing them home for the horses, or mowing the rushes and other aquatic plants that grew on the bogs around the homestead. Such was the state of Scotland, with but little appearance of amendment, up to 1792."

The general outline of this picture of wretched husbandry is suited to the present condition of many districts on the eastern borders of our country, though the filling up of the picture would require to be somewhat different.

"Time, with her ceaseless wing, had now brought in another century, and on the arrival of the nineteenth, the richer part of the low country had put on another aspect. Beautiful fields of wheat were to be seen—drilled green crops and clean fallows every where abounded—the bogs had disappeared—the thistles no longer existed. In the Lothians, all this was carried on to a great extent. The farmers forgot themselves—they were coining money, and 'light come, light go,' was their motto. They went on in the most reckless manner—they began to keep greyhounds, to be members of coursing clubs, subscribed to the 'silver cup,' or 'puppy stakes,' and yelped the same note of folly as their betters in birth, their equals in extravagance and vice. Then followed yeomanry races—the good sturdy nag that would be of use at a time in the operations of the farm, was exchanged for a blood steed, and on market-day, instead of rational conversation about matters connected with their own calling, they began to talk 'knowingly' about the turf. At this time, that is, from 1810 to 1814, the agricultural horizon was the brightest; the gas was fully up, the nation was alive, all was activity and business."

But at this time the battle of Waterloo came, and with it peace and low prices. Farmers could not sustain their extravagance—they had been unable to bear prosperity—and their farms fell into the hands of more prudent managers. We have seen much of the same routine of industry, extravagance and poverty, among the farmers of our own country. Not willing to 'let well enough alone,' they have embarked in speculation, or in pursuits to which they were strangers, and have gone into extravagances and follies, to ape the great, which their means did not warrant, and which neither their comfort nor the welfare of their children required. The consequence often has been, that, like the indiscreet Scotch farmer, their lands have come into the possession of more prudent managers.

But though Scotch farmers failed, from not knowing how to bear prosperity, Scotch husbandry did not retrograde.

"In 1815, the turnip husbandry had got a firm hold in the country—the benefit accruing from it

of driving their cattle to a distant market. Two discoveries removed these impediments. The first, "the most important," says our author, "that ever occurred in the annals of agriculture, viz., that of bone dust;" and the second, the application of steam, by our countryman, Fulton, to the propelling of vessels, which enabled the Scotch farmer to transport his fat animals to Smithfield market, at a moderate expense. "So palpable was the benefit to be derived from the use of bone manure, that in a few years there was not a farmer who did not avail himself of it. The farmers could now grow turnips to any extent, and the bare fallow was exploded."— "We have bone dust, and poudrette, and other newly discovered means of fertility, which the farmer is shy of buying and using. We have tried them all, and are satisfied both of their utility and the economy of their application, especially upon naturally dry or well drained soils. They add much to the products of agricultural labor, without any thing like a corresponding outlay. The Scotch farmer could now grow turnips to any extent. He could fatten upon these his stock, and he could send this stock to market at a trivial expense, for the "steam engine had become his drover."

But another—a third improvement followed, which we have yet to learn the value of—we mean furrow draining on flat and tenacious soils. Hear what our author says upon this subject:

"No man holding land ought to be ignorant of the thorough or Deanston drain. Mr Smith, deeply engaged in the cotton spinning trade, could not procure a fall of water on the river Teith, ten miles west of the castle of Sterling, without renting along with it a considerable portion of very bad and wet land. Not liking to have a heavy rent to pay for such trash, Mr Smith turned his powerful mind to the subject, and perceiving the folly of throwing away large sums of money on deep and useless drains, with all the stuff of tapping and boring, to catch the water as it were a wild beast for which gins and traps must be laid, hit on the idea of making drains in parallel lines in the hollow of every ridge, cutting them to the depth of thirty inches, filling them with small stones half way to the surface, above this putting a green turf reversed, and replacing the mould. Following up his first discovery by plunging deep, he has now a farm of the finest land ever seen; and so convinced is the writer of the utility of this mode of draining, that each year he has been increasing the quantity he has made, and during the last twelve months has put in above fifteen miles. Nor is the Deanston drain confined to those parts of the country where stone or gravel can be procured: the same system can be and is followed with the same effect, by using the Marquis of Tweeddale's tile; or even the poorest farmer, who has not capital to undertake costly improvements, can fertilize his farm by mak-

clays are converted into turnip soil, and even that would formerly have been accounted dry, is advanced in quality. Whole parishes in the vicinity of Stirling are completely transformed from unsightly marshes into beautiful and rich wheat fields, and where the plough could scarcely be driven for slush and water, we see heavy crops per acre and heavy weight per bushel, the quantity and quality alike improved."

"It is the greatest quantity produced at the cheapest rate that will ever make a prosperous trade. If wheat is low in price, the farmer must bestir himself. Let him remember that if he can but grow one or two quarters more per acre, he will be in a better position, even with the low price, than he was before."

In speaking of the Highland Society, the writer enumerates the following means which that Society adopted, as contributing largely to the mighty advance of the agriculture of Scotland:

"In the days of its youth and feebleness, the Highland Society sent the leaven of the turnip husbandry into all the glens and straths of the north, by offers of small prizes to certain Highland parishes; and the same may be said as to the growth of clover and the finer grasses. As it advanced in strength, (as to numbers and to cash), attention was turned to premiums for stock; then came offers of reward to men of science to discover better implements and machines, to diminish friction and consequently draught, such as in the thrashing mill and other parts of agricultural machinery. Still advancing in the scale of intellect and of science, premiums were offered for essays to bring to light the facts connected with chemistry and natural philosophy; and, under the auspices of the society, was set up the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, a work which has been the vehicle of conveying so much useful information to the agriculturist, that we humbly venture to say it ought to appear on the table and book shelf of every farmer's parlor. After this, the great stock shows were resolved upon as another link of union between the society and the practical farmer, at the same time throwing aside all paltry feeling, and making them open to stock from both sides of the Tweed, [i. e. from England as well as Scotland.] How well they have succeeded, let the last one at Glasgow bear witness. [This was the most splendid show of fine cattle ever exhibited.] Nor has the society forgotten the beauty of the country, as the premiums offered in regard to planting trees and such like subjects fully testify; and to sum up all, it may be said, the Highland Society has been a *point d'appui*, a rallying point, to which the agriculturists of Scotland might look, and a fostering mother to all who, although strong in talent, were weak in interest to make it public. An ardent lover of the plough and all that can speed it, the writer of this article would advise the society of England, and all other agricultural societies who would be useful to their country, to look into the annals of the Highland Society, and from them to cull whatever may be of use in the advancement of the delightful science, the culture of the fields.

Whom nature's works can charm, with God himself
Hold converse; grow familiar day by day
With his conceptions; act upon his plans,
And form to his the rest of their souls."

The Highland Society have this year offered prizes to the amount of \$17,000, under the following classification:

Class I.—Agricultural machinery, 500 sovereigns and a gold and silver medal.

Class II.—Essays and reports on various subjects, embracing thirtyone subjects of high interest to the farmer, viz:

1. Geological surveys.
2. Reports on coal districts.
3. Mines and minerals.
4. Products of peat moss, &c.
5. Comparison between different kinds of manure in raising potatoes.
6. Extended application of water and other power to farm purposes.
7. Comparative efficacy of the two modes of thorough draining.
8. Reports on irrigation.
9. Forest planting.
10. Sheep pastures at high elevations.
11. Improved sheep salve.
12. On crossing the Cheviot with the New Leicester ram.
13. Cultivation of the recently introduced cereal and other grains.
14. Feeding farm horses on raw and prepared food.
15. Early rearing and fattening of lambs.
16. Insects injurious to agricultural plants.
17. Insects injurious to forest trees.
18. Comparative nutritive properties of grasses.
19. Extirpating ferns from pastures.
20. Thorough-draining.
21. Subsoil ploughing of thorough-drained land.
22. Mole plough.
23. Experiments with manures.
24. Analysis of bone or rape dust.
25. On the effects of altitude on vegetation.
26. Feeding of cattle.
27. Forests of larch.
28. On raising improved varieties of grains.
29. Reports on improved rural economy abroad.
30. Honorary premium for reports on certain districts in Scotland.
31. Investigation of certain points connected with the science of agriculture, viz:

An essay or memoir explaining on scientific principles, the mode in which soil operates in producing or facilitating the germination and growth of vegetables.

An essay or memoir describing and proving, on scientific principles, what is the best admixture of the ordinary elements of soil, for promoting the germination and growth of particular vegetables.

An essay or memoir describing, on scientific principles, the mode in which lime operates in rendering the soil better adapted for the germination and growth of particular vegetables.

An essay or memoir explaining, on scientific principles, the effect of drainage in altering the constitution or qualities of the soil, and increasing its fertility.

An essay or memoir, showing the nature of the atmospheric influences on soil, in promoting its fertility, including the modification of these influences arising from heat and cold, dryness and moisture.

Class III.—Waste lands—their improvement by tillage.

Class IV.—Crops and culture.

Class V.—Pastures—their management.

Class VI.—Live stock—district competitors.

Class VII.—Products of live stock—butter and cheese.

Class VIII.—The best kept cottages and cottage gardens.

Class IX.—Woods and plantations.

Class X.—General show of live stock and agricultural meeting at Inverness.

Having shown, by our quotations, something of the vast extent of the recent improvements in the agriculture of Scotland, and the influence which its agricultural society has had in promoting these improvements, we have given the above sketch of their premiums, as indicating the means they have adopted, and are adopting, to bring about this great and salutary change—to show how vast a field they occupy, and the great bearing which science is made to have in the improvement of the soil, and in the operations of the farm.

BERKSHIRE AND OTHER HOGS.—HARDINESS OF DURHAM CATTLE.

We offered the helix some weeks ago, that the Berkshire hogs, although a very superior breed for family pork or for slaughtering and packing on or near navigable streams, are not good travellers.—This was mere matter of opinion, from observation of the animals, which have remarkably short legs and bodies, as well as from the statement of Mr C. N. Bement, of Albany, N. Y., one of the oldest breeders of them in the United States, concurring in the same opinion, and which was published in the first volume of this work, page 307. We suppose a full blood Berkshire hog has never been driven to the South, and we do not know of a lot of mixed bloods having gone. We think it likely the cross of the Berkshire upon the long legged breeds would produce a fair travelling animal, and one uniting other excellencies. We have received several letters from breeders suggesting the propriety of a revision of our opinion as to the travelling capability of Berkshire hogs; but, till better advised, we must adhere to the opinion. We would thank the gentlemen to furnish us some facts on which we would be justified in, remodelling our present opinion; and such facts would be exceedingly interesting to others too. We have been acquainted with this breed of hogs nearly as long as any one else in this State, and have now a fine lot of mixed and full bloods; but never heard, till lately, that they were a good travelling breed. But if they are, they have still higher claims to public estimation. We can truly say, that on the farm, they are the busiest hogs we have ever seen; but do not deem this any evidence of ability to travel to the south on their short legs, bearing such enormous barrels, through the deep mud of winter. Those who are breeding hogs are interested in knowing the truth, not only as to this but all the qualities of hogs; and we would be glad to have the opinions, but more particularly the experience of others on the matter.

In point of form, the Berkshire is superior, in our opinion, to any other breed we have seen—but this is only our opinion. For thrift we deem them equal to any, and as to hardness, inferior to none—two more opinions, based somewhat upon observation and experience, however. We have tried all the popular breeds but the Russia and Irish; (which we propose yet to try,) and so far as our own preferences are fixed, we prefer the Berkshires for family pork and for slaughtering and packing, but the Woburns or Bedfords for travelling. These are preferences which are based, however, more upon opinion than upon satisfactory or conclusive tests,

and which are worth just as little and just as much as any other unverified opinions—and they may go for what they are worth. We have never heard, nor still less entertained a doubt that the Irish hogs are fine travellers.

Whether this or that breed of hogs is the best for this or that farmer, depends upon various considerations—position with reference to market—where they to be slaughtered and packed at home or to be driven abroad—the mode of keeping—the kind of food, &c. &c., all which every reflecting farmer will duly appreciate. Coarse boned animals, of all kinds, the world all over, are known to be less thrifty than those of fine bone. If hogs therefore are to be slaughtered at home, we should prefer those of fine bone; but if the hogs are to be driven a long way to market, and the bone be too fine and the legs too short for travelling, the coarse boned hog must be adopted of necessity. But the judicious breeder well knows how to secure, in the greatest compatible degree, all the desired qualities, by crossing; and why should we feel a sort of partisan spirit in regard to any particular breed which does not possess all the qualities desirable? The fact is, we none of us know enough in relation to any of the breeds, to justify dogmatic conclusions as to their superior fitness for all purposes. It is true we have some well-founded opinions derived from experience and which serve to guide us often to very favorable results; but we have not all the data by which to test every mooted question arising in this branch of rural economy. Facts—indisputable facts—the well-attested results of skillful, accurate and thorough experiments, are what we want before we can decide the superior value of this or that breed of animals and lay down immutable laws for the guidance of breeders. We know of no such experiments having been made in reference to the relative qualities and value of various breeds of hogs. It is true every breeder who has several breeds, forms his opinions, and for the soundness of which he can give substantial reasons, sufficient to govern himself and influence others; and we doubt not these opinions and reasons are the best which could be derived under the circumstances of their formation; but the most eminent breeders arrive at different conclusions in relation to the same breeds. Hence we say different circumstances are to be taken into account, and that they are not duly weighed and ascertained by accurate experiments in seeking definite conclusions. Dr. Martin (if he will pardon the unauthorized use of his name and practice,) is making some experiments upon the relative thriftiness of the Berkshire and Woburn hogs, by putting an equal number of each in the same sty and feeding them alike.—These are young hogs, highly fed, and the experiment so far, is decidedly in favor of the Woburns. Well, this experiment will teach some facts pretty clearly, but still we doubt whether it is an entirely fair one in view of testing the question whether the one or the other breed, upon the whole, is the most valuable and profitable breed. It may be shown, indeed, which class of animals, fed in the same sty, takes on more flesh in a given time; but it does not show at what additional cost of food the gain is obtained; nor indeed, is an experiment of stuffing pigs at all a satisfactory mode, to our mind, of settling the question. It would be, if it was the

true gain (upon known quantities of food) at all seasons and upon the ordinary modes of feeding generally practiced. An experiment which shows what may be effected by a mode of husbandry which cannot be adjusted to the circumstances of the country, although it may lead to rational conclusions, is not the most valuable for general usefulness. We do not know what is the final result of Dr. M.'s experiment, or indeed whether it is satisfactorily completed; but we should be glad to hear, and particularly to know the cost as well as the result. We know of an experiment which was made with the same breeds, last winter, in the ordinary method of keeping stock hogs, which resulted greatly in favor of the Berkshires; but in neither case do we know whether the gain obtained by each breed, under the differently conducted experiments, was had at the cost of food and labor, equivalent or more than equivalent to the value of the gain. If one animal gains fifty pounds in the same time that another gains forty, and upon the same quantity of food, there can be no dispute as to the superiority of that animal; but if he consumes an amount of food more than the other, equal in value to his excess of flesh, his superiority consists only in the *quickness* with which he fattens. Some animals take on flesh much more rapidly in some periods of life than in others. This aptitude manifests itself in some breeds early, and in other, late in life. There is said to be a breed of pigs at the north, which mature sufficiently for slaughtering at nine months old; but these are stuffed in the sty, we presume, from the start. Under this treatment any breed of ordinary thrift, would do the same; but this treatment cannot be adopted in Kentucky. The whole system of stuffing, in reference to calves as well as pigs, we regard as affording no useful information, except in developing an aptitude to fatten quickly. It is a system which cannot be adopted in general practice; and the fat calves and pigs which we see at the fairs—who can tell us whether the labor and food expended in fattening them is not worth more than the animals would bring in the shambles? This is at last the true test of things; and it is important that such experiments should be made and the results accurately recorded. In this view of the subject, we have sometimes thought that no premiums ought to be awarded at our fairs, except upon animals whose owners produce accurate statements of the mode and expense of keeping and the amount gained upon the food consumed. If any of our Kentucky breeders have made such experiments and kept their accounts accurately, we should be extremely glad to publish their statements.

We find also, that some of the experienced breeders do not admit the correctness of our opinion, published some weeks ago, that Durham cattle are less hardy than the native stock. On this subject we earnestly desire enlightenment; and if experimental facts are offered, showing that this invaluable race is capable of enduring the rigors of winter and the stint of food under which the common stock of the country are sustained, one of the most serious obstacles will be removed and their spread will be much more rapid. We do not at all entertain the unfavorable opinions on this subject afforded by many; but at the same time we were candid in the belief that the native stock possess

SALTING BUTTER.

On some occasions, a part or the whole of the butter may, perhaps, be disposed of fresh: but in general it must be salted before it can be carried to market. And as this part of the process requires as great nicety as any other, a few remarks on the subject shall be added.

Wooden vessels are, upon the whole, most proper to be employed for containing salted butter.—These should be made of cooper work, very firm, and tightly joined with strong wooden hoops. It will be advisable to make them very strong where circumstances permit them to be returned to the dairy; for as it is a matter of considerable difficulty to season new vessels so well as that they shall not affect the taste of the butter, it is always advisable to employ the old vessels rather than make new ones, as long as they continue firm and sound. Oak is the best wood for the bottom, and staves and broad Dutch split hoops are to be preferred to all others when they can be had. Iron hoops should be rejected, as the rust from them will in time sink through the wood, though it is very thick, and injure the color of the butter: one iron hoop, however, should be put at the top, and another below beyond the bottom, the projection below the bottom being made deep for this purpose. No form is more convenient than that of a barrel, unless, perhaps, it be that of a truncated cone, with the apex uppermost; as in this case the butter never can rise from the bottom and float upon the brine, which it will sometimes do in the under part of a barrel when brine is necessary. But this inconvenience may be easily obviated, by driving a wooden peg with any kind of a head, into the bottom before it be filled, as the butter, closely embracing the head all round, will be kept perfectly firm in its place.—An old vessel may be prepared for again receiving butter, by the ordinary process of scalding, rinsing, and drying; but to season a new vessel requires greater care. This is to be done by filling it frequently with scalding water, and allowing it to remain till it slowly cools. If hay or other sweet vegetables are put into it along with the water, it is sometimes thought to facilitate the process. But in all cases frequent effusions of hot water are very necessary, and a considerable time is required, before they can be rendered fit for use. The careful dairyman ought to be particularly guarded with respect to this particular, or he may soon lose his character at market.

After the butter has been beaten up and cleared from the milk, as before directed, it is ready for being salted. Common salt is almost the only substance that has been hitherto employed for the purpose of preserving butter; but I have found by experience, that the following composition is, in many respects, preferable to it, as it not only preserves the butter more effectually from any taint of rancidity, but makes it also look better and taste sweeter, richer, and more marrowy, than if the same butter had been cured with common salt alone. I have frequently made comparative trials with the same butter, and always found the difference much greater than could well be conceived. The composition is as follows: Take of sugar one part, of nitre one part, and of the best Spanish great salt, or best rock salt, two parts: beat the whole into a

Mr Calvin Haskell's Farm, Harvard, Mass.

We notice the farm of this gentleman on account of the experience he has had in the mulberry and silk line. This farm is well situated for the raising of trees and the production of silk, being located on high ground with a western aspect; the soil a good black loam, pretty free from stones, with a fine smooth surface. It is a well known fact that the frosts hold off in the autumn two or three weeks longer on high swells of land than in the valleys; consequently the young wood of the trees is better ripened and prepared to stand the winter without injury. The principal varieties cultivated by Mr Haskell, are the common white and a variety raised from seed of the *morus multicaulis*. He purchased two of the last named trees soon after their introduction into the country, planted them out and suffered them to remain through the winter; these survived two winters and perished the third; but the third season they produced 30 or 40 berries; these were saved with great care and planted the following season (1836,) from which were raised about 500 trees, with leaves of various sizes and shapes, but generally resembling the mother plant, and in many cases a very near approach to it. The result has been that he is in possession of a variety to all appearance hardier than the parent, and equally valuable in point of weight of foliage. As a proof of its hardiness, part of the trees have been fully exposed for two winters—even the roots were made bare in some cases, and they did not suffer so much as those placed in the cellar. So well satisfied is he of this, that he intends to plant out an acre the next season for feeding worms, to remain undisturbed through the winter. They are propagated with as much ease as the parent tree. He has trees over six feet high from the layers this year, and about 15,000 of this variety. We often hear it said that the *morus multicaulis* will become acclimated eventually; but experience, as far as our own observation goes, and the opinion of a number of cultivators of good authority, proves the reverse; that by continued propagation by cuttings or layers, it becomes more tender. We see an example of this kind in the worthless Lombardy poplar, which was in every body's ground twenty-five years ago. It was easily propagated from the cutting, and in no other way were the trees produced; the consequence has been, that it has completely run down and enfeebled. The only prospect of acclimating the *morus multicaulis*, in our opinion, is by raising a few generations of plants from seed, and probably Mr Haskell has made some approach to this desired result.

For feeding worms he has depended principally upon the white mulberry: of these he has about 3000, mostly cultivated in hedges, about four feet distant from each other in the row, and from five to nine years old. Until a more hardy variety has been thoroughly tested, we do not think it wise to reject the common white, surely not for the *multicaulis*. Selections may be made from a lot of seedling white mulberries, which have leaves nearly as large as those of the Broussa. The best varieties of the Broussa to all appearance now, will supersede the white. As near as we can learn, what is called the Alpine is only a superior variety of the Broussa: we have not been able to find any other difference; if there is, we should like to know wherein the difference consists. Mr Haskell has now been a producer of silk for five years, but has

labored under great disadvantage until the present season, in consequence of not having a suitable place for feeding his worms: last year they were very much injured by keeping them in a hot garret not well ventilated. He has now erected a convenient cocoonery, 35 feet by 25, two stories high—each story containing four tiers of shelves with six in a tier, and capable of accommodating 500,000 worms. He will have of this year's raising from 150 to 175 lbs. of cocoons, and might have produced more if he had been disposed; but the plan he adopts is to spare his young trees and not strip them too close, as he considers it poor economy to do this until they are well established. He calculates that 1000 worms will make four pounds of cocoons, and that it requires from 10 to 12 lbs. of cocoons for 1 lb. of reeled silk. He raised this year three broods of worms: the first hatched out the first of June; the second the middle of June, and the third the first of August. The last brood however, did not succeed well, as they suffered from the cold nights; for the future he intends to have none come out later than the middle of July, so that the worms shall all have finished their work by the first of September. Mr Haskell does not devote himself exclusively to his farm, as he is engaged in trade.—He supplies his customers with sewing silk of his own manufacture, which is generally preferred to the imported. From the success which has attended his first efforts and the prospect before him, Mr Haskell feels encouraged to pursue the business, with the assurance that it will prove a profitable one in the end.

Some of our readers may think we have occupied too much of the paper of this and the last week, on this subject; but it has been our desire to record what has fallen under our own observation for the encouragement of others. There has been so much misrepresentation, humbuggery, and deception practised upon the subject, that we have been seriously afraid our farmers would become disgusted and give it up in despair. We trust this will not be the case without further trial. It is gratifying to learn that considerable is doing the present season in the silk business in New England, independent of raising trees for sale, and that those who have experimented and devoted themselves to it the longest and of course ought to be the best judges, are fully persuaded of its final success. The great excitement which now pervades the country in relation to the sale of trees is an unnatural one raised by speculators, and will probably end in the disappointment and ruin of multitudes or we are much mistaken. Those whose object has been to raise silk, and have not made their calculations to become suddenly rich, will, we think, have their anticipations fully realized; but let them have patience, and not be in too much haste to keep worms until their trees will bear sufficient foliage without stripping them to death.

Improvements of the farming interest in Pepperell.

For twenty years past we have been somewhat acquainted with the state of agriculture in this and the neighboring towns. In this place we spent twelve years of our life: having been absent from it for the last eight years, we were in a situation, on a recent hasty visit, to form some estimate of the progress of agriculture in this part of Middlesex county. To a resident who has his eye continually upon the slow march of improvement around him, it will not appear so conspicuous as to those who have been absent. We noticed in comparing

the present appearance of the farms with what they were 20, 15, or 10 years ago, that a marked and decided change for the better has taken place.—The improvements consist in better husbandry, more comfortable and better finished dwelling houses and barns, a greater abundance of shade and ornamental trees, together with a general appearance of independence and thrift. In saying this, we would not be understood that there is no chance for improvement left: very far from that; the farmers have hardly begun to look up, comparatively speaking. The surface of the town is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys, and well watered by the Nashua on its southern border, the Nissitisset running through it, and other living streams of minor importance, giving life and beauty to the scenery, otherwise interesting and pleasant.

The upland soils are mostly brown color, intermixed with argillaceous slate, the decomposition of which gives fertility to it, and when stimulated with a due proportion of manure, gives large returns, and is highly favorable for corn, wheat and other grain, as well as for all sorts of fruit.

We find that much more wheat has been raised of late years than formerly. We were told by one gentleman that he raised last year 28 3-4 bushels to the acre, and this year the produce will probably be greater: as it had not been threshed out he could not give us a statement of the present crop; but when this is done, an account of his mode of cultivation with the quantity raised may be expected. On another farm we were shown a field of fine ruta bagas, part of them having been manured with bone manure and the remainder with ashes: those manured with the bone manure were the most luxuriant. Many of the farmers have commenced the cultivation of roots for their cattle and hogs, a thing unknown a few years since: no doubt, as they see the beneficial effects of roots upon their cattle and farms, their cultivation will be more general and on a larger scale. We were informed that an extraordinary crop of rye was raised the present year on some light intervalle land. The land was prepared by first sowing a crop of clover seed, which produced a good burden, and to the astonishment of his neighbors, the proprietor ploughed it in and sowed his rye. Probably they thought him almost insane to waste so fine a crop of clover, but he had read of such an operation before if he had never practised it.

On another farm we examined an orchard which had been set out about 18 years: the soil a dry, slaty one. The owner was of opinion that trees planted in cultivated ground were forced ahead too fast and more liable to decay, and had taken an opposite course and kept his land down to grass. The trees were very healthy and vigorous—had been taken good care of, and a small space round the body of the tree kept clear of grass. To compare them with Mr Phinney's, noticed a few weeks since, reared in cultivated ground, and as to soil about on the same footing as to fertility, and planted nearly the same time—we should say it was best to keep the ground cultivated: how they will compare twenty years hence we cannot say; but at the present, Mr Phinney's are twice or three times as large and produce four times the fruit. It is true, however, that while Mr Phinney lost quite a number of trees by the severity of the cold winters, those we now examined stood unharmed. This orchard had been ploughed up and planted with corn the present season, and has produced a luxuriant crop; probably from 50 to 60 bushels per

here: it was manured in the hill with a compost made of three parts of meadow mud and one of barn yard manure. There are many farms we should like to notice in this town, but we have not time at present, but as we have had some encouragement from a number of gentlemen, we hope to hear through them more from the Pepperell farms.

J. B.

SWINE IN A FRUIT ORCHARD.

Mr Phillips, in a letter published in the *Memiors of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society*, thus speaks of the beneficial results of allowing swine to run among fruit trees:

"For several years past my family have been supplied with the finest plums by a neighbor, who is the only person I know of who has had uniform success with them. Last year while his trees were in full bearing I carefully examined them, particularly as respected their culture and local situation, and I found that no uncommon pains had been taken with them—on the contrary they appeared neglected, as numerous dead and broken limbs hung about them; and that the very great success he had, could only be attributed to their situation, which was at the place where the hogs lay and were fed. He told me that the hogs never let a plum remain that had fallen, many minutes undevoured, and thereby destroyed the insects that hung about, and the larvæ in them, and that of late very few insects had appeared about the trees."

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of swine in fruit orchards, in destroying the curculio, or the insect that so much injures the plum and the cherry. We have two cherry trees standing where pigs lie, and are fed, and though not as favorably situated as many others on our premises, in other respects, they uniformly produce the finest cherries grown on our trees. After the cherries begin to ripen, there are few hours in a day in which the trees are not visited by the pigs, and every worm, stone and cherry are at once disposed of. On our other trees the curculio does much mischief annually—on these the fruit is nearly exempt, and is decidedly larger and fairer than on those to which the swine have no access. In planting plum or cherry orchards this fact should not be forgotten; and pigs should have the free range of such premises.—*Genesee Farmer*.

USE OF LIME.—Lockhart, in his *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, relates the following anecdote:

"I here see," he continued, "that farm there at the foot of the hill is occupied by a respectable enough tenant of mine: I told him I had a great desire for him to try the effect of lime on his land. He said he doubted its success, and could not venture to risque so much money as it would cost.—Well, said I, fair enough; but as I wish to have the experiment tried, you shall have the lime for the mere carting: you may send to the place where it is to be bought, and at the term-day you shall strike off the whole value of the lime from the rent due to me. When the pay day came, my friend the farmer came with his whole rent, which he laid down on the table before me without deduction. 'How's this, my man? you are to deduct for the lime, you know.' 'Why, Sir Walter,' he replied, 'my con-

From Prof. Jackson's Third Report on the Geology of Maine.

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.

As I have formerly stated, it is evident from an examination of the mineral ingredients of soils, that they all originated from the decomposition and disintegration of rocks which for ages have been acted upon by air and water; those agents having, by their mechanical and chemical powers, shivered and crumbled the solid ledges into those pulverulent matters which form the basis of all soils—to which, subsequently, small quantities of vegetable humus are added by the decay of plants.

Ancient soils.—There have been various epochs in the earth's history, when soils were thus formed, and after bearing their luxuriant vegetation, were reconverted by aqueous and igneous causes, into rocks, the structure and fossil contents of which, denote their origin to have been from sedimentary matter, hardened by pressure and heat. Thus, when we look back to the epoch of the transition formations, we find the rocks composing that series to be composed of agglomerated sand and pebbles, cemented by clay, which presents itself in an indurated form, the result of igneous action. Marine shells, contained in the grauwaacke rocks just described, evince that this deposit was chiefly formed beneath the waters of the sea, while some portions of it were deposited in fresh water, as proved by the presence of certain plants, peculiar to bogs and lakes. The slates of this formation contain prints and casts of numerous plants, such as ferns, equisetacea, lepidodendron and stigmaria; while beds of anthracite coal showing by their structure and composition their vegetable origin, are also included between the strata.

Now it is evident that the above mentioned plants could not have grown without a soil, and the rocks in which they are imbedded bear every proof that they were once in that condition.

Secondary soils.—We come next to the secondary epoch, and here again we are astonished to find proofs of a numerous succession of alternating beds of soil, each having, for long periods of time borne their perennial verdure of intertropical plants, allied to those above noticed, but more complicated and perfect in their structure. The sandstones and shales of this formation are vast herbaria of ancient vegetation, and their strata contain, well preserved between their sheets, perfect impressions of numerous genera of plants, the species of which are now extinct. Large trunks of trees are also exposed by opening coal mines and quarries of sandstone, while the numerous and reiterated strata of coal itself also bear ample proofs of their vegetable origin.

Here, then, we have another epoch at which soils existed, produced their abundant vegetation, stored the earth with fuel, and then were reconverted into solid rocks, to be again subjected to the wear and tear of elemental strife.

The tertiary epoch was of a milder character, and but little disturbance of the solid rocks appears to have been effected during those submersions when the plastic clay, calcareous marls and strata of perfectly preserved marine shells, were deposited. These sedimentary matters appear to have resulted from a slow and gradual deposition of clay and oth-

When we consider the several periods which I have briefly mentioned, it will at once reveal to any reflecting person, that the world has been during the lapse of inconceivable ages, subject to great revolutions in its geological organization. At one time, the rocks are worn down into soils, and bear their vegetation—then continents were sunk in the ocean's depths, and subsequently were raised again, the soils having in the mean time been converted into rocks. By such consideration, we soon learn to respect the antiquity of the world; and knowing that such records are legibly written on the tablets of stone, we feel a natural desire to read and understand their meaning.

Ancient alluvial soils, or diluvium.—Subsequent to the epochs of which I have spoken, we find that another scene of violence disturbed the tranquillity of the great deep, and the northern ocean was hurled with its seas of ice, over the land, sweeping the loose materials from the very mountain tops, and depositing them far south of their former resting places—while the grooves, scratches and water marks upon the surface of the fixed ledges, show the direction in which the current passed. By such a flood, proofs of which are nearly universal in Maine, as elsewhere, the soils were transported and commingled, so that we rarely find a soil similar to the rocks beneath it, but identical with that derived from other rocks which occur to the north and northwest. Having already cited so many localities in proof of this position, I shall not here recapitulate, and the intelligent observer will find so many illustrations in Maine to satisfy his rational curiosity on the subject, that he need not long remain in doubt as to the facts.

Modern alluvial soils.—The present causes which act upon the solid rocks, are both chemical and mechanical. Oxygen, from the atmosphere and from water, is constantly affecting some portions of the work, especially where the rocks contain pyrites. Rivers, torrents, brooks, and even rain, are gradually sweeping away the solid rocks by their continued action; but more powerful than all others, is the action of freezing water, which, by an almost irresistibly expansive force, rends all rocks into which water can find a passage, and crumbles down those which are porous in their structure.—Upon the coast, the sea ever beating the solid rocks and hurling the loose fragments with the force of battering ordnance against the shores, wears away the ledges, the detritus being either spread out on the bottom or sifted up at the mouths of harbors and estuaries.

Alluvial soils are produced by the transportation of fine particles, by aqueous agency, from higher sources, and are especially brought down and deposited during freshets, when a river bursts its confines, and being diminished in its velocity, deposits its sedimentary matter over the intervaleas. The force of the wind is also constantly removing fine particles of soil from one district to another, and the dust of ages is of greater importance than is commonly believed. Enough has been said on this subject to excite inquiry, and to stimulate others to look over the pages of nature, for their own satisfaction, and this is all that can be expected from introductory remarks, such as I now offer to the reflecting observer.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1839.

SILK PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE.

The subjoined letter from a highly valued and intelligent friend is so encouraging in regard to the production of silk, that we give it to the public with great pleasure. It was not designed for publication; but we have no knowledge of any experiment where the results seem so decisive and emphatical.

The sample of silk referred to has been received, and is of a beautiful description. It has been seen by several competent judges, and universally admired. It will be exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair in Quincy Hall, and we commend it to the attention of the interested and curious. H. C.

5th September, 1839.

MR H. COLMAN—Dear Sir—I have produced 600,000 silk worms' eggs, of excellent quality, from two varieties of worms—the common brown worm with sulphur cocoon, and the large white worm with pea-nut cocoon. So far as I am acquainted, the latter is very superior, and is so considered, especially by Whitmarsh, who says the silk is worth one quarter more than any other. The fibre is long, fine, and beautiful, and valuable for fine fabrics. If you should meet with demands for silk worms' eggs, I will forward them to your order with great pleasure. They are deposited on sheets of foolscap, and can be enclosed in a letter. We have also a small collection of Mulicaulis trees. Unfortunately I was induced to purchase *Alpine* cuttings, which, owing to the hardness of its wood and the cold season, was almost an entire failure; and of the *Mulicaulis* kind less than one-half vegetated. Under all these unfavorable circumstances I believe I shall nevertheless be able to give a good account of my stewardship.

The experiments I have been able to make have been most satisfactory, and the practical knowledge I have acquired, most useful to me. I have carried my plan through without the slightest drawback, and have given a practical demonstration that with ordinary intelligence and careful management, the culture of silk is as feasible as the culture of Indian corn. Every step in the business was new to me, and all my information was drawn alone from books.

From the cocoons remaining or those not pierced by millers, we are now extracting a beautiful quality of silk—a specimen of which I intend to offer for premium at the next exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, if you can do me the favor to present it for me, as I cannot personally attend to it. I shall offer it for competition as the *best reeled silk*, and in this important branch of the business we have had every thing to learn, for I never saw a silk reel except the one I use, which is of my own construction. This instrument is exceedingly simple, and performs its work in the finest manner, and I should be happy if I knew any person who could use it, to exhibit it also. I believe its simplicity would commend itself to the favorable notice of judges, as being the best machine of the kind, and peculiarly adapted for family use. Its movements are the same as the famous Piedmontese reel.

The reeling of silk is a very delicate operation, yet it is one that patience and industry will easily surmount. I believe you will be surprised to see the specimens reeled in my room, for indeed I am surprised myself. When several months since you asked me why I did not direct my attention to the silk culture, I had no idea

how much I could accomplish. I supposed it would require years of practice to produce cocoons, and further than this, I thought I never should step. That is, I did not think it possible without great skill to produce a *merchantable* article of reeled silk. But the whole process is well suited to the intelligence of New England, and blessed as we are by the most favorable climate in the world, it will be strange indeed if we do not become a silk growing people. We can feed successive crops from the middle of May to the middle of September, without artificial heat. All Europeans agree that the cocoons of this country are of extraordinary size, and produce double the amount of silk over those of France or Italy; and they all further concur in the fact, that in every stage of the business, we possess superior advantages, and that there are no obstacles to our producing silk to an immense amount and of the best quality. I should be very happy to spend the summer months in producing silk, and it would be my pride to obtain *reeled* silk of the finest quality. I sent a small parcel to Philadelphia, for which I was offered \$7 50 a pound—a higher price than *sewing* silk of domestic produce commands.

Trees of foreign origin are yet dear, yet I think under no contingency can an orchard be produced so cheap as to purchase trees and multiply them by cuttings. I do not mean that I think they will command present prices, but one thing I consider certain; that should the culture of silk become a staple business, trees will consequently bear a good price. It is my determination to follow up the business with spirit if at all. The outlay for lands, buildings, and trees need not be very considerable, in comparison with that required for most enterprises.

Will you please to say whether it will be quite convenient for you to enter my specimens of reeled silk at the fair, and state where I may send it. I am so vain as to think you will take pleasure in bringing my first attempts into notice.

CREEPING WHEAT—(*Triticum repens*.)

Our correspondent N. L. is desirous of calling things by their right names; and requests us to inform him whether a certain grass, usually deemed a great pest by farmers and gardeners, which has a sort of polypus life and starts from every joint, is to be called witch grass or twitch grass. We answer that this plant is a *perch alias*, and known in almost every town by a different cognomen. In some places it is called, as he says, twitch grass; in some with grass; in some Sprague's grass; in some joint grass; in some places and among a set of men (we shall not say where they live,) who get suddenly in a passion, and use hard names, it is called devil's weed—for certain folks are always fond of affectionate associations, and of remembering their intimate friends on all occasions. But none of these names are half so respectable as the true botanical name, by the use of which we hope our friend's conscience will hereafter be relieved; that is, *Triticum repens*, or *Creeeping* Wheat. H. C.

NEW MODE OF RAISING VEGETABLES.

Mr Stanley Carter, of North Wrotham, under date of September 10th instant, informs us that he has discovered a process of forwarding vegetation, by which, he says, vegetables can be brought to maturity in three fourths of the time usually required for that result. He is of opinion that great improvements are not effected always and exclusively by master minds, as those of a Newton and a Franklin; but often by the most secluded and humble operators in the community. In this we entirely agree with him, and shall most heartily con-

gratulate him, if by any fortunate discovery through his skill, observation, and experience, he is able to confer such a benefit upon the agricultural world as his communication would lead us to suppose.

We understand his letter as an offer to make known to us, upon certain conditions, the process by which he is able to produce the results he specifies. We shall be happy to hear farther from him on the subject; but as he has not made known the precise boon which he prefers, nor the conditions on which the offer is made, we must wait for farther information. H. C.

¶ We beg leave to say to "I. A. J." that his communication in a previous paper addressed to H. C., was received in our absence; and we had not the pleasure of reading it until we saw it in print. We have only to say to him that we shall be happy to hear from him as often as he will be kind enough to favor us; and we hope that will be very often. The manuscripts have likewise been received, for which he will accept our thanks. We wait only for a moment of leisure to have the pleasure of a perusal. H. C.

LOWELL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first exhibition of the Lowell Horticultural Society took place at Mechanics' hall on Wednesday, the 19th inst. It gave us much pleasure to be present and witness the first offerings to Flora and Pomona. From the spot which has marked the formation of this society, and the result of its first effort, we anticipate that it will become an object of much interest and usefulness to the city of Lowell and vicinity. As we take a deep interest in the dissemination and cultivation of fine fruits and flowers, we hail with pleasure its existence, and shall at all times be pleased to extend to it the right hand of fellowship.

The show of flowers was very good considering the recent organization of the society—much better than could have been expected. The dahlia appeared the most prominent among the floral tribe: some fine specimens were exhibited by a number of contributors; there were also numerous bouquets and cut flowers, peculiar to the season. The fruit consisted of apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, melons, &c. of which there was a good display, reflecting much credit upon the cultivators in the neighborhood; many of the specimens were of the first order. Overgrown squashes, pumpkins, and other large vegetables were to be seen as usual on such occasions. A bushel basket of large Rohau potatoes was exhibited, raised from twenty eyes, some of them weighing 1 1/2 lb. each. The hall was thronged with ladies and gentlemen, apparently well pleased with so successful a commencement. In the evening an address was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. J. L. Russell, which we did not hear, as it was necessary for us to return before night; but from his well known ardent love of Horticulture, and his perfect knowledge of Botany, no doubt it was well adapted to interest and instruct his audience, and encourage them to persevere in their efforts to promote a taste for the cultivation of fruits and flowers in Lowell and vicinity. J. B.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 14, 1839.

The show of fruits at the hall of the Society have thus far been uncommonly good for the season.

Mr Manning exhibited Gravenstein Apples; Golden Beurre of Bilboa, Styrian, Buffum, Beurre of Mons, of the London Horticultural Society, and Belle Lucrative

From the Knickerbocker.

OUR MOUNTAINS AND VALLEYS.

"God of our fair, extended plains,
Thy sweet green fields contented lie,
Thy mountains rise, like holy towers,
To hold communion with the sky!"

Penhody.

The mountains and the valleys wide,
Of our dear native land;
In all their bright green loveliness,
How gloriously they stand!
The white clouds built on azure skies,
Like palaces and towers,
The spanning rainbow's brilliant arch,
Formed of the sun and showers!
The creeping breeze that floats in valleys,
Far o'er the flowering rye,
And purple hills, with clover buds,
Reposing blushing;
Rich are the fields with bearded grain,
Where the broad valleys run,
To meet the mountain ramparts blue,
Gift by the cheerful sun.

Of shadowed into darker spots,
Beneath the floating cloud,
Of gleaming with a rosy tinge,
Where mantling forests crowd;
All o'er the waving, graceful line,
As forth it sweeps along,
Sweet, varied into lofty peaks,
And deep dells, filled with song.
Down midst the slopes, the village spires,
Are rising among bowers,
And o'er each dwelling's garden wall,
Break forth the truant flowers.
And here are all the yeomanry
That grace our happy soil;
Who bid it smile thus beautiful,
Beneath their cheerful toil.
The plough, and sycyle, and harrow come,
And cradle, in their time,
And spread the boon of plenty round,
Within our changeful clime:
'Tis God that gives the sun and shower,
The soil, and forest shade,
And husbandmen make joyful here,
The lovely world He made.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We visited twice yesterday, the exhibition of fruits and flowers at the saloon of Niblo's Garden. It is truly a choice exhibition, embracing numberless varieties of plums, peaches, nectarines, melons, grapes, &c. &c. &c., both of rare kinds and uncommon dimensions. The display of dahlias is truly gorgeous—the extent and variety of the collection and the tasteful disposition of the flowers, exceeding by far, any former exhibition.

The specimens of fruit and the flowers, are for the most part arranged upon a long table in the centre of the saloon. The vegetables, of rare sorts and enormous size, upon tables along the sides.

The gentleman whose contributions are the most extensive and various, is Alexander Walsh, Esq., of Lansinburgh. And to his taste the society is indebted for a very appropriate and beautiful ornament at the head of the saloon. It is what Mr W. has fittingly named the horticulturist's coat of arms,

forming a pyramid twenty-four feet high, constructed entirely of the various instruments of horticulture. A thermometer, handsomely decorated, is placed in the centre, with the motto, "SCIENCE DIRECTS OUR MOVEMENTS." The spade, rake, hoe, &c. &c., covered with a wreath of evergreens, and decorated with a superb variety of dahlias, rare exotics, and native flowers, form the frame work of this fanciful device. From the most prominent parts of the structure are suspended fibrets, teazle, madder root, woad, sumac, perennial flax, &c., all produced by Mr Walsh, emblematic of the aid horticulture affords to manufactures. The silk business is fully represented by the eggs, reeled silk, and a tasteful display of cocoons and wreaths of the silk moth. Near the centre of the structure the grape, and that which maketh the heart glad, corn, oil and wine, are justly represented.

The pedestal, some thirty feet long, is loaded with some fifteen or twenty varieties of plums, also apples, pears, fibrets, a profusion of choice and rare vegetables, and we may here also mention, a diminutive bee hive and a sun-dial.

On the right, a little raised from the pedestal, are placed a variety of rural engravings. Copies of the New York, New England, Michigan, and Genesee Farmer, the Cultivator, and other publications, fully to complete this gardener's budget, have likewise been placed upon the table.—Mr Walsh's motto being, "Son utile aindu qui bricondo?" "I am useful even when sportive."

Amidst all this beautiful display we are not only chagrined, but provoked, to find that the New Yorkers, the cultivators of fruit and flowers in this city, and its environs, have been so backward on this occasion. While Mr Downing, and others, of Newburgh, Messrs Holbrook, Kneeland, and others, of Dutchess co., Messrs Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Judge Buel, Isaac Dennison, and others, of Albany, and Mr Walsh, of Lansinburgh, have taken such pains to favor us with choice specimens of their horticultural labors, we have not more than two or three exhibitors of fruit, and as many more of flowers—none, we believe, from Long Island or New Jersey. Our friends from the country have done very handsomely on the occasion, but the coldness of the city and its environs is chilling to their feelings and enterprise. It has struck us also, that our contemporaries of the press have been unusually backward in stirring up our citizens to the importance of this most interesting and beautiful department of practical political economy.

We cannot enumerate the exhibitors either of fruits or flowers this afternoon, and must await the secretary's report. The most inviting and beautiful nectarines that we have ever seen, are from Mrs Van Rensselaer, of Albany, and we think the choicest looking peaches are from Mr Kneeland's garden in Hyde Park.

The annual discourse is to be delivered this afternoon at half past 4 o'clock—a most unfortunate hour—in the saloon, by WILLIAM EMERSON, Esq. The elegant scholarship of Mr Emerson warrants the expectation of an able and finished performance. But a small portion of our papers will be distributed at that early hour; but we nevertheless entreat all who see the notice—the ladies especially—to attend.—N. Y. Com. Adr.

There recently arrived at New York one bull and ten full-blooded short-horned Durham cows—imported by Henry Clay, for his farm at Ashland, Ky.

New York Urate and Poudreite Company.

Not incorporated but carried on by individual enterprise.

The manures are not divided among the Stockholders, as parts belonging to another establishment, but sold, to applicants, for cash on delivery. Orders are supplied in the order of time in which they are received. Urate 50 cents and Poudreite 40 cents per bushel, with contingent charges for bags or barrels, &c.

The company are daily preparing for use, during the warm, dry weather, the manure collected during the past year, and will have several thousand bushels ready before the first of October next. The material is disintegrated and rendered free from offensive smell, by a compound, every part of which is in itself a good manure.

The experience of the past and present years, 1838 and 1839, on Long Island, has satisfied many of the farmers that these manures have the *quickest* operation upon vegetable manure, producing the *abundance*, and the *cheapest* of any manure they have ever tried.

Amended instructions for their use, the result of practical experience, will be furnished on application. The effect of Poudreite upon Grape Vines and *Morus Mutiliculis* is beyond all comparison.

This company are erecting large and extensive works in the vicinity of the city of New York to prepare the manures, and farmers and gardeners may confidently rely on a supply.

Orders, postpaid, directed to "The New York Urate and Poudreite Company," Box No. 1211, Post Office, New York, or sent to the store of STILLWELL & DEY, No. 365 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, will be attended to.

The Company will be very much obliged to gentlemen who have used the manure, to give the statement in writing what has been the result of their use and experiments in relation to them.

New York, August, 1839.

Hale's Patent Horse Power and Patent Threshing Machine.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale this valuable machine and feel great confidence in recommending it as the best machine now in use. It will thresh from 75 to 100 bushels per day in the best possible manner. The horse power is calculated to propel any kind of machinery, is very simple in its construction, occupies but the small space of one feet by two, and can easily be transported from one place to another, and when combined with the Threshing Machine it forms the most superior article for the purpose ever invented. It can be supplied at short notice at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

August 23.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown ley is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,

17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Cultivator.

NOTES ON NEW JERSEY FARMING.

A recent visit to New Jersey has enabled us to see more of its husbandry than we have before witnessed in passing across the State by the ordinary routes of travel, and to judge better of its capacities for agricultural improvement. The few remarks which we have to offer, are the result of incidental observations which we were enabled to make on our passage from Newark to Trenton, and from Burlington, through Bordentown, Hightstown, Freehold, Shrewsbury and Middletown to Keyport on Amboy Bay.

New Jersey is very advantageously situated for marketing the products of her soil. Surrounded, except on her northern border, by navigable waters, with several boatable streams coming from the interior, and two canals and two railroads extending from her eastern to her western border, the agricultural productions of the State may be sent to either New York or Philadelphia in a few hours, and converted into money; and a great many farm productions which are perishable, or which would not bear the expense of ordinary inland transportation, are thus rendered sources of immediate and substantial profit. Thus, for instance, the fruits and garden productions of the valley of the Delaware, where the season is earlier than on the Atlantic border, are sent off in the afternoon by the railroad, and are in the New York market the next morning before sunrise, in excellent condition. We returned, a part of the route, in what is termed the truck train, which, before it reached Hightstown, or the half-way station, consisted of eighteen cars, filled principally with melons, peaches, and other garden truck. The facilities for transporting lime, marl, manure, &c., are equally advantageous.

The soil of those parts of New Jersey through which we passed, is mostly sandy, frequently with a tenacious subsoil. The surface in the interior is gently undulating, but more so near the eastern and western borders; while a ridge, extending from southwest to northeast, may in some parts be called hilly. Many of the lands are consequently too much saturated with water in the spring, and in wet summers, for profitable husbandry. When laid dry, these lands are wonderfully improved by the application of lime or marl, aided by ordinary manures. We were shown a farm of this character, which the present owner purchased a few years since at seven dollars an acre, and which he had since drained, marled, &c., and which was now considered worth \$125 an acre. We examined the crops on another farm, and they were fine, which a short time since was purchased for about the same price, and which is now estimated to be worth \$100 an acre. It may be still much improved by underdrains and a further application of fertilizing materials.

The defects in New Jersey farming seem to have been the same as have too generally prevailed

in all the Atlantic States—a system of continued cropping, without regard to draining, manuring, or alternating crops. The fact seems to have been, but little known, or little regarded in old time, that plants, like animals, feed and fatten—not upon mere earths—but upon the organic matters in the soil—and that every crop taken from a field diminishes its fertility. Another fault in New Jersey, as well as in American farming generally, has been, spreading the farming capital and farm labor over too broad a surface—in cultivating one hundred acres poorly, instead of cultivating ten, twenty or thirty acres well—the returns and profits of the latter generally exceeding those of the former, of which New Jersey herself exhibits many notable and highly commendable examples. Draining is essential, in many places, to the healthy growth of clover, in which New Jersey farming seems very deficient; and indeed all grass seed are too much neglected. We saw several fields which had been cropt with corn and rye, and turned into pasture without grass seeds. We suspect that another defect in New Jersey husbandry is, the small number of neat cattle which are reared and fattened. In this matter, the Jersey farmers might learn a useful lesson from the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania, where lean cattle are purchased in autumn and fattened upon roots and coarse grain, for the great markets. They leave upon the farm the elements of fertility to the soil. If the products of the farm are consumed upon it, that is, the hay, straw and roots, and the dung carefully husbanded and applied, the fertility and profits of the farm will certainly, under a suitable alternation of crops, progressively increase. But if these products are all carried off, and nothing returned, sterility will certainly ensue. Dung feeds crops, crops feed and fatten cattle, and cattle manufacture dung. We have another example to offer to our Jersey friends, of the facilities of enriching their lands. We called upon a gentleman upon the confines of their State, W. A. Seeley, Esq., of Staten Island, who has a farm of 200 acres, which he has brought into an excellent condition from an unimproved state. His crops were all well matured and fine, and he showed us piles of surplus manure, estimated to contain 2500 loads, composed of yard dung, peat earth, peat ashes, sea-weed and fish, all furnished by his own farm and his own shores. Such is the effect of capital and skill judiciously applied. We will not say we saw the best corn growing upon these grounds—but we think we saw as good as we saw any where in New Jersey. The Jersey and Dutton corn were growing side by side; and we are promised a statement of their relative products.

The means of fertilising the lands of New Jersey are abundant, the facilities of procuring them great, and a disposition to employ them rapidly extending. We saw near the boatable waters great quantities of lime, marl, green sand, oyster shells, ashes and manure, and in many places marl pits which had been extensively excavated, and were told that the use of all these fertilising materials was sensibly increasing.

The *Morus Multicaulis* is at present the staple

product of New Jersey, particularly about the cities and villages. On asking a grower near Burlington, what portion of the land in that vicinity was appropriated to the growth of this plant, he replied, between a third and a quarter. Many gentlemen have made fortunes by the sale of the trees and buds, and many, very many, expect to make fortunes in a like way, and some by feeding worms. We saw several extensive cocooneries, but principally at present appropriated to the production of eggs, which have borne a very high price. Lays were let for \$50 an acre, for raising the multicaulis.—There are considerable failures in the crop, owing to the unfavorable spring, the plants having generally been grown from single buds. Actual sales have been made at 15, 20, and 25 cents. We heard of none being sold higher. The plants are from one to five feet high. In Virginia and Maryland, sales are said to have been made at 34, 50 and 100 cents. We saw at Hightstown, many of the multicaulis grafted, at the ground, upon the white mulberry. Their growth had been surprising. We measured some on the grounds of Mr Coward, which had grown, during the season 8 feet 4 inches.

Lime is principally brought from Pennsylvania, and sold at 10 and 12 cents per bushel, slaked. It is applied, in rather an effete state, at the rate of 50 to 100 bushels an acre, the poorer land receiving the smaller, and the richer land the larger dressing. It is generally mixed with arable lands by the harrow. Its benefits are palpable; and the increase of the first crop often pays the outlay.

Marl, which includes green sand as well as shell marl, abounds in Monmouth county. That procured from the southern border of the county is deemed best. The expense of dressing an acre at Shrewsbury, with a charge of twelve miles of land carriage, is from 15 to \$20. Inferior qualities are procured there cheaper, though a greater dressing of these is required. It amply repays charges in the first crops, and permanently improves the land.

Among other fertilising materials, we saw barilla ashes, and the sheshings, hair and tan from morocco factories, and great quantities of sea-weed, collected on the beach, and afterwards spread in the hog and cattle yards. Sea-weed forms an important item of manure on the seaboard. We should be pleased to receive a communication from some gentleman familiar with the subject, as to the best mode of preparing it and applying it to the soil.

Peaches are a profitable article of culture in the country through which we travelled. The fruit is convertible into money in twenty-four hours after it is gathered. The profits would be far greater if means could be adopted to prevent the early decay of the trees. The average continuance of a peach orchard is from six to eight years; and four crops of fruit are considered a liberal return. The disease which destroys the trees is termed the yellows. Would it not be commendable in the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, which has just been organized, or even in the legislature of that State, to offer a bounty for the discovery of a cure or preventive of this disease? It is preferred by the peach growers to leave the trees without pruning,

even in the nursery, that the branches may spread naturally. A Delaware peach grower practises cutting in the branches, after they have borne two crops, and thereby gets newer and better bearing wood. By planting thick, and heading in a portion every year, alternately, the fruit is very much improved, without being sensibly diminished.

The extent of the peach plantations will seem extravagant to some of our northern readers. Many growers have 10,000 trees, one 30,000; and at one place in Shrewsbury, there are 50,000 trees growing contiguous and forming as it were one magnificent orchard.

Melons also constitute one of the staple products of some parts of New Jersey. Staple loads are daily taken to the New York and Philadelphia markets, and sold at ten and twelve dollars a hundred. Some idea of the profits of the melon culture may be formed from data which we obtained at Keyport.

P. Hopkins bought twelve acres of land, in 1837, in Middletown, for which he paid \$30 per acre. In 1838, he put four acres in melons; his crop averaged \$150 per acre. He put the same in rye in the autumn, and in 1839, got 30 bushels the acre. And in the present year he put six other acres in melons, the average value of which is estimated at \$150 to \$200 per acre. The expense of lime, manure and fish was \$32, and of labor \$10 per acre. The account for the two years would therefore stand as below.

Cost of 12 acres of land, at \$30	\$360
Cost of manure and labor on 10 acres, at \$42	420
Total outlay	\$780
Receipts from melons, 4 ac. \$150 per ac. in 1837,	\$600
do do 6 do 1838,	900
do from rye, 4 acres, 120 bushels,	120
	\$1,620
Deduct cost of land and charges	600
Nett profits in two years,	\$1,020
and the land in the bargain.	

Green Crop of Indian Corn.—N. Shotwell, of Rahway, has made an experiment with corn as a green crop, which proved highly advantageous; and which, if we mistake not, affords a valuable suggestion to the farmer; as there is probably no green crop which will impart so much fertility to the soil as Indian corn. Mr Shotwell sowed four acres with corn, broadcast, four bushels to the acre, at the usual planting time. When the corn was about breast high, he ploughed it under, affixing a chain to the whiffletrees, to break down the stalks; at the usual time he sowed timothy seed, and obtained a greater crop of grass than he ever got after clover, buckwheat, or other green crops.

New mode of preserving apples.—We were presented by our host at Trenton, Aug. 10, with a pipin of last year's growth, as crisp, juicy, and of as fine flavor as those we have eaten at midwinter; and on inquiry were told that they had been kept in a tight cask in an icehouse.

With regard to the state of society in New Jersey, we are disposed, from the observation we were able to make, to think highly favorable of it. A greater equality seems to exist among the inhabitants, and more good feeling and kind-heartedness towards each other, than is commonly witnessed. All seem to be well off to live; and there are few of those artificial or aristocratic distinctions which are the bane of social and friendly intercourse, and inimical to republican habits and institutions.

REV. MR. COLMAN.—Dear Sir—I enclose to you the essay of an amateur farmer who takes great delight in tracing the links of cause and effect, where they can be discovered, and in seeking for those which are as yet beyond our reach. If you think favorably of it, please use it as it was intended: if not, I should like to have it returned to me.

Yours, truly,

N. C. KEEP.

[We are very happy to give the subjoined communication to the readers of the Farmer. It will be justly appreciated. It shows an observing and inquisitive mind. We are not prepared now to enter into the discussion, because it has been made matter of particular injunction by the government, to prosecute the inquiries which are here presented, and we do not therefore wish to anticipate our report. But there is much reason in what is here stated, and we shall deem it a favor to hear at any time from our intelligent correspondent.—H. C.]

For the New England Farmer.

"The surplus crop of wheat in west New York was one and a quarter million bushels less in 1838 than it was in 1835. Whence this great diminution of product? Not from there having been less sown in 1837 than there was in 1834, for it is believed that the quantity sown in 1837 was at least one-tenth if not one-fifth greater than in 1834. The deficiency was not owing to bad culture, for the culture it is believed has been gradually improving; nor to a bad season, that of 1838 being at least equal to those of ordinary occurrence."—*Albany Cultivator*.

We might add to the above quotation that nearly the whole of New England was once a wheat-growing district, and that now it is rare to find a field of wheat on the Atlantic border. How is this change to be accounted for? I answer, first, in the good old way, *negatively*. It is not because we do not manure our lands. The contents of the dung heap and the barn yard are dispensed with a more liberal hand than they were in the days of our ancestors. Second: it is not owing to a change of climate; for on some of our soils in New England, wheat is still raised without difficulty. To what then is this general failure of the wheat crop in New England and its great diminution in New York to be attributed? In my opinion chiefly to this—the vegetable matter of the soil has been exhausted, or so much reduced as to be unable to bear a good crop of wheat. Let us look at the facts which may be brought forward in confirmation of this opinion.

First—an abundant crop of the finest wheat can still be obtained on new lands. Here are the vegetable deposits of ages—the very food which, according to our supposition, the wheat demands. It is true that interval lands are sometimes found so exceedingly rich in vegetable deposits that they will not bear wheat until after several years cultivation: the reason probably is, there is not enough silex within reach of the wheat roots to form the straw, and though the growth is luxuriant, the straw is unable to sustain its weight, and lodges as the farmers term it.

Second—a liberal supply of ashes sown upon the growing wheat will sometimes bring up a good crop. The office which the ashes perform in this case, I apprehend to be this: they render what vegetable matter there is in the soil soluble, so that it may all be appropriated by the growing crop.

Third—it has been ascertained by experiments which have been lately instituted in France, that certain saline manures which have a wonderful energy in increasing the foliage of plants, have no tendency whatever to increase or perfect the seed. Now these saline substances are constituent parts of our animal manures. No wonder then, if when our barns are filled with sheaves we find but little grain.

Fourth—on the intervals of Connecticut river the best crops of rye are those which grow on the decomposing sod of turf. We plough grassland in the spring—plant it with corn—in the fall we plough it again and sow rye; a large crop is almost sure to follow such a course.

Fifth—a crop of wheat has sometimes been secured by very deep ploughing. Might not this case be explained by supposing that while the vegetable matter in the surface was exhausted, there still remained enough in the subsoil to carry up a crop?

These are some of the reasons which have wrought in my own mind a strong impression that the failure of our wheat crops in New England and their alarming diminution in New York, is to be attributed to a *deficiency of vegetable matter in the soil*. If this impression is well founded, may we not infer also that for the perfection of other seed-bearing crops, more vegetable matter must be added to the soil. Where shall it be obtained? I answer, from the peat bogs; or if this is impracticable, let resort be had to that exhaustless store-house from which the vast deposits of peat have themselves been drawn. Any one who knows that peat is formed solely from air and water, and that it has accumulated in some places to the depth of sixty feet, will readily understand why such extraordinary fertility should be imparted to the soil by turning into it successive crops of clover or other vegetable products of large growth and abundant foliage, formed also mostly from air and water.

Let no hasty reader of the preceding remarks infer that vegetable matter is the *only* requisite for the successful culture of wheat and other grain crops. We must have *sunshine* and *rain*—we must have the *earths*—we must have *alkalies* or alkaline earths to prepare the vegetable food, so far as it may be wanted, to enter itself into the substance of the plant.

J. R. K.

Longmeadow, 1st Sept., 1839.

[For the New England Farmer.]

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Dehdam, Sept. 17, 1839.

DEAR SIR—Though I have not the pleasure of knowing you personally, I take the liberty of requesting the benefit of your advice as to the best mode of planting forest trees, such as acorns, chestnuts, walnuts and ash seeds—all of which I planted two successive years in the month of November, and covered very lightly with earth, sometimes only with grass or leaves; yet with all my pains, not one seed in fifty has come up—these have grown very slowly: none of the walnuts, though three years old, are six inches high: the ashes and the rest are no better. They were planted in grass land, of which some is dry and solid, the rest meadow—all favorable to the growth of wood, a large forest having grown there in times back, and there are a great many thrifty young trees of a natural growth there still in the north end of the field.

I propose to plant again this season. What is the proper time? Should the seeds be buried or

left on the surface? Please answer when convenient. Maple trees used to grow on the land—what is the best way to plant the seeds?

Yours, truly,

WILLIAM AMES.

MR JOSEPH BRECK.

Boston, Sept. 18th, 1839.

REV. MORRILL ALLEN—Dear Sir—As you have had some experience in planting forest seeds, will you be so good as to answer the above queries, as I have never had any experience myself in this line: by so doing you will not only much oblige me, but a number of correspondents who have desired information on the subject.

Respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH BRECK.

MR BRECK—Dear Sir—It is not in my power to give very definite answers to all the inquiries of your correspondent, Mr Ames. I have had no experience in planting chestnut, walnut, ash, or maple seed. Very little of the soil in this section of country is favorable to the growth of chestnut or walnut trees: ash and maple will flourish very well in some situations, but require better soil than we are at present disposed to convert into forests. Acorns have been planted by me to considerable extent and always with less success than was anticipated. A large portion of them have either perished in the soil or been devoured by vermin;—probably been devoured, for it has always been noticed that the greatest number vegetated in land that had been recently stirred by the plough, where there was neither grass nor any sort of rubbish to furnish the field mice with materials for building habitations. According to my experience it is a correct method of planting to cover the acorns lightly with soil; covered with only grass or leaves they may vegetate, but the plants will not take so firm hold of the soil.

The growth of oak from the acorn is at first extremely slow. Whoever undertakes thus to rear a forest must "exercise long patience" and labor, as all philanthropists do, for the benefit of those who will live after him.

Young trees from acorns are apt to be shrubby and ill shaped: none of mine appear as if they would ever grow to slightly and valuable trees.—Some of them have been planted five years, and do not exceed fifteen inches in height. My present purpose is to cut them down about the first of next May even with the ground. I would not in very positive terms recommend this course to any other person. The effect may be different from what is anticipated; but from observations on the origin and progress of shoots in the forest, my expectation is, that from each of the stumps a sprout will immediately spring; that it will grow more rapidly and in more regular form than the seedling shoot. This purpose is here disclosed in the hope that others will make experiments, for it seems to me if oak trees cannot be advanced to maturity sooner than seedling shoots will naturally grow to trees, that the planting of acorns can benefit only those who may live in a future century. It is, however, proper to remark in this connexion, that the land planted by me with acorns has always been of poor quality.—Seedling shoots might grow much better in stronger soils. My object has been to reduce to forests plats of land which produced little herbage, and which were considered too much exhausted for

profitable cultivation. On such land some acorns have been planted, but the chief dependence for an early growth of wood is on white birch and pine.—Birch will come to full maturity from the seed in about twenty years; and white or yellow pine will do to cut in thirty years from the planting.

The best time for planting any kind of forest trees I suppose is at the season when the seed is matured and naturally falls on the earth, in the months of October and November. Some writers recommend the spring as preferable, but it is presumed no other advantage can attend spring planting than something of greater security against the devouring jaws of vermin.

After several unsuccessful trials in planting on sward land, I have ceased repeating them, and the land where it is intended to sow forest seed is ploughed in June or July, winter rye is sown in August, and then forest seeds planted in the rye during the autumnal months as the seeds ripen.—Pine and birch seed are often sowed broadcast on the surface, but a light covering no doubt would be better.

Respectfully, &c.

MORRILL ALLEN.

Pembroke, Sept. 23d, 1839.

For the N. E. Farmer.

MR EDITOR—I have had the pleasure of reading your paper as a subscriber for six years; but while I admit I have received great benefit from its perusal, I have not cast in my mite for the benefit of others. The reasons are these: I am one of those illiterate farmers not capable of doing common business in life, and much less for putting any thing on paper for others to read. When at the age to have acquired a good academical education I was not permitted the privilege. When I consulted my father upon going to school, "O," said he, "you are going to be a farmer, and learning will do you no good. I never ciphered farther than interest: I could read and write: this has answered my purpose, and it will yours." I say this with respect for my father, (who is not living,) for it was then characteristic of the age.

I have, sir, read a number of pieces in your paper headed "The Education of Farmers": I always read them with deep emotion of feeling, believing that where we farmers lack the most in is, the want of education: in my humble opinion then, just as fast as farmers increase in knowledge, so fast will increase the improvements in agriculture. Now, sir, how shall this be done? I answer, through reading, reasoning and observation. I do not believe, sir, there is any occupation which offers so large a field for the mind to work in as that of agriculture. I heartily rejoice in the belief that this once neglected occupation is fast rising in the estimation of the community. The honorable title of a 'country bushwhacker and ploughjogger,' is fast gaining ground. In the town in which I reside, if I mistake not, six years ago no more than three or four agricultural papers were taken; now I think I can safely say there are between thirty and forty. I take two myself, and have them ready on the table, so that when I come in to stay ten or fifteen minutes, I catch them up and read—and I believe it does me more good than a glass of bitters did in old fashioned times)—and while my body is resting I am feeding the mind. I am a young farmer: I glory in the title: I have just commenced my A B C in agriculture, and if a young man would wish to

acquire knowledge, he must come to the conclusion that he does not know any thing; then he will place himself in a situation to learn; but if he thinks he has arrived at the top of the hill of science and can learn no more, he'd most assuredly never will.

On the farm which I live a few years ago there was kept on it but five cows, one yoke of oxen, and one horse—cut 15 tons of English hay and made from 50 to 75 loads of manure a year. Now it will keep well 25 cows, 6 oxen, 2 horses, summer and winter. I cut 60 tons of English hay, and make 400 loads of manure a year: and if I and my family live by the blessing of divine providence, I will not stop till I have doubled the present amount: at any rate, I will try. I acknowledge I have received great benefit from reading agricultural papers and books; but a man must also bring into action his own reason. The kind of grain or quantity which will suit one piece of land will not another, and so it is with grass seed requiring double the amount on some land that it does on other land.—And now, sir, when I read in your paper or any other agricultural paper, the scientific and practical results of old and experienced farmers, I treasure it up and make all the improvement upon it I can. More anon. P. F.

Southboro', Sept. 18, 1839.

[REMARKS.—We like the spirit of our correspondent much, and are heartily glad to learn that he is beginning to feel it his duty to give as well as receive. We think he does himself injustice, however, in classing himself with those "not capable of doing common business." We do not like to hear our noble hearted farmers express themselves thus. What! increase the products of his farm four fold and means to "try to double" that amount, and not capable of doing common business! Impossible! it is not so, nor shall it be. Whatever may have been his disadvantages in early youth in obtaining an education, (and we have no doubt they were great, in common with a large majority of our farmers, and we will class ourselves with them,) it is pretty certain he will not long remain at the bottom of the hill, even if he places himself there.—The expression "I will try," has, and will do wonders. He has tried and given us a communication. Try again and give us some account of your farm, your manner of operation, your success, your failures, &c.; and we have no doubt but the effects of your trying will stimulate others to try, and then we shall have a pleasant interchange of feelings, sympathies and opinions, as there should be among farmers, through the press, as well as in a neighborhood. Do not stop then, but try, try again.

J. B.]

[For the New England Farmer.]

Plymouth, Sept. 23d, 1839.

MR EDITOR—Dear Sir—I observed in the Farmer of the 18th inst. an account of some singular aberrations in vegetable physiology, instanced in the peach tree. In your remarks in reference to the apple tree you say, "this of course is a stumbling to our faith, but still we cannot give up the idea that without artificial means the thing is impossible." My object in this address, Mr Editor, is to produce another stumbling to your faith, but at the same time you must excuse me if I add, when undeniable facts are presented, however unsusceptible of illustration, we should not be faithless but believing, for the improvement of science.

"Nature in her teaching speaks in very intelligible language, and that language is conveyed by experience and observation."

In the year 1825, I published a little work entitled "The American Orchardist," &c. &c., from which I now extract as follows—page 23:

An account of a singular apple tree, producing fruit of opposite qualities—a part of the same apple being frequently sour and the other sweet: in a letter from the Rev. Peter Whitney, published in the Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—vol. 1st.

"There is now growing, in an orchard lately belonging to my honored father, the Rev. Aaron Whitney, of Petersham, deceased, an apple tree very singular with respect to its fruit. The apples are fair, and when fully ripe, of a yellow color, but evidently of different tastes—sour and sweet. The part which is sour is not very tart, nor the other very sweet. Two apples growing side by side on the same limb, will be often of these different tastes—the one all sour and the other all sweet. And, which is more remarkable, the same apple will frequently be sour one side, end, or part, and the other sweet, and that not in any order or uniformity; nor is there any difference in the appearance of one part from the other. And as to the quantity, some have more of the acid and less of the sweet, and so vice versa. Neither are the apples, so different in their tastes, peculiar to any particular branches, but are found promiscuously on every branch of the tree. The tree stands almost in the middle of a large orchard, in a rich and strong soil, and was transplanted there forty years ago. There is no appearance of the trunk or any of the branches having been engrafted or inoculated. It was a number of years after it had borne fruit before these different tastes were noticed; but since they were first discovered, which is about twenty years, there has been constantly the same variety in the apples.

For the truth of what I have asserted, I can appeal to many persons of distinction and of nice tastes, who have travelled a great distance to view the tree and taste the fruit; but to investigate the cause of an effect so much out of the common course of nature, must, I think, be attended with difficulty. The only solution that I can conceive is, that the *corolla* or hearts of two seeds, the one from a sour, the other from a sweet apple, might so incorporate in the ground as to produce but one plant; or that *ferina* from blossoms of those opposite qualities, might pass into and impregnate the same seed. If you should think the account I have given you of this singular apple tree will be acceptable to the American Academy, please to communicate it. I am, &c.

PETER WHITNEY."

I will embrace this opportunity to communicate for the benefit of the bee cultivator, what I believe to be an infallible remedy against the bee moth, which has proved so destructive to bees throughout our country of late years. The remedy is simple and easily applied. It consists merely in covering the floor board on which the hive stands, with common earth about one inch thick. A hive set on earth will never be infested with worms, for the bee moth will not deposit her eggs where the earth will come in contact. She naturally resorts to a dry board as her element. This remedy has been employed by a number of persons in this vicinity for several years with complete success.

With my best wishes for the continued success

of your valuable efforts in the great cause of agriculture, I subscribe myself with respect,

Your obt^d serv^t,

JAMES THACHER.

For the New England Farmer.

MULBERRY TREES.

MR COLMAN—Sir—My attention was attracted a few days since, in looking over an old almanac, (of the year 1772) to an article with this caption—"Memoirs of the Culture of Silk," giving some items of its progress in Europe within the last century, as follows: "One thousand mulberry trees in Italy are worth £100 sterling per annum"; and also, "One million mulberry trees in the Provinces will enable a yearly remittance to Great Britain of a million sterling per annum."

Without any *vanue prejudice*, I am inclined to the opinion, that the culture of silk at the present time in this country, is more *flattering* than it was in Europe at the period referred to above.

Yours,

NON DEPENDENS.

Sept., 1830.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Cabinet.

SIR—The handsome manner in which you noticed my first communication, emboldens me again to address you on a subject which is, I conceive, peculiarly within my province, I mean

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DAIRY.

I have heard that in many of the English dairies the use of large leaden pans, for the reception of the milk for creaming, has been introduced, very much to the convenience of those engaged in that branch of husbandry; and the present communication is, to enquire if any of your readers are sufficiently acquainted with the mode of management, and the structure of the pans, to be enabled to describe them, for the benefit of those immediately concerned.

I understand they are sometimes made large enough to contain the whole milking of the dairy; are dish-shaped, and set on a stout frame of wood, sufficiently high to admit a pail being placed under the centre of the bottom, by which the milk is drawn off by means of a tap, without disturbing the cream: so that, after the milk has passed off, the cream remains in the lead, to be removed in the most convenient and economical way imaginable. Now, to appearance, this is a most valuable improvement over the present tiresome and unsatisfactory process of skimming, and if two or three objections which at present strike me, can be removed, I think the introduction of these pans into general use, would be of all things most desirable.

In the first place, it is not to be expected that the lead, especially if the milk be left to become sour, as is often the case, would communicate to the milk a decidedly poisonous quality; and would not this property be increased in the hands of filthy and careless persons? In the next place, would there not be a danger that a portion of the cream would pass away with the milk through the tap, at the time of drawing off? and would it be easy to know at what point to stop, when all the milk and none of the cream had been drawn off? And again, would not the use of the lead pans deprive us of the opportunity of setting the milk contained in the receivers into streams of water in the spring-house, as is customary in very many cases, for the purpose of keeping the vessels cool in hot weather?

Now these are the difficulties which at present strike me. I only hope that some of your readers and numerous friends will be able entirely to remove them, and add such a list of advantages to be derived from their general introduction, as will not leave even the most careless and indifferent amongst us a single argument in favor of the present very inconvenient and tiresome method of skimming, which has always appeared to me about the most fatiguing part of my labors, to say nothing of the great loss of cream attending it in the hands of careless persons, and on the other hand, of injury to the butter, when a portion of the milk is removed with the cream, in the endeavor to skim close.

Bucks Co., Penn., Aug. 28, 1830.

P. S.—I have the pleasure to inform you my husband has done "cooling," and will henceforth devote all his energies to the raising sugar beet for the use of the dairy, and has calculated that we can keep three times the number of cows, and make six times the quantity of butter that we now do, on the same number of acres. A neighbor has thirty tons of these roots per acre this season; if his do the same, leads or some other contrivance will be necessary to contain the increased quantity of milk which will be obtained.

LIME.

A farmer who has been applying lime to his land for the last seven years, informs us that he has just finished hauling out his stable manure on to the field that he intends sowing with wheat, and that he has a surplus which he has applied to another field. He stated that his stable manure had increased to about double the quantity since he commenced using lime. He now grows much more grass, can keep more stock, and consequently enriches the soil more rapidly, and raises an increased quantity of grain. This farmer years back found it hard scuffling to get along with a large family and make both ends meet, and he then thought he could hardly afford to use lime. But experience has opened his eyes full wide, and he now thinks he could not well afford to omit the application of that grand panacea, lime, which has been the grand agent of his prosperity.

Those who have not made an experiment with lime, would do well to try it this autumn on their stubble fields that are intended to be mown next season, and if they do not find their interest essentially promoted by it, the result will differ from that of numerous farmers who have often adopted this plan of application with the greatest advantage.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

Sales of Morus Multicaulis Trees.—The following sales of trees have been made within the last two weeks, viz: 20,000 in East Hartford, at 30 cts. a tree; 50,000 in Wethersfield, at 30 cents; 13,000 in Glastenbury, at 40 cents; 2,000 in Berlin, at 37 1-2 cents; and a gentleman in Farmington has paid 45 cents a tree for a lot.

We learn that about 300,000 trees have actually been sold this season in the vicinity of Hartford. Of these 70,000 have been sold to go to Pennsylvania, 50,000 to Michigan, 20,000 to New Jersey, 50,000 to Massachusetts, and 10,000 to New York.—*Conn. Courant.*

It is stated by Dr Jackson, in his last geological report, that twelve persons at the forks of the Kennebec river, manufactured 36,650 lbs. maple sugar. This, at 10 cents a pound, would be worth \$3,665.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

A SOURCE OF COMFORT.

"It comes home to every man's business and bosom, sticking closer to him than a brother, and is an article which no good farmer should be without." "Ah," said his friend, "I see you mean a good wife!" "No," said the farmer, "I mean flannel next the skin!"—the next best thing to a good wife: that is an affair of the heart, and is not, we see, affected by any outward circumstances—but all things else, I conceive, are governed to a very great extent, by the general influence of flannel next the skin. It keeps up a state of insensible perspiration, without which, the doctors will tell you there can be no health, and without health, there can be but little happiness. In this remarkably changeable climate, with the thermometer making such plunges as almost to endanger the quicksilver tube, how necessary is it that an animal so exposed to its influence as man—exposure sufficient to kill a horse—should be protected by some means from the fearful consequences; and in flannel he has exactly that protection which he needs! In very hot weather, a very thin texture formed of this singular substance, adds very little to the heat, but forms an impenetrable shield against the cold chills which are often experienced, even at the moment we are complaining of the hot blasts which are raging round us; while in the severest cold of winter, when a man would not turn a dog out of doors, as the saying is, he walks forth under about a dozen folds of this blessing, in the form of under shirt, waistcoat, defensibles, under-coat, upper-coat, cap and overalls, grinning at the north wind, and defying the tempest!

It is a most remarkable property of flannel, that although it prevents the ingress of cold, it seems, in a measure, to facilitate the egress of heat, and is on this account admirably calculated to form the clothing of that animal on whom alone it might be said to be found, and which, without this wise ordination of "Him who doeth all things well," would be totally unable to move or exist in hot weather under a covering from four to nine inches thick, of a substance which, of the texture even of gauze, will enable a man to defy the elements! It is truly a wonderful ordination of nature, which ought to call forth, every day of our lives, the sacrifice of a grateful heart! but the blessings of life, coming in the humble guise of a flannel shirt, are very apt to be overlooked—so true is it, that our greatest blessings are of every day occurrence, and so common, that, like the air we breathe, we might be said to respire them—too often with careless and unthankful hearts."

This spoke my friend, an adjoining farmer,—need I add, he is the best husband, father, friend and manager in the neighborhood! J. A. C. Kingston, Ulster co., N. Y., Aug. 29, 1839.

Remittances by Mail. "A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the Publisher of a Newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—AMOS KENDALL.

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the Postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription.—Maine Farmer.

THOUGHTS ON FARMING.

I have based the following estimates on the supposition that each acre of best parts of our soil should be made to produce at least half its greatest or maximum product; that whether we cultivate more or less, it is the truest economy to cultivate it well. What the maximum product of particular spots in a particular town or village may be, I do not, of course, undertake to determine; but the real maximum product, so far as I know, in Europe or America, is 150 bushels of corn, and 1000 bushels potatoes to the acre. I have supposed, I say, that each arable acre of New England soil ought to be made to produce at least half its maximum product; and that each tenth acre of land among us ought to be cultivated with these. Each tenth acre, therefore, among us, ought to be made to produce 75 bushels of corn or 500 bushels of potatoes. This being premised, I make the following references and conclusions.

If one-tenth of each square mile in this country were cultivated as it ought to be with corn or potatoes, the produce—admitting the remaining nine-tenths to be sufficient for pasturage and other purposes—would sustain an immense population.

One-tenth of a square mile is 16 acres. Now the produce of half of this in corn and half in potatoes at the rate per acre I have assumed above, would be 1600 bushels of corn and 16,000 bushels of potatoes. Now ten bushels of corn or forty of potatoes, properly cooked, is an abundant supply of food for an individual, upon the average, for a single year. Yet at this rate each square mile should sustain a population of 560 souls, and the whole State of Massachusetts estimated as it is to contain 4,644,000 acres of land, a population of 4,063,360. And if the United States contain within their territorial limits 2,000,000 square miles of land—and they probably do more than this—one-tenth of it ought to be made to sustain 1,200,000,000 inhabitants, or a population much greater than that of the whole world at the present time. Not even China or Hindostan taking the whole country together, sustain a population one-fourth as great.—Dedham Patriot.

A Bottomless Meadow.—As the line of the Glasgow and Ayrshire railway crosses from Ayrshire in Renfrewshire, there is a meadow about three miles long, belonging to Mr W. Patrick, through which it has to pass, and where it has to be embanked four or five feet high. The contractors lately entered upon it and commenced the embankment, but were not a little surprised to find that their labors, like those of Tantalus, threatened to be of an endless nature; as having embanked 30 yards, they found that about 19 had sunk or subsided below the level of the line. They next day repeated their work, re-forming the embankment to the ordinary level; but strange to say, the undersoil again gave way, and although they have since continued day and night to heap earth upon the spot, the greedy bowels of the meadow receive it as it is applied, and the workmen are, not without reason, despairing of finding a solid foundation. This most singular phenomenon attracted a large party of engineers to the spot on Saturday week, who could account for it in no other way than that the meadow is floating on water; which supposition seems the more feasible, that the ground rises on each side of the sinking portion, and splits into deep cracks or bogs. The people of the district have flocked in hundreds to take ocular demonstration of the fact.—Scotch paper.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 21, 1839.

The display of fruit this morning was very good, and it was contributed as follows:

From R. Manning, Esq., Salem: Croft Castle and Sharp's Emperor Pears. Also, Red Magnum Bonum (London Hort. Sec. Catalogue,) and St. Catharine Plums.

From Wm. Oliver, Esq., Dorchester: Bartlett or William's Bon Chretien and St. Ghislain's Pear, and beautiful specimens of President Pench.

From Otis Johnson, Esq., Lynn: Zinfendal Grapes, (superior specimens,) and Beurre Romain Pear.

Superb specimens of Seedling Peaches were presented by Col. M. P. Wilder, from the garden of Edward Sharp, Esq., Dorchester.

Mrs Bigelow, of Medford, presented three baskets of Peaches, equal to any that have been exhibited this season: they were Bigelow's Rareripec! Melacaton, and a natural peach.

From James L. F. Warren, of Brighton, two varieties of Seedling Peaches; also, Royal Kensington and George IV. Peaches: William's Bon Chretien and Washington Peaches,

Mr Thomas Mason, East Boston, exhibited Black Hamburg Grapes and Bromfield Nectarines.

From N. Webster, Esq., Haverhill, two varieties of Plums.

Very fine Peaches were exhibited by Mr C. Goldermann, of Chelsea.

Mr J. A. Kenrick, of Newton, exhibited Cutter's Rareripec Peaches.

Seedling Peaches were presented by Mr Joseph W. Newell.

John C. Lee, Esq., of Salem, exhibited specimens of the Buffum Pear?

Extra fine Peaches were exhibited by Mr James Hill, jr.

Mr John Dunklee, of Brighton, exhibited a basket of very beautiful Peaches, called the Pine Apple? presumed to be the old Yellow Rareripec: they weighed seven ounces each.

Mr Park, of Roxbury, exhibited Bartlett or William's Bon Chretien Peaches.

J. G. Coolidge, Esq., of Cambridge, exhibited two baskets fine Yellow Rareripec Peaches.

For the Committee,

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

Saturday, Sept. 28, 1839.

Hon. John Lowell, Roxbury, exhibited Rohan Potatoes of very superior size and form.

For the Vegetable Committee,

J. L. L. F. WARREN, Ch'mn.

Fiftythree bushels of wheat to the acre.—Edmund Richmond, of Euclid, near Cleveland, Ohio, raised this season from two acres of land, one hundred and seven bushels of excellent wheat. The soil is clay, and is known by farmers as beech clay, a kind of soil that heretofore has been thought not very good for wheat. So much for proper cultivation.

In East Tennessee wheat is 37 1-2 cents per bushel, and farmers a short time since, were contracting to sell corn after harvest, at 12 to 18 cents per bushel.—Bost. Times.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1833.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The Essex Agricultural Society held their annual Cattle Show on Thursday, 26th inst. at Georgetown, (formerly New Rowley.) The attendance was very large, and the arrangements were made and executed in a satisfactory manner, saving only that the dinner hall was not large enough to receive more than two-thirds of those who would have been glad to have obtained admission.

There was a well drawn ploughing match, contested with much spirit and skill. Four teams of one yoke of oxen each, two teams of a pair of horses each, eight teams of two yoke of oxen each, entered the field. The ploughs used on the occasion were, first Moore's plough, from Barnet, Vt., sent by Henry Stevens, Esq., of that place, for trial; Winslow's plough, made in Middleton, Essex co., which was a wooden plough, and well constructed; Brickett's plough, which was also a wooden plough, and much esteemed by those who have been accustomed to its use; several ploughs made by Ruggles & Nourse, of Worcester; one of Howard's ploughs, and one from Prouty & Mears' establishment; the character of these ploughs is well established. With some exceptions, the ploughing was well executed, and some of it could hardly be improved.

We understood that the several committees were to make up a judgment of the comparative excellence or character of the different ploughs used. This was not done, we believe, but perhaps we may have it hereafter in the full report. We shall not obtrude our own judgment, lest it should seem invidious. Great advances have been made in the construction of this most important instrument within a few years. The introduction of the improved cast iron mould board may be considered almost as marking a new era in agriculture. Yet it can hardly be supposed that we have as yet attained to perfection in the construction of this valuable implement. What has been accomplished will, we hope, stimulate to new exertions. Whatever remains to be done, however, in the construction of the particular form of the tool, it must be admitted that the workmanship of many of the ploughs and agricultural instruments now on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair in Quincy Hall, Boston, discover a skill and perfection of finish most admirable and seldom equalled.

Two things are requisite in all agricultural instruments and in all other machines designed to assist and facilitate labor; the first is that the implement or machine should do the work which it is intended to accomplish, well; and next that it should do it with the least expense of labor that is practicable. That a plough should have these excellencies, particular attention is required to the centre of traction, and to the line of traction, and to the form of a mould-board, which while it shall lay the inverted sod at the desired angle, shall, at the same time raise the sod and slide forward with the least amount of friction possible. These are matters of scientific and exact mathematical calculation; and that we have still something to learn in this case will appear to a practised eye, from comparing some of the most approved ploughs among us with a plough used on this occasion from Barnet, in Vermont, and made, in a measure, after the model of Small's Scotch plough. There are, however, defects or mistakes in the form of this Vermont plough, especially in the construction of the

beam. These might easily be remedied. The mould-board is excellent in its form.

The show of cattle at Georgetown was respectable.—The working cattle were very good. There were several excellent milch cows, one of which was stated to have made fourteen pounds of butter per week for a length of time. There were some good young cattle.—The entries of swine amounted to seventeen, embracing boars, sows and pigs, and fat hogs. Two fat hogs belonging to Parley Tapley, of Danvers, weighed over fifteen hundred pounds live weight. There were several different races of swine, but the Berkshire seemed to carry the day, for their neatness, compactness and thrift, though other breeds there showed much larger size.—The Berkshire of all others must be considered the poor man's or the small farmer's hog, as coming earliest to maturity and giving the greatest amount of pork for the expense incurred. We have never seen at any of the Cattle Shows in Essex, so fine an exhibition of swine. Several hogs were entered for premium and some of them of much merit and beauty. The bulls had little to recommend them. There was some very good young stock from the Moody farm, in West Newbury. The show of articles of domestic manufacture or household industry, was very honorable to the ladies, who contributed liberally to this part of the exhibition. Several premiums were awarded to children under twelve years of age—one premium for needle work, to a little girl only five years old; and the best grass bonnet presented was from the hands of a lady of eighty-five years old. If we suppose the young competitor of five years to go on in her successful and skillful industry until she reaches the venerable period attained by the last lady, she will certainly have accomplished her share of the work of this world, and have given an admirable and useful example.

There were several specimens of dairy produce presented. Of the cheese we cannot speak, other than that its appearance was good. Some samples of the butter, and particularly from Mr Howe, of Methuen, and another lot, the name of the maker of which we do not remember, showed much neatness and care in the management and manufacture; but most that was exhibited was quite inferior, certainly as matter of exhibition.—Much of it was salted to excess; and much of it had a waxy, daubed appearance, which showed that it was badly worked. There are few things in which we more need improvement than in the quality of our butter. We know more than one farmer in the vicinity of Boston, whose butter, all that he can make, commands always thirty-seven and a half cents per pound. We have seen butter sold within the last few months in Boston market, by the quantity, for thirty-three, thirty-seven, forty-four, fifty, and even sixty cents a pound. One would think, therefore, that there is no want of encouragement to pains-taking in the manufacture of this necessary article.

We understood that the drawing match was well contested, but we did not see it. The truth is, that a single day for such an occasion, gives one hardly an opportunity of seeing any thing. Every thing must be done in a hurry; and many things must necessarily be passed over with scarcely a glance.

There was some valuable fruit and several beautiful bouquets of flowers presented by that excellent florist and liberal contributor, Mr J. M. Ives, of Salem, and others; and many rich products of the vegetable kingdom, in the form of Rohan potatoes, squashes, sugar beets, carrots, &c. From ten lbs. of the seed of the Rohan potato, Dr Robinson, of West Newbury, produced fourteen and a half bushels weighing 65 lbs. per bushel, equal to 942 1-2 lbs., which is nearly one hundred for

one. Mr W. W. Thurlow showed six squashes from one seed, weighing 199 1-2 lbs.; and Mr Samuel Balch offered five squashes from one seed also obtained at the Cape de Verd islands, whose joint weight was 275 lbs.

Mr Wm. Osborn, of Lynn, a spirited and successful cultivator, exhibited a sample of Dutton corn, of beautiful appearance; and of China Tree corn, which was very handsome and promises to be a valuable variety. This China Tree corn does not ear upon the end of the stalk, nor produce so many ears upon a stalk, nor ripen so early as we were led to suppose from the advertisement given to the public; but from many specimens seen in a state of perfect maturity, we believe it will be well worth cultivating and saved from the condemnation with which a month since it was threatened from all quarters. We are strongly of opinion, however, that the actual difference between what it proves to be and what Mr Thorburn represented it to be, requires for his own sake, some explanation. Such explanation, if he will give it, we shall be happy to lay before the public.

A numerous company sat down to dinner, and after dinner the President of the day, Mr Duncan, called up Mr Saltonstall, the representative from the south congressional district, who addressed the company in a most agreeable manner.

The company then proceeded to the meeting house, where an instructive and excellent address was delivered by the Rev. Allen Putnam, of Danvers, now a practical farmer. After this, the reports of the several committees were read and the premiums announced, of which we shall give a list as soon as received.

Mr Putnam stated on his own knowledge, a very curious and instructive fact in the management of the dairy; which was, that from the same dairy, the same number of cows, and the same cows, fed in the same pasture, and in the same way, and in the same season, three different dairy women made in equal periods of time and under other circumstances as nearly alike as possible; one 17, one 23, and one 27 pounds of butter per week. So much for a difference in skill and care. H. C.

"THE GOOD HOUSEKEEPER, or the way to live well and to be well while we live." By Mrs. S. J. Hale. Weeks, Jordan & Co.: 32mo. pp.

This is a good book, and to be commended to those who are, and to those who purpose to become good housewives. It abounds with sensible advice and useful receipts. We agree in the main in the notions of the author respecting animal food. Man is omnivorous, and the great cause of disease is excess, rather than kind of food. We thank her for her protest against raw meats, or half cooked meats, and gravies which differ little from pure blood. They should be banished from civilized life, or the cannibals who eat them should be banished. We are sorry that she has not borne a loud testimony against bread so mixed up with salarater that it has a soft-soapy taste, and feel and smell absolutely detestable; but with such bread the country is almost every where surfeited. We commend her for her advocacy of the Irish. Few people have ever been more grossly abused. Their introduction among us has been of the highest advantage to the country. They have all the elements of a good and useful character; and it will be through our own fault and injustice and inhumanity towards them, if they do not prove as valuable and useful citizens as we can possess.

This book is an unpretending but a substantial contribution to good economy and domestic comfort. H. C.

☞ In consequence of the Muster which takes place in this city to-day, some of our subscribers will not receive the Farmer as early as usual.

Our venerable friend, Dr Thacher, has given us "another stumblor" relative to the singular freaks of nature, in the account of the apple tree, producing fruit of opposite qualities, which no doubt will be interesting to our readers. We have seen and tasted an apple from this very tree alluded to; we should be glad, however, to have another taste, as that was a number of years since, and not very satisfactory, requiring some fancy to distinguish between the sweet and the sour: it was not probably a good specimen, as we were assured at the time that the tree was known to many as producing fruit as described in the description published to-day.

J. B.

We acknowledge the receipt of a basket of fine native grapes, from our friend, E. Phinney, Esq., of Lexington. The flavor of them was the color a light claret—bunches very compact. This is the same variety we saw growing in such profusion on his stone walls a few weeks since, and noticed in the Farmer.

J. B.

We feel ourselves under great obligations to the Rev. Morrill Allen, for his answers to the queries of Mr Ames.

A notice of the Annual Exhibition of the Horticultural Society will be given in our next.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 30, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 700 Beef Cattle, 520 Stores, 3300 Sheep and 2720 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week, viz. First quality, \$7 25 a \$7 75. Second quality, \$6 50 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 00.

Stores.—Yearlings \$12 a \$16. Two Year Old \$18 25.

Cows and Calves.—Sales \$32, \$37, \$46, \$48, \$50, and \$58.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$1 62, \$1 71, \$1 92, \$2 08, \$2 42, \$2 62, \$2 88, and \$3 25.

Swine.—A large number were sold at reduced prices. The entire lot sold at 4 1-4 for sows and 4 3-4 for barrows. Lots to peddle at 4 1-4, 4 1-2 and 4 3-4 for sows, and 1-4, 5 1-2 and 5 3-4 for barrows. A lot of old hogs, sows at 4 1-4 and 4 3-4; barrows 5 3-4 and 6. At retail 5 1-2 and 6 for sows, and 6, 6 1-2 and 7 for barrows.

Erratum.—In our report last week padding lots were reported one cent less than the sales.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded northerly exposure, week ending September 29.

SEPT., 1839.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.	
Sunday,	23	61	72	59	N.
Monday,	24	44	66	58	N. W.
Tuesday,	25	51	67	58	E.
Wednesday,	26	54	67	50	N. W.
Thursday,	27	38	62	62	W.
Friday,	23	39	51	48	N.
Saturday,	29	38	59	50	S. E.

A FARMER WANTED.

A man and wife or a single man are wanted to carry on a farm about 14 miles from Boston, for which reasonable wages will be paid. None need apply but Americans and those that are acquainted with Farming and Gardening. First rate recommendations will be required for honesty and sobriety. Please apply at this office. September 25.

A Young Man Wanted on a Farm.

The advertiser is in want of a smart young man that is well acquainted with the cultivation of vegetables, and one that is also capable of taking charge of horses, cows and swine, one that understands it, he must be energetic, active and fond of neatness and order; he must produce evidences of a good moral character. Such a person may find a permanent situation by calling on Messrs BRECK & CO. None need apply but such as answer to the above. September 25. 1839

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The members of this Society are hereby notified, that on Saturday, the 5th of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at their hall in Tremont Street, the officers of the Society for the ensuing year, will be elected, viz. a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Council, an Executive Committee, and Standing Committees on Fruits, Flowers, the Synonyms of Fruits, the Library, and on Finance. R. T. PAINE, Corresponding Secretary and ex officio Recording Secretary pro tempore.

Boston, September 11.

Morus Multicaulis Trees from Seed.

The subscriber offers for sale 10,000 trees produced from seed of the genuine Morus Multicaulis. The seed was raised on his premises in 1835; the trees have been multiplied for the two last years by layers, their growth is more rapid than the original tree, and appear to be sufficiently acclimated to endure the winter, some of them having been left standing in the open field unprotected during the two last winters without any essential injury. The leaves are very large and equal in quality to any other kind for feeding the silk worm. Those who are wishing to purchase a superior kind of Mulberry are requested to call and examine for themselves, before the foliage is destroyed by frost.

CALVIN HASKELL.

Harvard, September 11.

MULBERRY TREES.

The subscriber has on hand a quantity of Mulberry Trees of a quality which is probably superior to any kind ever introduced into this country. They were imported four years since and though they have sustained the rigorous cold of the last three winters entirely unprotected, yet it is believed a Southern or Western climate would be more admirably adapted to their growth and propagation. Their foliage is most luxuriant and affords more nourishment than any other variety. Silk produced by worms fed with the leaves has been pronounced by judges to be the best ever manufactured by them, and decidedly superior to the best Italian. A few thousand will be for sale if immediate application is made to the subscriber, where specimens may be seen.

Also—A few hundred Morus Multicaulis and Asiatic. JOHN N. BARBOUR, September 11. No. 30 Commercial Street, Boston.

Complete Garden and Horticultural Tool Chests,

From Sheffield, England; containing Garden Shears, improved Pruning Shears and Scissors, Pruning and Grafting Knives, Flower Gatherer, Garden, Dutch and Triangular Hoes, Saw, Spud, Weeding Hook, Garden Rake, Trowel Hammer and Garden Reel; comprising every useful implement necessary for the cultivation of the Flower Garden. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 62 North Market Street.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells. Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES,

AND BOTANICAL GREENS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.

Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass. will be promptly executed, and forwarded to any part of this or other countries.

April 10.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

	FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	6 60	6 62
Pot.	5 25	
BEANS, white, Foreign,	1 76	2 25
Domestic,	2 00	3 00
BEEF, HESS,	13 60	
No. 1.	11 50	
prime,	11 50	
BRESWAX, white,		
yellow,	28	34
BUTTER, tub,	22	28
lump,	15	19
CHEESE, new milk,	1 75	2 00
CIDER,	3 00	5 00
refined,		
BONE MANURE,		
in casks,	35	40
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		
southern, geese,	37	46
FLAX, (American)	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	3	37
Biv, Chaleur,		
Haddock, new,	1 50	
Mackerel, No. 1	13 50	14 09
No. 2,	11 00	11 25
No. 3,	7 25	7 50
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.	6 00	6 50
Salmon, No. 1.	22 00	23 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	6 25	6 37
Baltimore, Howard street,	6 50	6 62
Richmond canal,	6 37	6 62
Alexandria wharf,		
Rye,		4 26
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	3 75	4 00
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,		
southern flat, yellow,	78	79
white,	73	75
Rye, northern,		90
Barley, nominal		
Oats, northern, (prime)	53	56
southern, new,	38	40
HAMS, northern,	13	14
southern and western,	10	12
HAY, best English, per ton,	16 00	18 00
Eastern screwed,	12 50	13 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	12	10
2d quality,	10	14
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	11	12
southern, 1st sort,	11	12
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	29	30
do. country do.	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	26	28
do. dry hides,	24	24
New York red, light,	22	24
Boston, do. slaughter,	22	23
Boston dry hides,	21	23
LIME, best sort,		1 20
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	32	34
Sugar House,	50	63
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	112	115
Winter,	120	125
Whale, refined,	50	60
Linsseed, American,		85
New Foot,		100
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	2 75	3 00
POAK, extra clear,		
clear,	20 00	23 00
Mess,	15 00	17 00
Prime,	12 00	12 50
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	2 57	3 00
Red Top, southern,	55	00
northern,	45	50
Canary,	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	2 62	3 00
Flax,	1 37	1 62
Red Clover, northern,	17	20
Southern Clover, none,		
SOAP, American, Brown,	7	8
Castile,	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	12	13
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	60	65
American, full blood, washed,	55	60
do. 3-4ths do.	53	55
do. 1-2 do.	50	52
do. 1-4 and common,	45	50
Pulled superfine,	60	65
No. 1,	55	59
No. 2,	35	40
No. 3,	25	30

BERKSHIRE BOARS.

For sale, a fine Berkshire Boar, 3 months old, and large, of his age, bred in Albany, from imported stock. The pedigree will be furnished at the time of sale. Price \$50. Apply to Messrs. J. BRECK & CO. September 18. at

The subjoined address of Chief Justice Shaw, delivered recently at the Centennial Celebration in Barnstable, Mass., is so full of charming sentiment, and shows so strongly the workings of the finest feelings of our nature, that we are happy to be able to enrich our last page with it. H. C.

After the eighth regular toast, some remarks were made by Chief Justice SHAW, of which the following is a sketch:

Mr President—It would be mere affectation if me, not to understand at once, that the sentiment now expressed, alludes to myself. Such an expression of kind and respectful remembrance, by such an assembly as the present, on an occasion so full of deep and solemn interest, fills my heart with unmingled gratitude, and I can do little more than to express to the company my heartfelt thanks.

To be held in cherished remembrance by my earliest associates, the friends of my beloved parents, the companions of my infancy and childhood, by those who cherish an ardent love for my dear native land, whatever may be their pursuits, or wherever their residence—this indeed affords me a gratification which I would not willingly exchange for any advantage which rank or distinction could confer.

Here, on such an occasion, all minor distinctions of occupation, of condition, of fortune and residence, vanish before the one deep, absorbing sentiment which binds our hearts indissolubly to our native soil. Here the merchant may rejoice to come, leaving behind him, for a time, his ledgers and accounts, leaving his ships, his stocks, and his merchandise to take care of themselves: the clergyman, in perfect consistency with his holiest duties, may for a short time leave his pulpit and his flock: the farmer may well leave his fields and his marshes: the seaman his vessel—the shoresman his fish flakes—and judges and lawyers are glad to tear themselves away from the wrangles of the courts, and the turmoil of judicial controversy, to indulge together, for a few brief hours, in the cherished recollection of by-gone years—recollections always dear though often sad. But joyful or sad, prompted by the better principles of our nature, and deepened by a common sympathy, we know and feel that they bind thousands of hearts in one common feeling of mutual attachment.

And why should it not be so?—Indeed it is good for us to be here—to be here upon such an occasion, and to yield to the thoughts and feelings which come thronging upon us. Sir, there's pleasure and profit in it—there's wisdom, philosophy, and religion in it.—Was not this the home of our infancy and childhood? Here we first felt the dear delights of parental love—here the first thoughts and feelings of our social and intellectual nature were enkindled and developed—here we first felt the pleasures of friendship and the joys of social existence, when every feeling carried with it the purity, the ardor, and the joyous freshness of youth.—Why sir, every house, every field, every grove has its history, and brings back a clustering throng of recollections. Every local object is a talisman, which revives its long train of remembered joys, or sorrows, amusements and occupations: the school, the wedding, the funeral, the social circle, the play ground, the meeting house, the burying ground:—time would fail me in naming a mere

list of the thousand objects, which awaken vivid recollections of the past, and above all—more than all, remind us of those who participated in our early affections and friendships.

And is it not good thus to be moved sometimes by a noble feeling of generous sympathy and affection? Does it not teach us all, the merchant, the seaman, the farmer, the lawyer, each and all of us, whatever our employment, or whatever our success in life, that there is something worth living for besides profits and wages, and fees and salaries; that there is something in the joys of memory—of hope and imagination—in our social affections and sympathies—in the consciousness of our moral and intellectual being, which rises above the ordinary routine of cares and labors, whose object is bounded by the acquisition of mere worldly goods? May it not even inspire a holier thought? If, as we feel and know, these attachments and sympathies so closely connect the past with the present, may it not lead us to indulge the hope, to rest on the assurance, that there shall be some similar connection between the present and the future—that the affections of the soul, so pure and perennial, are not destined to have their full accomplishment here, and shall not be crushed and annihilated by the termination of our earthly existence, but that, surely, there is another and a better life?

But sir, let us not be thought wild or visionary, or to depart too widely from the spirit and feelings of the occasion. Indeed the very spirit of the occasion is, to perceive in the persons and objects around us, not the mere visible and sensible images, but the recollections and feelings which they suggest. Take a single instance. Did we not observe, as the procession was moving on to-day, a long range of hills skirting the town? You and I, sir, know it by the name of Sandy Neck. And what does it present to the eye of the casual observer? Why a range of sterile sand hills, interspersed with a few patches of brown woods and swamps, and surrounded by marshes. Who of us, has not heard the tremendous roar of the surf, as its mountain surges lash the long line of beach back of those hills? But to the eye of the native Cape Codman what does it suggest?—a barren waste of waters—a barrier to his exertions—a confinement to his sterile soil? Not at all. It reminds him of the ocean that lies beyond—the ocean with all its grand and beautiful associations. He looks at it not only as the field of his fame and of his glory, but as the field of industry and enterprise, of his enjoyment and improvement, aye, even of his social and intellectual improvement. It connects him with all lands—with all that is magnificent in nature or polished in art—with all that is valuable in knowledge, refinement and civilization. His neighbors are not those only, who live in the next town, or state, or kingdom: wherever there is commerce, there he has neighbors and friends. He not only repeats the words of the seaman's song, but imbibes its spirit—

"In every clime we find a port,
In every port a home."

But the home of his memory and his affections is here:—to his native land, amidst all his wanderings, he looks with a steady eye; and whatever acquisitions of property, or pleasure, of hospitality and friendship he finds elsewhere, he regards them all as the means of comfort and enjoyment on his return. The land and the sea are alike fertile to those who have the hardihood, the skill and the enterprise to improve them, and the hearts to enjoy

them—and they are alike sterile to the idler, the dissolute and the heartless. Indeed, that soil can never be deemed sterile, which yields a large and steady growth of intelligent and enterprising men, and of amiable and accomplished women.

But I am encroaching on precious time, and will only propose as a sentiment—

Cape Cod—our beloved birth place;—may it long be the nursery and the home of the social virtues—a place which all her sons and daughters, whether present or absent, may, centuries to come, as in centuries past, delight to honor and to love."

New York Urate and Poudrette Company.

Not incorporated but carried on by individual enterprise.

The manures are not divided among the Stockholders, as are those belonging to another establishment, but sold, to applicants, for cash on delivery. Orders are supplied in the order of time in which they are received. Urate 50 cents and Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, with contingent charges for bags or barrels, &c.

The company are daily preparing for use, during the warm dry weather, the materials collected during the past winter, and will have stored thousands of bushels ready before the first of October next. The material is disinfected and rendered free from offensive smell, by a compound, every part of which is in itself a good manure.

The experience of the past and present years, 1838 and 1839, on Long Island, has satisfied many of the farmers that these manures have the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing great abundance, and the cheapest of any manure they have ever tried.

Amended instructions for their use, the result of practical experience, will be furnished on application. The effect of Poudrette upon Grape Vines and *Morus Malticulis* is beyond all comparison.

This company are erecting large and extensive works in the vicinity of the city of New York to prepare the manures and farmers and gardeners may confidently rely on a supply. Orders, post-paid, directed to "The New York Urate and Poudrette Company," Box, No. 1211, Post Office, New York or sent to the store of STILLWELL & DEY, No. 365 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, will be attended to.

The Company will be very much obliged to gentlemen who have used the manures, to give us a statement of the results they have seen the result of their use and experiments in relation to them.

New York, August, 1839.

Hale's Patent Horse Power and Patent Threshing Machine.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale this valuable machine and feel great confidence in recommending it as the best machine now in use. It will thresh from 75 to 10 bushels per day in the best possible manner. The horse power is calculated to propel any kind of machinery is very simple in its construction, occupies but a small space of one foot by two, and can easily be transported from one place to another, and when combined with the Threshing Machine it forms the most superior article for the purpose ever invented. They can be supplied at short notice at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Sec. Store. August 25.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Sec. Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine ever when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,

17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1839.

[NO. 14.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE—AGRICULTURAL PAPERS, &c.

MR EDITOR—The strongest characteristic of the age we live in, is the spirit of progress and improvement which pervades the community: improvement in every thing susceptible of it;—improvement in art—improvement in science—and, may I not add, improvement in human nature. There exists, in fact, a *progressive excitement*—and so long as its effects shall be to substitute right for wrong, to develop mind and stimulate genius to invention, it is to be hoped it may not subside.

Among the arts and sciences which have felt, in different degrees, the beneficial influence of this improving spirit, is to be named agriculture. (I allude particularly to our own.) The obstacles which have heretofore prevented this great national interest from being as an art better understood, and as a science correctly practised, are fast being removed: aged error is receding before the quickened march of mind, the light of science, and the convincing deductions of reason and philosophy;—deep-rooted prejudices, venerated rather for their antiquity than their worth, are giving way to the enriching truths of modern discovery;—twin-fettered ignorance and superstition are fast losing their baleful influence over human affairs, and men are beginning to see and appreciate the might of mind when enlightened by science.

It is well for the prosperity of our country and its every interest, that the improving spirit abroad is effecting a revolution in our husbandry,—a revolution of mind and a revolution of matter;—and, as these mighty agents of good or evil 'never go back,' we can look with confidence for the consummation of the desired reform which has commenced and is rapidly progressing in those parts of our country where light hath reached, reason convinced, and practice demonstrated. Through all the clouds which yet hover around, the attentive observer cannot fail to discern 'the dawning of a brighter day for American agriculture,'—a day which shall give the modern system of farming the ascendancy over the old 'exhausting system,' whose only honor is its age. We do not believe that error can long flourish when right is abroad to combat it;

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
While Error writhing, lives in pain,
Or dies amid her worshippers."

The old system of cultivating the earth has little of right in any of its processes—it was conceived in error and brought forth in ignorance:—the modern system is the offspring of science, and bears on its front the impress of right: it is supported by reason, by philosophy, and by the experience of the intelligent; and as soon as it is generally understood it will be generally adopted: the prosperity of the country demands this: its independence calls for it; and it may be necessary for the perpetuity

of our existence as a free nation; for, judging from the sad history of past republics, liberty finds support in agricultural strength and danger in commercial greatness.*

What are the causes which have combined to prevent agriculture from advancing with the other arts and sciences? They are to be found in the prejudice of farmers for ancient customs; in their (seeming) unbelief in the progress of mind and consequent aversion to improvements; in their hostility to what they term '*book farming*,' which may be defined the practising of scientific truths and the recommendations of the intelligent, promulgated through the press. These are the principal causes which have operated to retard the progress of improvement in the rural art. Thanks to agricultural newspapers, they do not now exist to the extent they did a few a few years since, but their prevalence is still extensive—by far too much so for our national independence,† for the pecuniary interest of the husbandman and for every interest of the community. How shall it be lessened? *By the dissemination of knowledge among the yeomanry.*—'Knowledge is power'—it confers the power which the farmer needs,—the power of making every inch of land productive, and to produce to the extent of its capability,—the power of overcoming by art the obstructions of nature. The knowledge which will give this power, is most easily found and conveyed in agricultural papers. These are within the reach of every cultivator, and should be patronised by all—as well by the indigent as the opulent; for their tendency is, not to make the rich richer at the expense of the poor, but to make the poor happier in an increase of their crops, and show them how to become independent of the rich. There is not a whit of economy in refusing to become a subscriber to one of these publications. He who has but one acre might be learned through this means how to cultivate that so as to treble his usual products, alike with him of his hundred acres: at any rate, either could not fail to be benefited by a year's reading of a paper, to more than treble the amount of the subscription price. This is proved in the case of those who are subscribers. It is a fact worth noting, that you seldom (I might, probably, say never), meet with a subscriber to an agricultural paper who does not set a high value upon it, or who is in the least dissatisfied with paying a dollar or two a year for its perusal. Such an investment of money is in their opinion the best they could possibly make, as none other to them yields so great an interest. I was told by a farmer—a subscriber to Judge Buel's Cultivator—that a plan which he found in that paper for steaming apples, potatoes, &c. for his swine, had been of a vast deal more consequence to him than a dozen years' subscription money. Such instances are common,—in fact it is absolutely impossible, in our view, that some

*I mean to be understood that the freedom of a country agriculturally great, is more secure than that of a country great only in a commercial sense.

†However independent we may think ourselves, we cannot in truth be styled independent, till we cease to rely upon foreign nations for some of the essentials of life.

useful information or valuable hint should not be acquired in the course of a year's reading, which will not repay many fold the price paid for the paper.—Farmers need to be made aware of these facts, and to be shown through the convincing means of experiment, how falsely founded is their notion of economy in refusing to take a paper devoted exclusively to their interests.

These vehicles of knowledge are productive of good in another respect;—they take with the young—with those whose minds are not yet warped by prejudice nor fully imbued with false notions,—with whom any thing novel and plausible in theory, begets a passion for experiment. I will state an instance the better to illustrate my meaning. A farmer of my acquaintance in New-Hampshire, was bitterly prejudiced against all other modes of farming than that practised by his ancestors from the earliest generation, and transmitted unimpaired (and *unimproved*) to him. He was loud in his abuse and ridicule of '*book farming*,' about which he talked as learnedly as he could of other matters whose discussion renders something more than a *knowledge of the alphabet and two ideas* necessary—declaring, in his wisdom, that it was 'intended for the wealthy and college *lart*,' and that 'he was'nt fool enough yet to plant his land with *mulberry trees*! and buy corn to live on,' &c. This man had a son—a lad of some nineteen years—who was much inclined to reading, and who had often endeavored to induce his father to subscribe for an agricultural paper, but without effect. The father had the misfortune to be stricken with a dangerous sickness, and the management of the farm devolved upon the son, who had obtained the parent's consent to conduct it as he pleased, with the proviso that he should plant *no mulberry trees*. As a preliminary step to the reformation contemplated, the son subscribed for an agricultural paper and followed '*book farming*' to the extent of his means: the swamp was resorted to for materials for compost, (an idea which never entered the head of the father,) lime was purchased for manure; the swine were increased to increase the means of fertilising the soil; root culture was adopted—alternating crops—manuring by turning in green crops—for which last act, in particular, he incurred the censure of his neighbors, who were unanimous in pronouncing him a 'fool,' 'notion,' 'crack-brained boy,' &c.)—and such other improvements made as he found suggested in his paper.

The beneficial change which had been wrought in the order of things on the farm, was so palpable and manifest as to excite the wonder of the father at his son's unexpected success, and he could not help acknowledging that his prejudices against '*book farming*' and agricultural papers were ill-founded and supremely foolish. This farm, under the father's exhausting culture comparatively a desert, and yielding but a poor return for toil, has, by the scientific and skilful management of the son, been made to team with plenty and well reared for the sweat of the cultivator's brow. I have heard this farmer declare that his yearly profits did not exceed \$100, and grumble at his '*hard lot*.' Under

is annually 'cleared.'

This case is no fiction—and if it were, it would be a faithful representation of many unwritten instances of like results.

If agricultural papers, then, are productive of so much good—if their tendency is to 'make two spears of grass grow where but one grew before,' no means should be spared to extend their circulation: let the farmer who is a subscriber induce his neighbor who is not, to become one also;—let agricultural societies lend all possible aid in the cause. I can conceive of another method for advancing my object:—In every village there are generally two persons upon whom the citizens bestow extraordinary respect, or a sort of voluntary reverence, on account of their (supposed) superior intelligence—I mean the minister and the physician. Suppose these important personages should exercise the influence they are capable of, to the end of improving the agriculture of their towns, by inducing their fellow citizens who follow the plough, to read—to improve the mind in order to improve the soil,—could not the great object of enlightening the yeomanry—the hard-handed, honest-hearted yeomanry—be furthered by such a praise-worthy movement?

It is, chiefly, to the influence of such papers as the New England Farmer, the Albany Cultivator, the Genesee Farmer, and others of a like character, that our improvements in rural economy are to be ascribed;—that influence needs encouragement—encouragement from States as well as individuals,—it needs to be more widely diffused; for, in proportion as it is extended, in nearly that same proportion will the profession of agriculture be exalted in the public estimation, its operations facilitated, and its products increased.

J. H. D.

Boston, October, 1839.

[For the New England Farmer.]

BEEES.

MR COLMAN.—We wonder every body does not keep bees, such active beings as they are and so liberal in dispensing "the sweets of life." Yet we are glad they do not, for if they did, even though they had a "small beginning," they would at length become so numerous that sad consequences might result. This we have found to be the case to our cost, for in the Spring of 1833, we established a colony, which, as there were none about us, did very well, and our success excited others to embark in the same enterprise, so that in two years they were "as thick as bees" through the neighborhood and town. The consequence was, all the bee pasture in the community was overstocked, and the long, severe winter which followed put an end to all our anticipated sweets, inasmuch as that there was scarcely a hive remaining in the circle of our acquaintance, whose inhabitants could be numbered among the living. We might have saved ours in a way which we shall speak of soon, but they had a usual supply of honey and we did not expect an unusual winter.

Last spring, we obtained a hive and began again. Maugre the cold wet May and June, we have obtained three swarms from it, the hives of two of which are very heavy and the third in quite a winterable condition. Our first swarm came off about the middle of May, and lit on a currant bush, consequently we had no trouble in living it, but the second which came off only a few days later, displayed an obstinacy worthy of the human spe-

cies, for they lit on the top of our yard, just at the place where the lower branches put out, and we tried almost as many devices to get them off as the "old man" did to drive "the rude boy" from his apple tree and with no better success; we jarred the tree, but we could not jar them off; we tried to brush them down, but to this they objected; we confined a hive to the tree, and wound a cloth around it and them, hoping to lure them to a domicile in this way, but they had no more ambition to climb, than propensity to descend. We however secured them where they were in this way, for that day and the coming night, which brought the elements to our aid in the form of a "hoarse north easter" cold with wind and tolerably charged with rain, which two qualities united so benumbed the physical faculties of our truant friends, that we could dispose of them as we pleased; we accordingly with all care took them down and placed those which possessed animation in the hive, while the remainder we protected from the storm, and on the first sunny day laid them out to dry. Most of them revived and joined their family, but their tranquillity was of short duration, for in consequence of their exposure, a dysentery attacked some of the community, and those in health, instead of remaining to protect the weak and heal the sick saw fit to decamp, and after enjoying a healthful sailing excursion in the air they went to the hive in which the first swarm had been put. Their stay there was not very tedious, for in a week or ten days and instead of aspiring to the trunk of a choice shade, at ten feet from the ground, their "meek and lowly spirits," led them to cluster on a raspberry bush but a few inches from the surface, from which they were taken and put in a condition satisfactory to themselves as their quietude and thrift fully attest.

Our last swarm came off in June, and not withstanding the old adage that "a swarm in June is not worth a spoon" we should refuse an offer of two spoons for this, and more unless they were very nice and very heavy. True, the quantity of honey which they have gathered is not very great, but with our way of managing such hives we think amply sufficient for their supply. We propose burying them, through the winter, a practice which we have adopted in two successive years, and had we continued it the third, our old colony instead of coming to an untimely end, would probably have been in existence now through its descendants.

My method of burying bees is as follows. The operation is performed the last of November. The pit in which they are to be placed is dug considerably larger than the hives, in every respect. On the bottom of the pit two sticks say of scantling four inches square, are placed that a cavity may be left into which the water if there is any may settle and run off without injury to the bees. On these blocks I lay my floor board, which should be sound and full an inch thick, if more no matter. The top of the hive should be covered with a two inch plank, or if more convenient a piece of wide thick slab with the rounding side up, so that if the frost comes out, and heavy rains fall it may serve as a roof to carry the water from over the hive and turn it into the pit below. Straw is then placed as compactly as may be around the hive and the earth thrown on so as to form a cone above it, which again operates as a roof to turn the water as it falls. With regard to the depth of burying we can only say, that in our former experiments, we never sunk the top of the hive below the surface. Whether it

will be well to do so we cannot say. Some when burying their bees, drive down a stake near the hive as they say to admit the air, but we do not see why a stake drove down with the earth compactly placed around it, can form an air hole more than the earth itself. And if it could, we do not see the necessity of it, for the object of burying bees, is to put them as much as may be in a state of dormancy through the winter, by which their stock of provisions is lengthened out, to secure them from sudden and often fatal changes from heat and cold and from storm and sunshine.

In selecting a place for burying it is important that a dry one should be chosen, and we prefer one that is cold to a warm one, and could we regulate the condition of the earth around them, we would freeze it the night after their burial, and keep it frozen until time for their exhumation in the spring.

We in both instances of our former burying, took them up some of the last days of March, and all the dead we found from the four hives thus kept would not half fill a person's hand, and on exposure to the sun and atmosphere the living were as bright and lively as though they had known no winter, and they gave swarms earlier and more frequently than did the hives that were not buried the ensuing summer.

We have thus far kept only the old fashioned square hives, but intend during the coming winter to have some manufactured after the Griffith and perhaps other plans. We shall do so, not that we have any particular objection to the square hive, but in order to profit by improvements in the article; and to do this we wish to give each variety a trial.

Our hives have uniformly been made of pine boards, and put together in the closest manner possible, after which we have spread a salve made of beeswax, tallow and rosin over the joints within and without. This wax gives the hive an odor very pleasant to the bee, in consequence of their wax being a part of its composition. It also closes the small apertures which are most always to be found in bee-hives against the invasion of the miller one of the most formidable enemies to bee culture, and where the hives stand out, as they often do, it prevents the storm from beating through openings, which if no preventives be employed, are always increasing in size. Any sweet wood is undoubtedly good for hives, but economy and durability should be consulted in their manufacture as well as every thing else. Hence the cheapest material that can be used, with the approbation (we can do nothing without this) of those who are to inhabit them, should be. Basswood is cheap and sweet, and we know not why a basswood hive, kept sheltered, would not last for ages. To secure its durability it may planed on the outside and painted, and we know not why the industrious bees would not enjoy a neat white house, and are not as worthy of such a one as many *biped drones* who inhabit them. We think the practice of placing boxes on the hives for obtaining honey a good one, especially when the swarm is thrifty. After the proper season of swarming time is passed, the box may be placed on the hive and prevent future swarms from coming out, and in this way the increase of bees may be saved in the old hive, where there will be honey enough for them, and new swarms come off earlier the next season, while as much honey may be obtained from the box as the late swarm would collect, without the sacrifice of their lives. The honey thus obtained is of the purest quality. The aperture in the top of the hive through which they pass

to the box should be closed when the box is removed, and remain so until it is replaced the next summer.

Bees pasture. The man who turns his herds or his flocks upon their own resources for a subsistence, can expect but little profit from them, unless they become highway robbers, (and then the partaker is worse than the thief) and enter his neighbor's fields and spoil his crops. Though we have no idea that a community of bees can be restrained by fences, pokes or fetters, yet we do think that their rambling propensities may be checked. The facilities of their labor increase their enterprise, and the endearments of their home made still more dear by—we should have said cultivating flowers for their benefit, but this would sound weak to the ears of some strong minds, so to such we say allowing them to grow.

But the ladies admire flowers—so do gentlemen, therefore we have no hesitancy in recommending their culture, especially when so many objects of utility demand it, as in the present case. The mignonette is a beautiful little flower, and when once sown will keep itself in, if the ground is kept clean. It continues blossoming very late, its fragrance perfumes the atmosphere agreeably, to a great distance, and bees are as fond of it as we are of honey. The raspberry and bramble flowers are favorites with them, and we never heard a person say that they did not like their fruit, so they should be set plentifully in the garden and cultivated, that they may, at home, produce an abundance of flowers for the bees and fruit for man. The strawberry too, that we unitedly love so well, should always be found growing for our mutual benefit in our common gardens. The poppy, though somewhat calculated to lull the drowsy faculty of man to repose, possesses not the least lethargic quality to them, but in the reverse arouses their faculties. Catnip not in mints or juleps, but in blossom, they much admire. We too have tested the efficacy of its healing qualities through strong potions of its tea.

Yours truly, W. B.

Mount Oseola, Oct. 4, 1839.

CARELESSNESS IN SAVING SILK-WORMS' EGGS.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.

Stafford, Aug. 5th, 1839.

I am highly gratified that you have given the agricultural community a caution about silk-worm eggs. At least two thirds of the failures in rearing silk-worms in this country may with propriety be attributed to bad eggs. Many persons raise silk-worms for the sole purpose of speculating on the eggs, and are probably not aware of the necessity of careful management to procure good eggs. Prevailing thoughtlessness on this subject, which I know exists extensively, if not checked, will throw serious obstacles in the way of this important culture, which I firmly believe is destined to repopulate the poor land districts in Virginia and Maryland. I will add a caution which may be of service to the inexperienced. If the cocoons intended for seed are thrown into a heap, and permitted to remain for several hours, when the weather is warm, the eggs produced will generally be worthless. I know this to be the fact from dear-bought experience.

When silk-worms are to be raised, the eggs to be procured from the cocoons, must be thought of before anything else. Now-a-days when the cocoons are collected, it is the custom to keep them

altogether upon the frames. Some persons not having time to reel all their silk, butterflies are seen to go out and lay eggs almost immediately. The accumulation of cocoons produce a kind of fermentation, and the heat causes the butterflies to hatch before the proper period. This premature development has never any good results, for the butterflies are sick; and from thence it comes that the silk-worms produced from their eggs, are affected by diseases from the moment of their hatching.

"The cocoons for reproduction ought to be separated, and put in a well aired chamber, and spread upon very clean mats, a layer of the thickness of a single cocoon only." (*Chinese Treatise, published by P. Force, p. 150.*)

I have about 40,000 silk-worms of seven varieties. They are remarkably healthy, and a large portion of them spinning in handsome style.

Respectfully yours,

LAYTON V. ATKINS.

P. S. There is no advantage to be derived from a forced and premature development of the silk-worm in any of its stages. The nearer the time of spinning to the natural period of its life, as stated by Dandolo, the better. The precocious and the tardy are always feeble, and eggs should never be saved from them. I have made nine rearings of the "two-crop" white, and of the cocoons formed between the 25th and 30th days it has required from 700 to 800 to weigh a pound, and so of the last which spin; but of cocoons formed from the 30th to the 35th day, 350 to 400 to make a pound. Depend upon it modern writers on silk-culture are promulgating a pernicious error on this point; and before the learned silk-worm doctors publish any more infallible prescriptions, I advise them to put on their spectacles and bring their remedies to bear on four or five cases.

If a forced and premature development is so important, what reason or sense would there be in the following passage from the Chinese Treatise:

"The moths which come out the first day are called grass moths. The last of all are called mogno, (that is to say, the last butterflies.) Neither of these ought to be kept."

Mark the care of this people about procuring eggs. Cocoons are first selected, and when the butterflies come out, the first and the last are rejected. Let the people of the United States make numerous and careful experiments. We beardless boys of Virginia at least, do not mean to open wide our mouths and swallow nostrums as an unledged bird does its food.

L. Y. A.

CAUSES OF SEEDS NOT GERMINATING.—We have known and heard of considerable loss and disappointment from seeds, particularly onion seeds, not growing. We have thought and inquired in reference to the cause, and the result of our cogitations and inquiries may be thus stated.

Without a certain degree of moisture, seeds will not germinate. On dry sandy soils, and in a dry season, it seems highly probable, then, that seeds may be deprived of the requisite degree of moisture: perhaps receiving just as much as will mould them and destroy their vitality, or being so near the surface as to be injured by the sun's heat and light.

But the seeds may have germinated, and have commenced to send out their roots and stem stalks and yet be destroyed. If the soil is not pressed closely to the seeds, and very dry weather occurs

just at this period of the process of germination, the root being too distant from the soil, and too feeble to draw any supply of moisture, the liquid food of the plant contained in the fermented seed may be dried up, and the life thus destroyed.

If you would avoid disappointment and loss from seeds failing to grow, the preventive process is indicated by a knowledge of the causes most frequently productive of this result, which we think are those stated above. If you sprout your seeds before putting them into the ground, you will preserve them from the first cause of failure, but if you pulverize your soil thoroughly and press it in this state with hoe, spade, or roller, upon the seeds thus sprouted, the root stem will soon and surely derive sufficient moisture from the soil.

In a few instances I have found my neighbors blaming the seed as useless, particularly of onions, carrots and parsnips, when I have obtained a little of the seed, and found it to sprout quite well. You may easily save yourselves from such reflections, or from the temptation to blame others, by steeping the suspected seed in warm or tepid water from six to twenty-four hours, according to the size and hardness of the seed, and then setting it away in a warmish place for a day or two. If good it will sprout in this time; if kept warm in a darkish place, and it does not sprout in this time, the seed is faulty.

In connexion with this subject, I may state that several circumstances incline me to the belief that corn which has been sprouted—no matter in what steep—is safe from the ravages of the red or wire-worm. It has been fashionable to steep in a strong solution of copperas, and to ascribe the safety of the seed in this state, not to the change which fermentation has produced in the germ or chit which is usually first attacked, but to the change in the taste from the copperas. We have known corn soaked in simple water—in water alone—to escape from the attacks of the worm as well as that soaked in a copperas steep. Until this matter is made more certain however, I would hold it bad husbandry to neglect the copperas, as in addition to the change produced by heat and moisture, we have also the disagreeable taste communicated by this salt.—*Cultivator.*

FRUIT TREES.—The famous Pickman farm, in Salem, the best in the country, is lined round the borders of the fields with engrafted apple trees.—These trees are very thrifty, deriving most of their nourishment from the ground under the walls, which keep the soil loose, warm and moist, and preserve the roots of the trees from external injury. The trees in this situation are an ornament to the farm, while they are no hindrance to the farmer in cultivating his field, nor injury to the crops by withdrawing nourishment, like those in the interior of the field. Yet those trees round the field are believed to yield a greater profit than the annual crop within, with all the labor necessarily bestowed upon it—and the annual sales of the apples and fruit on this farm are said to be enough to purchase a farm of moderate dimensions in the interior of this State.—*Newburyport Herald.*

In the Irish Gardener's Magazine it is stated that the decoctions of the leaves of the common camomile, will destroy insects, and that nothing contributes so much to the health of a garden as a number of camomile plants dispersed through it.—No green house or hot house should ever be without camomile in a green or dried state.

THE CANKERWORM.

We would invite the attention of our citizens to the following article on the Cankerworm. The renewed foliage with which our shade trees are now covered, has in some degree removed the apprehension entertained a few months since, that we were in danger of losing one of the chief ornaments of our city. Our citizens ought to be apprised, however, that the effort required to put forth two sets of foliage annually, cannot be sustained, ordinarily, longer than two or three successive years. For one year, or two, this may occur without serious detriment; but the third year commonly proves fatal to the tree. Many of our most valuable ornamental trees have now been completely denuded two years in succession, and unless measures are immediately taken to secure them from the ascent of insects this season, many of them will probably be lost next summer. The insects will now soon begin to come out of the ground, so that what is to be done ought to be done immediately. We return our thanks to the anonymous author of this communication, which comes to us under the post-mark of Philadelphia, and will forward copies of the paper as he has desired.

Entomology of the Cankerworm—Phalaena Ver-nata Geomatia.—Реск.—With general remarks upon the various remedies or preventives.

From the numerous remarks that I have heard made in various parts of the country, I was led to believe that the character and habits of the Cankerworm were very imperfectly understood. And as its ravages appear likely to destroy a considerable portion of the fruit and ornamental trees, I was induced to study its entomology; and believing it might be useful to those interested in its destruction, I concluded to offer the result of my labors to the public. And I would here suggest to the editors of newspapers, who are fond of fruit, and like to see flourishing trees, to insert the following account for the benefit of their readers.

The Cankerworms begin to hatch in the spring, about the time the red currant is in blossom, and the apple tree puts forth its tender leaves, which in Boston, is about the last of April, or the first of May. When first hatched, they are about one tenth of an inch long, and as large as a fine horse hair. Having made their escape from the eggs, they move about with great activity in search of food, and having arrived at the extremities of the branches, they begin to feed upon the pulpy part of the leaves. And if a leaf is taken and held against the light, it appears perforated with numerous small apertures, like pin holes. They acquire their full growth in about four weeks. During this period they cast several skins, each succeeding skin being larger than the previous one. The number of these and the time intervening, is not ascertained. As they pass through these stages they become more and more voracious, and in the last stage are more destructive than in the whole of their previous existence, and make no hesitation in destroying the entire foliage, but eat the green fruit.

These worms spin a continuous thread as they move about, and leave it attached to their path;—hence, if a branch of the tree is struck so as to give it a sudden shock, the worms may be suspended beneath by this silken cord; and when the shock has ceased, they ascend to the place from whence they fell. Immediately beneath the

month, there is a conical papilla, from whence the fibre that suspends them is emitted. Their ascent, when thrown from the tree, is slow, and is performed by bending the head and anterior part of the body back, until the feet in the third segment can grasp the thread; then bringing the head forward, they seize the thread with their jaws; thus continuing to fold it up until they reach the branch of the tree. They pause at intervals if the ascent is long. If by chance the thread should get broken, they crawl to the trunk of the tree and ascend.

The larva, or caterpillar, is, when full grown, about nine tenths of an inch in length, and one eighth of an inch in diameter; the head pale, marked on each side with two transverse blackish stripes; the back ash-colored, marked lengthwise with small, interrupted dusky lines; the side blackish, with a pale line along the length of the body. There are two white spots upon the last segment of the body. The abdomen, or under side, is ash-colored. In moving about, they draw up the hinder part to the breast, bending the body into the form of the letter *n*; then extending the body to take a new grasp with the anterior feet, thus appearing to measure the space over which they pass. From this circumstance they are called *geomatia*, and in English, lopers, span-worms, inch-worms, &c.

In about four weeks after they are hatched, they cease eating, and descend to the earth and enter it, from four to eight inches, according to the quality and condition of the soil. For the first few days they continue shortening their body, and drawing in their feet. When they have contracted themselves sufficiently, they disengage their skin and slip it off, and become a chrysalis, which is about half an inch long, and one seventh of an inch in diameter.

It appears that the insect is soon perfect, as some of them in New England rise from the earth as early as the last of September, and they rise, more or less, until the first of May following, whenever the weather suits them, and the ground is thawed to the depth of their abode.

When they rise from the ground they appear in forms entirely different: the antennae or horns of the perfect insect are setaceous. The body of the male is of an ashen amber color, nearly half an inch in length; extent of its upper wings one inch and two tenths; the wings are ash-colored with three obscure blackish stripes, and a small dash of the same color at the tips. The under wings are of a uniform color, and rather lighter than the ground of the upper ones. The body of the female is about four tenths of an inch in length, ash-colored and marked on the back with a brown list, extending from the thorax to the tail. She is destitute of wings, has six long dusky legs with white joints. Both the male and the female remain quiet during the day and adhere close to the bark of the tree, and are so near the same color they are not seen without close inspection. In a short time after sunset they begin to move. The males may be seen flying about. The females being destitute of wings, are under the necessity of ascending the trunk of the tree. They may sometimes be found together, subcupola. After this office is performed the males die, and in a few days the females deposit their eggs, about one hundred in number, which are deposited on the branches of the tree and generally near the extremities. The egg is of an elliptic form, about one thirtieth of an inch in length, of a pearl color, with a yellowish cast. As

the included animal advances, the eggs assume brownish hue, and finally become lead colour. The eggs adhere firmly to whatever they are laid upon and appear something like the top of a thimble—except the indentations are much finer, and when laid in the fall are not injured by freezing but hatch about the time before mentioned. During the last stage of their existence they do not eat any thing. The female after laying her eggs, having accomplished the object of her existence, dies. Cold weather does not have any effect upon the chrysalis moths or eggs further than to benumb the millers and grubs (grubs is the name usually applied to the female), until it becomes warm again. For if the insects in this state, when it is extremely cold, are carried into a warm room, they soon become active. A piece of ice containing a number of grubs was carried into a warm room. As soon as the ice was thawed so as to set them at liberty, they began to move about the room, and were none the less vigorous for having slept in a bed of ice. They have been known to rise from the earth when the water was standing over them and come up through the water. When snow was upon the ground immediately around the tree, they have been known to rise from that part of the ground where there was no snow and cross over the snow to ascend the trees. The greatest natural and most destructive enemy of this insect is the *Ampelis Garrulus* of Linnaeus, called by Mr Catesby the chattering of Carolina, and in Dr Belknap's History of New-Hampshire, *Cherry bird*. This bird destroys great numbers of them while in the larva state. Another check is a disease which may be called *Deliquium*, and is probably occasioned by a fermentation of their food. In this disease the whole internal structure is dissolved into a liquid, and nothing is entire but the exterior cuticle, which breaks on being touched.

The Cankerworm is spoken of in the Bible among the judgments which were to be sent upon the children of Israel; and is said to have been observed first in the southern states, where it is probably a native. It is certain that it must have spread by some means independent of itself, as the female, being destitute of wings, is forbidden to range. It may have been brought into New England by bringing trees from the southern states upon which the eggs were deposited, or brought in the larva state, into all populous parts of the United States, by falling from trees upon carriages and travellers passing under them. This conjecture is rendered probable, by its being in all places which have intercourse with such parts as are infested with it; and by its being unknown to new settlements.

There is a tradition among some of the oldest inhabitants of New England that the forest trees were destroyed very generally by this worm at one time; the precise period when this occurred I have not been able to ascertain. The night of the 17th of May 1794, was so cold as to produce ice one third of an inch thick; at that time a great part of the Cankerworms were hatched; to these the frost was so fatal that very few were seen. A person, who paid very diligent attention saw but one male the next year. I am firm in the belief that frost would not kill them at any time except when in the larva or caterpillar state.

Having given the best description of the Cankerworm that the above limits would allow, I will now proceed to describe some of the remedies or preventives. It will appear by reflecting upon the

peculiar construction and habits, that the females, being destitute of wings and under the necessity of ascending the trunks of the trees, any apparatus that would prevent them from ascending in case they laid their eggs below, would prevent the young worms from ascending. It is also obvious that this apparatus must be of a durable character, so as to be a preventive seven months in a year, as will be seen by the foregoing description, that the grubs begin to ascend in September and continue until the May following. The remedy that I shall first notice, is tarring the trunks of the trees. This, undoubtedly, would be effectual if the tree could be always kept in a proper state; but this is extremely difficult, if it is possible; a large portion of the time the tar would want renewing every day, if not twice a day. Sometimes oil or water is mixed with the tar, that it may remain soft longer. One gentleman of ample experience informed me that he lost a crop of apples by mixing oil with the tar. It appeared to render it so smooth that it did not adhere to the feet of the insects. When tar is used, and the insects are numerous, the dead bodies of those that are caught, pave a path for their successors to pass; and if a tree is tarred, and it rains upon it a few minutes, the water will glaze the tar so that the insects pass over with impunity. And they are more likely to ascend when it rains than at other times, as the water softens the ground and facilitates their escape. If but few of the grubs ascend the tree, the worms from their eggs would be liable to destroy the trees. If tar is used, it is very injurious to the trees, if applied to the bark, as it destroys the outside bark. Those who use tar and do not wish to injure their trees, put a bandage of paper or canvas around the tree, and apply the tar upon that. Some are of the opinion that if the tar was applied directly upon the bark, that it would, in time, kill the tree. Very few persons who use tar have been able to save their fruit for the first year, but they generally calculate that if they apply it closely, to destroy most of the insects in two or three years. Heaping a little sand around the trunks of the trees, so that the insects in crawling, loosen the sand with their feet, and it rolls down, carrying them down with it. When the sand is moistened with rain or dew it will not roll down; hence this remedy is almost or quite useless. If the sand keeps them down, they might lay their eggs below and the young worms would ascend over the sand, wet or dry.

Heaving the sheaves of flax around the tree, which is sometimes done, is liable to the same objections as sand, and one other is that there is so little raised that it would be hardly possible to procure sheaves.

Putting circular tin troughs around the trees and filling them with a decoction of tobacco. This was tried by George Irish, of Middletown, R. I. and found to be very expensive, as the liquor evaporated and required to be filled very often; and when it rained the water collected in them, and freezing, burst them, leaving them very leaky, and as the trees grew, they burst them and rendered them quite useless, and they were abandoned in one or two years.

Putting a square tin trough around the trees, with a roof over it, the trough to have a little cheap oil in it. This was found to answer better than any the foregoing remedies, but it is very expensive, and requires so much care, as it is necessary to make a platform of boards to support the trough, and prevent insects from ascending between the trough

and the tree. As the tree grows, it separates the platform, and the trough is required to be made larger. In making the trough larger, it is necessary to unsolder or cut it open, and put four pieces into the trough and four into the roof. And the tin, by being continually exposed to the weather, soon rusts through and becomes worthless.

I have noticed in some parts of the country, a piece of tin put round the trees, in the form of an inverted tunnel; this apparatus must have been contrived by some person who was ignorant of the entomology of the Cankerwork, as it has been ascertained by experiment that the grub, when put in a glass tumbler, will ascend the side, and if during her ascent, the tumbler is turned down and rolled over, she will adhere to the glass, and walk about upon any part of it without any apparent regard to the rolling of the glass, and appears to walk as well upon the under side of the glass as upon the top. Hence all who have used these inverted tunnels, have found them useless, or will if they continue to use them.

A circular leaden trough and roof was invented by Jonathan Dennis Jr. of Portsmouth, R. I. in 1836, and has since been patented. This trough and the roof is made of one strip of sheet lead, about three inches wide, but in the form of the top of the figure 2 inverted, with the foot cut off; thus forming a roof and trough of one strip, and then bending it round the tree so as to conform to the shape of the tree. It is made so large as to leave a space of one inch in width between the trough and the tree. The ends are then soldered together, thus forming a trough completely round the tree, with a roof over it. Three or more nails are tacked into the tree to support it, and the space between the trough and the tree is filled with seaweed, hay, straw, husks, tow, cotton waste, or any other substance that will prevent the insects from ascending between the trough and the tree, and is easily compressed by the growth of the tree. These troughs were put on to three orchards, belonging to Jonathan Dennis, of Portsmouth, R. I. father of the inventor, in the autumn of 1837, and it has proved to be the cheapest and most effectual remedy ever discovered. The three orchards contained one hundred and fifteen trees, varying in size from three inches to upwards of two feet in diameter. The expense was about 35 or 40 cents per tree. Five gallons of cheap fish oil, that cost 40 cents per gallon, was found to answer for the 115 trees for one year. A very little oil was put into the troughs the last of September. After it had remained several weeks it was stirred, and in a few weeks afterwards a little more oil was added; and from the time the oil was first put in until the first of May following there was a little oil put in twice and the oil also received two or three stirrings. Putting the oil in three times and stirring it, giving the trees all the attention necessary, was less labor and occupied less time than it would have taken to tar the trees for one week. This apparatus destroyed the insects so completely, (which for a number of years previous had been so numerous as to destroy the fruit,) that it was difficult to find one upon the trees, and the crop of apples was so large as to render it necessary to prop the trees. This apparatus has many properties to recommend it. It is more effectual, more durable and cheaper than tin troughs; it also takes less oil to fill a circular trough than it does a square one, for a tree of the same size. The packing is more easily put in, as the space is of a uniform width around the tree. It is also less liable to get out, and if the top of the

packing was daubed with a little tar, it would stick it together, taking care not to put any of the tar upon the tree or the trough, but only upon the packing. This trough will last many years without being made larger, and when the tree has grown so as to fill the space that was left between the trough and the tree, the trough can be cut open and a piece soldered in so as to make it large enough for several years more. And if the troughs are ever taken off, the lead will be worth two thirds as much as it was when it was put on. But I should not consider it safe to take it off while there were any cankerworms in the neighborhood, for they have been in some neighborhoods for the last fifty years without intermission, according to the accounts of the inhabitants. Being in conversation with an oil merchant, I inquired what kind of oil would remain longest exposed to the air without drying upon the surface, he replied that cod fish oil would never dry perceptibly, and for that reason was never used for painting, and of course would be the best to put in the above-mentioned troughs for the destruction of cankerworms.

A Lover of good Fruit and flourishing Trees.

MANURES.

Sea Weeds.—All sea-shore plants, especially those which grow below high-water mark, and which belong to the natural families of *Algæ* and *Fuci*, &c. contain more or less mineral alkali (carbonate of soda), and have long been used as manure by the farmers in the neighborhood of the sea. They are, however, so succulent and mucilaginous, that their effects are by no means lasting; even when placed in heaps and allowed to ferment, they produce but very little heat; in fact, appear rather to dissolve away. They consist chiefly of water, mucilage, a small quantity of woody fibre, and saline matter: according to the analysis of Sir Humphrey Davy, nearly four-fifths was water, which contained no ammonia, and consequently the plants possess no azote. When applied to land, their effects are felt almost immediately, as the mucilage dissolves as soon as the outer covering of the plants is destroyed by fermentation; but from its soluble nature, its effects are but slight, and after the first year, are no longer perceptible. The alkali they contain must also act as a chemical solvent, which will hasten their consumption. It has been proposed to collect the sea-weed and dry it by spreading it like hay, by which means, of course, nothing but water will be lost, and at the same time, the bulk will be reduced to one-fifth, in which state the author considers it to be a very valuable manure, and calculates that it can be procured and carted off at half the price of straw. This suggestion, I think, might probably be useful in some of the farming districts which are situated near the sea, but still not close enough to use the ware in its fresh state, as undoubtedly the manure is a good one as long as it lasts. The drying, also, will prevent the decomposition from taking place so rapidly as if applied when fresh.

Dry Straw of wheat, barley, and other grain crops, and spoiled hay, are always useful manures. Sir Humphrey Davy, in speaking of these adheres to the opinion which pervades the whole of his work upon Agricultural Chemistry, namely, that they should be applied fresh, and that if allowed to ferment, a large quantity of nutritious matter is lost.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1839.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

The Middlesex Society of Husbandmen, Mechanics, and Manufacturers held their annual Show and Fair at Concord, on Wednesday last, 2d inst. The weather was highly suspicious to the celebration; and a larger collection of people were assembled than has been remembered on any similar occasion.

The exercises of the day commenced with a well contested ploughing match, in which nineteen teams, ten with one yoke of oxen, and nine with two yoke of oxen, contended for the prizes. The ploughs used were of Tine, eight; of Wright, three; of Hitchcock, four; of Prouty and Mears, two; of Ruggles and Nourse, one; of Moore, Barnet, Vt., one. We shall pass no judgment upon the different ploughs used in the case, deeming this the particular province of the committee which we would not encroach upon. But we can say with perfect truth and equal pleasure that the ploughing was very well executed, and to those, who could contrast the work done on this occasion with the style in which said work was executed twenty-five years ago, the improvement, both in the construction of the plough and the work itself will appear surprising, and evincive of extraordinary improvement. There is still much room for improvement. The finishing in our ploughing is almost always bad. A skilful ploughman will turn the fast furrow as well as the first. In most cases the sod is broken to pieces, which are turned over by the hand or kicked aside by the feet, in which case the work is left in an unsightly and ragged condition. The fault lies perhaps in taking too deep a furrow, which shows the sward rather than turns it; whereas the plough should not be suffered to go so deep as before, and then the furrow slice would be completely turned.

We believe that Committees are now generally agreed not to take into consideration the shortness of the time in which the work is finished as any test of skill; and not to regard at all the time employed, unless there should be an evident indolence, and the time extended beyond all reason. This decision is right; and we wish competitors could be more impressed with it. There was some hurrying and forcing here beyond what we could have wished; but in general the teams were well managed, and the ploughing field with its nineteen teams under full sail, and cheered on by the stimulus of ambition, the hope of reward, and the interest and plaudits of the numerous spectators, who surrounded the field in a dense line, was an exhilarating and charming spectacle.

The pens were well filled with stock. Of swine, a liberal display and of superior quality. The Berkshire, and the Berkshire and the Mackay cross, by general consent carried the day. The show of milch cows was excellent, though we must again express our regret that the particular qualities and excellencies of the animals were not more fully given in the labels on the horns or in some other form. H. C. Meriam, Esq. of Tewksbury exhibited some superior improved stock of the Durham Short Horns, and so likewise did Mr Morse of Marlborough, whose young stock promises very well. Both these gentlemen have entered with much spirit into the improvement of Neat Stock, with a view to furnish for sale as good animals as can be produced; and we heartily wish them success. There was a good deal of native stock of excellent character, and a pair of half-

blood steers two or three years old, which were admirable in their appearance. The owner's name is not remembered; and in truth, the time given for examination of any part of the show, where every thing is crowded into a single short day in autumn, is insufficient to enable one to do justice to any thing.

The domestic manufactures exhibited in the hall, though not numerous, were excellent; the flannels in particular, were very superior. The vegetable products were many of them extraordinary, especially in the squash line; one of those exhibited weighed 161 lbs and was almost sufficient to last a common family three months. Whether there was any ambition in this matter to rival the great cake at the Mechanic's Fair in Boston we cannot say.

There were various samples of butter presented; and among the whole which we examined, although there was a considerable difference among the several parcels, we did not find one, which we should pronounce inferior. Most of them were excellent; and evinced great improvement in this article; an improvement which has not come too soon; and which is sure to find an ample reward. No article is better paid for where it is deserving of it; and the proximity of the Middlesex farmers to the Boston market affords all the encouragement to do their best in this matter, which they could ask.

The day upon the whole, was full of gratification to a benevolent mind, which could take pleasure in witnessing the extraordinary and cloudless prosperity of our rural and labouring population, eminently distinguished as they are for their good appearance and good manners, their improved moral condition, their general intelligence, their agricultural improvement; and that spirit of agricultural enterprise, which is waked among them, and cannot, we hope, while the winds blow and the grass grows, be again put to sleep.

The dinner was numerously attended. Several gentlemen from the neighboring towns sent some beautiful and delicious samples of peaches, pears, grapes and apples. Mr Enstis of Reading was a liberal contributor. Mr Smith, (not John) of Lincoln, sent some peaches and other fruit as handsome as any thing we desire to see. Other gentlemen gave beautifully. The occasion was one of much and innocent festivity; and the assembly were gratified and instructed by many speeches and sentiments full of good sense and sparkling with exquisite humour.

The list of premiums will be given in another place.

H. C.

OPENING OF THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

The first section of this great avenue of internal communication having been completed, its opening was celebrated on Thursday last, the 3d inst., by a public procession and dinner at Springfield. Several hundred guests sat down, among whom were many of the elite of the Commonwealth.

The cars with many gentlemen invited on the occasion, left Boston at seven o'clock and were set down without accident or inconvenience in Springfield at half past twelve M. This was a swallow's flight. We left Springfield the next day at half past six A. M.; spent one hour in Worcester; four and a half hours in Boston, and were in Salem the evening of the same day at one quarter before 6 o'clock, P. M. What is to come next?

It is not a great while since, when a man came from Connecticut river to Boston, the first question that would be proposed to him would be, when did you come down? what day did you leave home? and various other enquiries about uncles and aunts and cousins, which you could not answer without a feeling of uncer-

tainty and solicitude about what may have happened to them to the time which had elapsed since you left home. But now you come fresh from home, and the transition from the beautiful banks of the Connecticut to the glittering waves of Boston Bay is immediate; and you seem to drive along with a flight as rapid as the sweeping echo of the cars among the beautiful hills which line the passage. As to news, it is all over now—and as to our blessed kith and kin in the great valley, who were once "over the hills and far away," here they are our next-door neighbors. This is delightful. What were once the golden chains of friendship have become iron; but their strength is not diminished; and use and frequency shall keep them as bright as the polished diamond.

The influence of these improved methods of intercommunication upon the agricultural interests cannot be otherwise than beneficial. When we have more room and more leisure we shall go into this subject. The first is in a degree to equalize the value of farms and produce. This has always borne a comparative relation to the vicinity of the market. The rail-road brings distant places near, and enables the farmer on the Connecticut river to avail himself of the advantages of the market of the capital and its populous vicinity, equally with the farmer much nearer to Boston. True the freight is to be paid; but this constitutes the principal difference between living ten or a hundred miles from Boston. Against this is to be set off the expenses of conveying his produce in his own wagon, the wear and tear, the injury to the articles brought, the length of time which he must spend upon the journey, and all the uncertainties of weather and roads.

We cannot now go into particulars; but let us take a single article of agricultural produce, which must be considered one of the great staples of Connecticut River Husbandry—Beef. The usual expense now of getting a fat ox from Connecticut river to Brighton market is two dollars, and about a week's hard travel and fare for the animal. The farmer, if he goes with his own stock, must ordinarily calculate upon a fortnight's absence from home, and his stage expenses on his return. The two dollars in any case must be allowed for drift, fare, and commissions of sale, though he should go with his own drove to market. This is not all. The best drovers estimate the loss of a fat ox in weight in driving from Connecticut river to Boston at one hundred pounds.

Now let us see how the rail road may operate. Suppose the market day at Brighton to be Wednesday, as it should be. Any farmer within twenty miles of the depot leaves home on Monday morning, puts his oxen on the cars on Tuesday; gets them into the market fresh, and without any loss or fatigue or fever or sore feet, on Wednesday; makes his sale the same day; gets the return of his cattle on Thursday, and is home to his farm and family on Friday, or it may be on Thursday night;—and the expense of conveying an ox to Boston on the cars ought not to exceed two dollars. No doubt suitable arrangements will soon be made by the enterprising directors. This is only one example in which substantial benefits must accrue to the agricultural interests from this rapid, safe, and comfortable mode of conveyance. We have no room at present to extend the subject.

H. C.

FINE NATIVE GRAPES.

Mr Perry, of Natick, presented us the last week with a box of delicious native grapes, which we pronounce to be very superior; to our taste as good as the Isabella. They were of a honeyed sweetness, color, pale brown. He stated that he found the vine in the woods, and finding it a superior variety, transplanted it to his garden.

The fruit was then white, but in consequence of cultivation and exposure to more light, the berries have changed to the color named. J. B.

ANOTHER STUMBLER.

Mr Perry left with us two specimens of apples, one variety a fine greening, the other a small knurly russeting, with the conviction that it is a freak of nature, as he says the tree was grafted near the ground, and this small fruit was produced on one of the small branches near the top, and that there had been no bud or graft inserted. The fact that the branch which bore the small apples was one of three that formed a fork, leads us to suppose that it must have been a graft, although we were assured to the contrary. We are told that "we must not be faithless but believing," so we may as well submit. J. B.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 760 Beef Cattle, 1650 Stores, 3500 Sheep and 1260 Swine.

About 250 Swine were reported last week.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—The prices of last week for a like quality were sustained except for the thin cattle.—We quote First quality, \$7 25 a \$7 75. Second quality, \$6 50 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 00.

Stores.—A large number were sold but at prices less than the two preceding weeks. We noticed several lots of two year old sold at about \$20—yearlings, \$12 50. We quote Yearlings \$11 a \$15. Two Year Old \$17 a \$27. Choice heifers were peddled at a higher price.

Cows and Calves.—Sales \$30, \$35, \$42, \$47, and \$55.

Sheep.—Sales brisk, lots \$1 71, \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 12, \$2 25, \$2 42, \$2 73, \$3 00, and \$3 25.

Swine.—One entire lot 4 for sows and 5 for barrows. Several lots at 4-1 and 4-3-4 for sows, and 5-1-2 and 5-3-4 for barrows. Lots of selected barrows at 6 at retail, 5 1-2 and 6 for sows, and 6 1-2 and 7 for barrows.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending October 6.

Oct., 1839.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	30	42	56	46	E.
Tuesday,	1	36	64	47	N. W.
Wednesday,	2	39	61	55	W.
Thursday,	3	51	70	61	W.
Friday,	4	52	59	46	N. W.
Saturday,	6	31*	49	33	S. E.
Sunday,	6	28	52	42	E.

* The first frost we have had this year.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;
1000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;
500 Quince Trees;
3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 16 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling;
30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;
5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced;
Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridgeport, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 8 Faenell Hall, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL POND,
October 9. Cambridgeport, Mass.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Morus Mallicaulis, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

In the collection of Fruit Trees, &c., now offered for sale, as the number has been greatly augmented, so also the size of the trees generally is improved and is now superior to that of any former year. It comprises of Pears and of Apples, of Peaches, of Plums and Cherries, the finest kinds, as also of Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants; choice selections of Grape Vine, of Strawberries, &c. &c. An unusual proportion of the Pears are at this time of fine size and the collections, both of the Peach and of the Cherry trees, are believed to be unrivalled in this day, not only for fine sizes but also in the unusual and extraordinary numbers which are here ready for sale. Of all the above named species of fruits, a large proportion are of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds. The abridged catalogue of Fruit and of Ornamental Trees, &c., for 1839 is ready, and will be sent to all who apply; in that catalogue the very best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a star.

100,000 MORUS MALICULIS Trees of any other reasonable quantity or cuttings of the same, are now offered for sale. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern Establishment at Portsmouth in Lower Virginia. Also the Elata, Canton, the Noretto or Alpine, the Broussa and some other Mulberries.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Pæonies and Double Dahlias, &c. &c., Cockspur Thorns, and Buck Thorns for hedges.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, post paid, shall be promptly attended to and all trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass. Oct. 9.

GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscribers are now receiving their fall supply of Garden, Field and Grass Seeds, and would respectfully recommend to their customers to send in their orders as early as possible to secure a supply from their choicest lots. Their stock of seeds for this season will be very full and complete, and most of the varieties being raised under their own inspection they can confidently recommend them as being fresh and genuine. Among them are Long Blood, Early Turnip and Sugar Beets; Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, Orange Carrot, Radish. Cucumber and Cabbage of sorts. Also, Peas, Beans and Squashes, which together with a large supply of most kinds of seed desirable for the field or garden, comprise the most complete and extensive assortment of seeds to be found at any similar establishment in the country.

JOSEPH H. BRACK & CO.

Oct. 9. N. E. Agri. Warehouse and Seed Store.

HOUSE IN DORCHESTER.

To let a large and convenient house, pleasantly situated in Dorchester, one third of a mile beyond Dr Codman's meeting house, and between five and six miles from Boston; together with 1½ acres of fine land, well stocked with fruit trees. There are good wells of water—a fine barn, chaise house, and corn barn, and convenient out buildings. The above affords a rare chance to some practical person wishing to carry on a farm; possession given immediately. Apply at this office.

October 9.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

A FARMER WANTED.

A man and wife or a single man are wanted to carry on a Farm about 14 miles from Boston, for which reasonable wages will be paid. None need apply but Americans and those that are acquainted with Farming and Gardening. First rate recommendations will be required for honesty and sobriety. Please apply at this office.

September 23.

Complete Garden and Horticultural Tool Chests, from Sheffield, England; containing Garden Shears, improved Pruning Shears and Scissors, Pruning and Grafting Knives, Flower Gatherer, Garden, Dutch and Triangular Hoes, Saw, Spud, Weeding Hook, Garden Rake, Trowel Hammer and Garden Reel; comprising every useful implement necessary for the cultivation of the Flower Garden. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 62 North Market Street.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

		FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		6 25	6 60
Pot, " "		5 12	5 24
BRANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,	"	2 00	3 00
BEEF, DRESS,	barrel	14 00	
No. 1,	"	13 00	
prime,	"	11 00	
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	40	40
yellow,	"	30	33
BUTTER, tub,	"	15	16
lump,	"	20	23
CHEESE, new milk,	dozen	10	12
CHEESE, refined,	barrel	1 50	1 75
BONE MANURE,	bushel	2 50	4 50
in casks,	"	35	43
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37	45
southern, geese,	"	39	42
FLAX, (American)	quintal	3 20	3 25
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	"		2 75
By, Chalmers,	"	1 50	
Haddock, new,	"	13 00	
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	11 25	
No. 2,	"	7 25	7 50
No. 3,	"	6 00	6 50
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	12 00	12 50
Salmon, No. 1,	"	6 12	6 25
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	6 50	
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 25	6 37
Richmond canal,	"	6 25	
Alexandria wharf,	"	6 25	
Rye,	"	4 25	
MEAL, Indian, in blis.	"	3 75	4 00
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	80	81
southern flat, yellow,	"	78	
white,	"	85	87
Rye, northern,	"	75	
Barley, nominal	"	66	
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	42	43
southern, new,	"		
HAMS, northern,	pound	8	10
southern and western,	"	16 00	16 00
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	12 50	13 50
Eastern screwed,	"		
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	11	12
2d quality,	"	21	
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	19	30
southern, 1st sort,	"	25	27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	28
do. country do,	"	24	26
Baltimore city tannage,	"	22	24
do. dry hides,	"	22	24
New York red, light,	"	22	23
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	23
Boston dry hides,	"	21	23
LIME, best sort,	cask	32	34
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	40	41
Sugar House,	"	15	
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 20	1 25
Winter,	"	50	60
Whale, refined,	"	70	72
Linseed, American,	"	95	
Neat's Foot,	"	2 75	2 87
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	20 00	23 00
clear,	"	15 00	17 00
Mess,	"	12 00	12 50
Prime,	"	2 87	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	85	100
Red Top, southern,	"	1 60	
northern,	"	2 00	2 25
Canary,	"	2 52	3 00
Hemp,	"	1 37	1 52
Flax,	"	17	20
Red Clover, northern,	pound	7	8
Southern Clover, none,	"	12	12
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	12	13
Castile,	"	2 50	3 00
TALLOW, tried,	pr M	58	62
TRAZLES, 1st sort,	"	58	62
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pr M	55	58
American, full blood, washed,	"	52	58
do. 3-4ths do,	"	48	50
do. 1-2 do,	"	45	45
do. 1-4 and common,	"	50	50
(Pulled superfine,	"	50	50
No. 1,	"	35	40
No. 2,	"	25	30
No. 3,	"	25	30

BERKSHIRE BOAR.

For sale, a fine Berkshire Boar, 9 months old, and large of his age, bred in Albany, from imported stock. The pedigree will be furnished at the time of sale. Price \$50. Apply to Messrs. J. BRACK & CO.
September 1/3.

We do not know where we should go to find any thing of the kind, more descriptive, more beautiful, more playful, prettier, sweeter, than the following from the gifted pen of Mrs Sigourney.

THE BIRDS IN AUTUMN.

BY MRS SIGOURNEY.

November came on with an eye severe,
And his stormy language is hoarse to hear—
And the glittering garland of brown and red
Which he wreath'd for a while round the forest's head,
With sudden anger he rent away,
And all was cheerless, and bare, and gray.

There the houseless grasshopper told his woes,
And the humming bird sent forth a wail for the rose;
And the spider, that weaver of cunning so deep,
Roll'd himself up like a ball to sleep;
And the cricket his merry horn laid by,
On the shelf, with the pipe of the dragon fly.

Soon voices were heard at the morning prime,
Consulting of flight to a warmer clime:
"Let us go! let us go!" said the bright wren's jay—
And his gay spouse sang from a rocking spray,
"I'm tired to death of this hum-drum tree,
I'll go—if 'tis only the world to see."

"Will you go?" asked the robin, "my only love?"
And a tender strain from the leafless grove
Responded—"Wherever your lot is cast,
'Mid summer skies or the northern blast,
I am still at your side, you heart to cheer,
Thouge dear is our nest in this thicket here."

The oriole told, with a flashing eye,
How his little one shrank from the frosty sky—
How his mate with an ague had shaken the bed,
And lost her fine voice by a cold in her head—
And their oldest daughter, an invalid grown,
No health in this terrible climate had known.

"I am ready to go," said the plump young wren,
"From the hateful home of these northern men;
My throat is sore, and my feet are blue—
I'm afraid I have caught the consumption too;
And then I've no confidence left, I own,
In the doctors out of the southern zone."

Then up went the thrush, with a trumpet call;
And the martins came forth from their box on the wall,
And the owl peeped from his secret bower,
And the swallows convened on the old church tower;
And the council of blackbirds was long and loud—
Chattering and flying from tree to cloud.

"The dahlia is dead on her throne," said they;
"And we saw the butterfly cold as clay;
Not a berry is found on the russet plains—
Not a kernel of ripen'd maize remains—
Every worm was hid—shall we longer stay,
To be wasted with famine? Away!—away!"

But what a strange clamor on elm and oak,
From a bevy of brown coated mocking birds broke!
The theme of each separate speaker they told,
In a shrill report, with each mimicry bold,
That the eloquent orators stared to hear
Their own true echo, so wild and clear.

Then tribute after tribute, with its leaders fair,
Swept off thro' the fathomless depths of air—
Who maketh their course to the tropics bright?
Who nerverth their wing for its weary flight?
Who guideth their caravan's trackless way,
By the star at night, and the cloud by day?

Some spread o'er the waters a daring wing,
In the isles of the southern sea to sing;
Or where the minaret towering high,
Pierces the gold of the western sky;
Or amid the harem's haunts of fear,
Their lodges to build, and their darslings to rear.

The Indian fig with its arching green,
Welcomes them in to its vistas green;
And the breathing buds of the spicy tree,
Thrill at the burst of their revelry;
And the bulbul starts 'mid his carol clear,
Such a rushing of stranger-wings to hear.

O wild wood wanderers! how far away
From your rural homes in our vales ye stray!
But when they are waked by the touch of Spring,
We shall see you again, with your glancing wing—
Your nest 'mid our household trees to raise,
And stir our hearts in our Maker's praise.

A GOOD HIT.—The following from the Iowa Sun is deserving the attention of every one of our readers; the concluding item is quite important, and rounds the period well:—

"Internal Improvements."—The system we plead for, though attended with much toil and expense, will not require a state tax of a single cent, nor much, if any legislation. It is pre-eminently a "democratic" system; it is to be begun by the people, and will be for the exclusive benefit of the people.

It is only for every farmer to mend up his fences, till his ground well, have it well prepared for planting, have the crops in seasonably, tend them well, keep down the weeds, see that his horses and cattle are fed and treated so as to make them thrive, keep his implements in order and in their place; for every father to rule his family well, govern his children, form their minds and manners by good instruction, train them up in the habits of industry, honesty, and sobriety, provide them with comfortable clothing, send them to school, pay for their tuition and have a care to the company they keep; for every husband to treat his wife as a bosom companion—for every woman to love her husband, and to prove a help meet for him, to keep from gossiping, to spin more stocking than street yarn, to keep the house tidy, and the family clothing clean and well mended;—for every damsel to keep all grease spots from her clothes, darn the heels of her stockings, remove beau catchers from her head, and novels from her library, to do much with needles, and store her head with useful ideas; for every young man to go decent, but to buy no better clothes than he can honestly pay for, work hard, behave courteously to others, especially to old men, to guard against self-importance and insolence, if much in company with ladies, to black his shoes, trim his hair, throw away his segar and quid, attend preaching regularly, and hold his tongue if he cannot talk sensibly, and to get married when he is twenty five, if he can find any one to have him; for magistrates to execute the laws; for tavern-keepers to keep better food than brandy; for towns to have clean streets and good sidewalks, to remove

every nuisance, and every thing injurious to health; favor good morals; for every district to support good schools. In fine, for it is impossible to enumerate all the objects embraced in our scheme, for every body to cease to do evil, learn to do well, attend church on the Sabbath, mind his own business, and take a newspaper.

A Young Man Wanted on a Farm.

The advertiser is in want of a smart young man that is well acquainted with the cultivation of vegetables, and one that is also capable of taking charge of horses, cows and swine, one that understands it, he must be energetic, active and fond of neatness and order; he must produce evidences of a good moral character. Such a person may find a permanent situation by calling on Messrs BRECK & CO. None need apply but such as answer to the above. September 25. istf

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES, AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.
Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly executed, and forwarded to any part of this or other countries. April 10.

Morus Multicaulis Trees for Seed.

The subscriber offers for sale 10,000 trees produced from seed of the genuine Morus Multicaulis. The seed was raised on his premises in 1835; the trees have been multiplied for the two last years by layers, their growth is more rapid than the original tree, and appear to be sufficiently acclimated to endure the winter, some of them having been left standing in the open field unprotected during the two last winters without any essential injury. The leaves are very large and equal in quality to any other kind for feeding the silk worm. Those who are wishing to purchase a superior kind of Mulberry are requested to call and examine for themselves, before the foliage is destroyed by frost. CALVIN HASKELL. Harvard, September 11.

MULBERRY TREES.

The subscriber has on hand a quantity of Mulberry Trees of a quality which is probably superior to any kind ever introduced into this country. They were imported four years since and though they have sustained the rigorous cold of the last three winters entirely unprotected, yet it is believed a Southern or Western climate would be more admirably adapted to their growth and propagation. Their foliage is most luxuriant and affords more nourishment than any other variety. Silk produced by worms fed with the leaves, has been pronounced by judges to be the best ever manufactured by man, and decidedly superior to the best Italian. A few thousand will be for sale if immediate application is made to the subscriber, where specimens may be seen. Also—a few hundred Morus Multicaulis and Asiatic. JOHN N. BARBOUR, September 11. No. 30 Commercial Street, Boston.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 62 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as he complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable before the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS, 17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON

N. E. FARMER.

[For the New England Farmer.]

New York, 21st Sept., 1839.

Sir—The New York Urate and Poudrette Co., finding that gentlemen who had purchased their manures had been experimenting with the articles, some advisedly and others mistakenly, it became desirable for many reasons to learn—

1—On what particular grains or garden vegetables the manure was used, the quantity applied, and the result:

2—To know the precise manner and result of each trial:

3—How the urate and poudrette compare with other manures in their effect: and

4—Generally, whether it was not desirable to the farmer and gardener to have the contents of sinks and privies made into *inodorous* manures.

In answer to their circular sent to Mr Linn, of Schenectady, they have received a letter of so interesting a character, that we ask the publication of it at as early a day as your arrangements and convenience will permit.

Amended instructions, the result of information received, will be published in a few days for *gratis* distribution among those who have or may wish to use the manures.

(COPY.)

Schenectady, Sept. 19, 1839.

The New York Urate and Poudrette Company:

GENTLEMEN—In answer to your "circular," I would say, that I obtained from your company a barrel of poudrette last spring, intending to test its value as a manure, by a few close and accurate experiments. It came to hand, however, so late in the season, that I was unable to apply it as I intended, or to arrive at results which would in all respects prove the value of the substance as a manure, or the best modes of applying it. I applied it to a variety of vegetables in my garden, and also to a small portion of a field of corn of about five acres, at my farm in the vicinity of this city. The vegetables in my garden have grown with unusual richness and luxuriance, and have most evidently felt the effects of the application. Of the results at my farm I can speak more satisfactorily, because here I can compare the portion which *has*, with another portion of the same crop, in the same field, which *has not* received the poudrette. This crop upon a strong, rich soil, which had been slightly manured in the hill from the fold-yard at the time of planting. At the first hoeing, and when the plants by reason of the unfavorable season were extremely backward, I directed my farmer to apply to the corner of the field where the crop was the least promising, a handful of poudrette to each hill, covering it at the same time with a thin coat of earth. This was faithfully done until the poudrette was consumed. The remainder of the field received, a part, the usual dressing of *plaster*, and a part, of *ashes*.—The plants to which the poudrette was applied, were the first to change color—throwing off

the sickly, yellow hue, and adopting a deep green. At the period of the second hoeing, the same plants retained not only the appearance of better health, but had obtained greater vigor and more size than any others of the same crop. They have held the same distinction throughout the season; and it is now plainly visible, although the entire crop is a fair one, that when we come to harvest, we shall gather a greater weight of stalks and more grain from the portion where this manure was applied, than from the same space at any other point in the field.—We have certainly no experience proving that the same results could have been reasonably expected from the application of any other of the various manures in common use.

With us, plaster has long been considered the grand restorative for this crop, and ashes, with many farmers, almost a specific; and indeed that both substances are very useful as manures on most varieties of soil, is universally conceded. Mills to grind plaster for manuring purposes, are as common throughout this part of the country as those devoted to grain; and I have seen boats loaded with leached ashes, toiling their way from the far west, in order to enrich farms on Long Island.

In this experiment, poudrette was applied side by side with plaster and ashes, under circumstances in favor of the latter, and yet they have most indisputably yielded the palm to the former: and all this is not without reason. *Heat and moisture* are the sources of vegetation: poudrette, if it have it not in itself, will generate more heat and for a longer period, than either plaster or ashes, and will absorb and retain more moisture. It seems, also, to decompose inanimate vegetable substances in the soil with which it is mixed, and so to diffuse and incorporate itself with the soil as to change its color around the plant to which it is applied. Like most other manures, (only more sensibly and rapidly,) it imparts of its qualities to every substance with which it comes in contact, and by the aid of its own and borrowed heat and moisture, assimilates all to itself, and thus exercises, although applied in most inconsiderable quantities, a certain and immediate influence on vegetation.

I regret that I did not receive the article so as to apply it at the time of planting. I am not sure that the results would have been more successful, and except for the purposes of experiment, I should be content to use it hereafter on most crops, as I have done this season.

Desiccated manures have long been appreciated in Europe. There, one ton of them have been estimated to be equal in fertilising properties to thirty-six tons of barn-yard manure. At this rate, there is a large balance on the score of economy in favor of the former: and when it is remembered that the manures as prepared by your company, are wholly inodorous, and may be conveyed in barrels to the most remote parts of the country as commodiously as flour, and at a trifling expense, our agriculturalists should be moved by every consideration connected with cleanliness, rural economy, the productiveness of the soil, and the right use of the means which Providence places before them as in-

citements to industry, to promote the use of substances, which, left undisturbed, are worse than useless—scattering in our large cities and towns disease and death, and which, when submitted to your *alchemy*, spreads health and verdure, and blesses and rewards both citizen and husbandman.

I shall be pleased to receive your "improved instructions" for using the manures, of which you speak, and to know at how early a day this fall I may order a few barrels* for future experiments.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

A. L. LINN.

The following is a copy of the improved instructions alluded to in the foregoing:

MANURES.

The attention of the public has recently been directed to the use of Urate and Poudrette. It has long been known in France as the most efficacious of all manures, and the experiments made during the past and the present year, viz: 1838 and 1839, in the use of Poudrette in the Northern and Eastern States, but more especially in and around the city of New York, have awakened the attention of both farmers and gardeners. The Royal Academy of Agriculture in England, have caused experiments to be made of the respective power of the different manures, and upon trials so made, it appears beyond a doubt that manure made from sinks and privies, is superior to any other productive agent for agricultural purposes. Is it necessary to add, that it is worse than labor lost, to cultivate worn out or poor soils without the use of manure? He who expects to be liberally rewarded for his labor must give liberally what nature requires. The wise man has said, "he that watereth shall be watered also himself!"

AMENDED DIRECTIONS.

Directions for their use were given by Peter Barthelemy, (who was one of the first discoverers in France of the present system of preparing the articles,) how and in what manner they should be applied, and who recently introduced their manufacture in the city of New York. Many of the persons who have used the articles, have found from practical experiments, that the former directions may be amended advantageously, and it is doubtless the case that many new methods may be discovered, which it is hoped will be communicated for public benefit.

Urate is the product of the *liquid* part, and Poudrette of the *substantial* part of the sinks or privies, both of them reduced by a different process, to a dry and inodorous substance, and used as the best of all manures known to agriculturalists and horticulturalists, being an animal manure of the richest and purest kind, and the most powerful of any application that can be made to the earth.

Urate.—The urate may be used in its dry state by spreading it on the land as you would lime or ashes, or, after having been dissolved in water, may be used through a watering pot, or by a cask on

*The company have several thousand bushels for sale at the present time.

For all kinds of small grains, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, and others of the like kind, it may be sowed dry upon the soil, in the proportion of 12 to 18 bushels per acre, according to the quality of the land, and then harrowed in.

For corn and potatoes, and such like, it is best to mix the urate in an equal quantity of dry soil, and put in the hill about a gill or handful, sprinkled around the seed corn and potatoes as is usually done with ashes.

For beets, turnips, or other vegetables sowed or planted in drill, the urate is to be prepared in like manner and sowed in the drill.

For grape vines, fruit trees, flowering trees, flowers, also for garden vegetables, such as cauliflower, cabbage, melons, cucumbers and the like, urate may be dissolved in water, in the proportion of one pound to a gallon of water, and poured on the subject; one application is sufficient; and for articles not herein enumerated, it may be sowed dry on the surface of the ground.

Where the land retains water during the winter, urate must be used only in the spring, in order that its salts may not be absorbed in too large a quantity of water.

Where the land is dry or does not retain water during the winter, urate may be used in the autumn—if, however, the sowing takes place shortly before the hard frosts, it is better to use urate only in the beginning of spring.

As a general rule, more urate is required upon the same quantity and quality of land in autumn than in the spring; if used in the spring, it is better to apply the urate in a damp day, or immediately after a heavy rain, if it cannot be applied shortly before the rain, as it is a light substance, liable to be blown from off the land by high winds.

There is a great advantage in soaking corn, oats, and all other grains for twelve hours only, in a solution of urate, prepared as above directed, before planting or sowing it, and then rolled in lime or plaster, the corn or grain will start sooner, be stronger, and less liable to attack by worms or birds: but care should be taken not to suffer it to remain longer than about twelve hours in the solution, else you might destroy the germinating quality of the grain. It has also been found beneficial to soak timothy and clover seed in urate or poudrrette for about four to six hours, and then rolled in lime or plaster, the seed comes up better and grows stronger than other seed sown at the same time in the same field.

Poudrrette.—Poudrrette is not dissolved in water before being used as is urate, but is to be used in a dry state, or by mixing it with dry soil in hills or drills, or sowing in broad cast on the land, as you would lime or ashes. Experiments in this country, thus far, have proved the following methods as the most advisable in its application:

For Corn.—After the furrows have been struck, sprinkle in the place where the hill is to be, before planting, a handful of poudrrette, equal to about a gill, then deposit the corn, (double that quantity of poudrrette has destroyed corn and burned it up,) then cover up the corn and press the earth down over it with the foot or hoe.

For Potatoes.—The same quantity, namely a handful or gill, may be used very advantageously; and it has so happened, that when the quantity was increased nearly double, no injury resulted, but rather improved the potatoes: a large handful, however, is sufficient.

any thing out of its natural position, they operate on the other manures until those manures are consumed, before they are beneficial to plants; and in some instances it may be, that the result of the use of the urate and poudrrette in the first year of their first application, will not be as satisfactory to the farmer as he will think he had a right to expect;—this arises from the fact that the land contains a considerable quantity of some former manure upon which urate and poudrrette will first act;—at the very next season, however, the farmer will find a crop far superior to his expectation, provided he will put no new manure of any description to the land lately manured with urate or poudrrette.

This, however, must be further explained by saying, that it applies to manure placed or dunged in the hill, or where the land is in a high state of cultivation, from having been highly manured in broad cast, which would give the poudrrette an opportunity of feeding upon or consuming it. Experience has proved, this year, that where there was a moderate application of lime, or barnyard manure applied to the land in broad cast, it did not appear to affect the influence of the poudrrette on the crop.

The quantity of poudrrette must vary from 15 to 35 bushels per acre according to the quality of the land, and the crop cultivated: less than 15 bushels to the acre may not be very satisfactory, and more than 35 is useless.

On Long Island, the following has been adopted by a practical farmer with success. For wheat, he used to apply 20 wagon loads of 30 bushels each, equal to 600 bushels of horse manure, which cost him \$20, besides carting 20 loads. He now applies 40 bushels of poudrrette which cost him \$16, and can carry more than sufficient for one acre in a load.

For rye, 450 bushels of horse manure, and now 25 bushels of poudrrette.

For oats, 350 bushels of horse manure, and now 20 of poudrrette.

For buckwheat, 200 bushels of horse manure, and now 15 of poudrrette.

Indian corn, one gill in the hill.

Urate and poudrrette are light substances, and liable to be blown off the ground by high winds, if sowed on the surface when the ground is not damp; therefore, it is considered best to sow the grain and harrow the land once, and then sow the manure in broad cast and cross harrow the land the second time.

The difference of the season between spring and autumn, and the state of the atmosphere, are to be considered before using either urate or poudrrette; damp weather is always to be preferred. Neither of them contain any seed of weeds of any description. An application of 35 bushels to the acre of urate or poudrrette once in every three years is sufficient.

Urate and poudrrette may be sent to any part of the country in barrels or bags—barrels are to be preferred when it is liable to get wet. Orders may be given, post paid, directed to "The New York Urate and Poudrrette Company," box No. 1211, post office, New York.

The urate and poudrrette made by this company, is not confined to distribution among its stockholders only, and therefore farmers and gardeners may expect a supply in the order in which their application is made, without any condition of becoming

to the use of the poudrrette, as it is feared it may be brought into disrepute by other manufacture of the articles, who are ignorant of the true method of preparing it, and where quantity rather than quality is considered most desirable.

It may be that on trials of urate and poudrrette, different application may be found more desirable in such case it is hoped the experimenter will make known to the public his discovery, either by letter addressed to the company, or through the medium of agricultural newspapers. This company has been erecting a large establishment at Lodi, on the Hackensack river, in the county of Bergen, at State of New Jersey, to manufacture urate and poudrrette.

Applicants living in New Jersey, may always be supplied by calling at the factory, which is near the bridge over the Hackensack river, belonging to the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. There will also be a depot for the article New York and at Brooklyn, where applicants can always be supplied.

Testimony of the use and value of urate and poudrrette, will be found, now and hereafter, on reference to the Cultivator, New England Farmer, and other agricultural papers, from letters or certificates held by the company; the substance of some of such as have been already received, is comprised in the following statement, and of others, have been sent to the papers for publication:

1. George Walton, of the city of New York, gardener, upwards of 56 years of age, and a gardener from his youth, certifies that in the spring 1837, he planted four young grape vines in a yard in the city of New York,—that in the summer 1838, he applied two quarts of poudrrette to such vines;—the earth was removed from round the roots and the poudrrette applied to the roots as then covered over again with the earth;—they soon began to grow very rapidly. In the year 1839 there was applied, at three different times, about two quarts each time;—the vines have grown very rapidly, and all, except one, which died down the root in the winter, have a large quantity of fruit, such as he never witnessed before, and acribes it to the use of the poudrrette.—(See Cultivator.)

2. Benjamin Latin Wood, of the town of Poughkeepsie, certifies that he made a solution of the poudrrette, and soaked his oats in it six hours,—sowed his oats three weeks later than the usual time, and reaped them only one week later than his neighbors, and his crop was first rate. He planted two rows of the common bush bean, on the 20th of May, in hills, and put one gill of poudrrette to each hill, and before the 26th of August following, he had had four crops of beans from his bushes. (See Cultivator.) They continued to blossom and yield, so that before the middle of September he had two additional crops of beans.

3. William H. Wright, of Poughkeepsie, farmer, certifies that he made several experiments with the urate and poudrrette. (See Cultivator.)—He soaked corn, part in a solution of urate, and part in a solution of poudrrette, about 12 hours, according to printed directions, which was planted, and some corn was planted without being soaked: there was a decided benefit in all that was soaked over the other. On other hills of corn, and on potatoes, about a gill of poudrrette was applied to each hill

and the effect was quick and powerful, and he says he has never applied any other manure that can be compared with it in its beneficial results;—the potatoes were superior to any he ever saw, both in quality and quantity, and at least two weeks earlier than common. He soaked also oats about 12 hours and some not so long—the result was the same as applied to the corn—superior to that not soaked, and in the same condition. He soaked timothy and clover seed a few hours in poudrrette, and rolled in lime,—same beneficial result; and he recommends the manures as the best he ever tried.

The corn above referred to was planted from the 5th of May to the first week in June, some with poudrrette in the hill and some without any, but in the lime and barnyard manure had been put in road cast on the land; in three weeks after planting, the poudrrette corn was as large again as that in which no poudrrette had been put, ripened from two to three weeks earlier in the field than it did in the garden, where there was no poudrrette, but where manure had been applied. On the 18th of August, the corn from the field was too old to eat at the dinner table as green corn, and it is believed that corn manured with about one gill of poudrrette in the hill, without any other manure, will ripen in our coldest summers, sufficiently early to make an entire crop. The Mercer potatoes ripened two weeks earlier, and were finer and larger in the month of August, than any other potato.

All persons who have made a fair trial of these manures, unite in making the following summary so far as has come to the knowledge of the manufacturers, that is to say—

That the corn, grain and other vegetables sowed and planted in land manured with urate or poudrrette, ripen up quicker, stronger, and of a dark green color, and grew with great rapidity, and promise an increase in yield over any other, not manured with these manures, and the crops ripen from one to two weeks earlier, and the Long Island farmers say it is the cheapest and best manure they can procure.

Morus Multicaulis.—From information received, a gill of poudrrette applied to the roots of a young tree, made bare, and then covered up with earth, produced a most powerful effect in its growth and foliage. It does not answer so well to sow it broad cast, as some persons have done, over the ground. With trees or vines, the manure must come in immediate contact with the roots.

Peach trees fall and die from two causes—1st, from overbearing;—and 2nd, they are killed by the grub worm, which enters the body of the tree just at the surface of the earth. To remedy these evils, it is believed that if you will bare the roots of the tree for some 12 to 20 inches, and in immediate contact with the roots about two parts of poudrrette in the month of May, and the same quantity in September, and cover the earth over it again, it will replenish the exhaustion created by overbearing. At the same periods of time, at close around the body of the tree at the surface two quarts of urate, and cover the same with earth, and give it one watering, the effluvia from the urate, being of the nature and strength of the spirits of hartshorn, it is believed no worms can exist near it. Tobacco leaves wrapped around the body of the tree, have been found a complete remedy against the grub.

Further Testimony.—Dr Granville, in his report to the Thames Improvement Company, in speaking

of the immense source of agricultural wealth which the sewers of London afford, but which is now worse than lost, makes the following statement of facts furnished by them.

If a given quantity of land sown, and without manure, yields three times the seed employed, then the same quantity of land will produce 5 times the quantity sown, when manured with old herbage, putrid grass or leaves, garden stuff, &c.; 7 times when manured with cow dung; 9 times with pigeon's dung; 10 times with horse dung; 12 times with urine; 12 times with goat's dung; 12 times with sheep's dung; and 14 times with night soil; (night soil is the same as poudrrette and is sometimes called Flemish manure,) or bullock's blood. Or, in other words, an acre of land sown with two bushels of wheat, without manures, will produce 6 bushels; 10 bushels with vegetable manures; 14 bushels with cow dung; 18 bushels with pigeon's dung; 20 bushels with horse dung; 24 bushels with goat's dung; 24 bushels with urine; 24 bushels with sheep's dung; 28 bushels with night soil, or bullock's blood. But if the land be of such quality as to produce, without manure 5 times the sown quantity, then the horse dung will yield 14, and the night soil 19 2-3 the sown quantity; or land that will yield without manure 10 bushels an acre, manured with horse dung will produce 28, and with night soil about 39 bushels of wheat per acre.

These results and multitudes of recorded experiments prove, that they in no case vary far from the facts, show the immense superiority of night soil or Flemish manure, over any hitherto employed. In addition, Dr Granville found that some crops which yield large profits are so extensively cultivated, in both Flanders, can only be obtained in abundance and of the finest quality, by employing what may emphatically be termed Flemish manure, in the preparation of the soil.

Another important matter in the comparative value of the manures, and of essential practical interest to the farmer, has been established by the same authoritative investigations; and that is, that while night soil has produced fourteen times the quantity sown, where the horse dung has yielded only ten—the proportion of the former, or Flemish manure, was to the horse dung employed, only as 1 to 5: so that with one ton of Flemish, a larger produce was obtained than with five tons of the best stable manure.

CAPONS.

One of our subscribers, a few weeks since, wished to be informed respecting the art of making capons. As we were not acquainted ourselves with the process, and having no work at hand treating upon the subject, we have delayed answering until the present time. The following article from "Dickson on Poultry," was furnished by a friend.

We think when our correspondent becomes acquainted with the cruel and barbarous operation, he will be satisfied to let his chickens alone, and suffer them to enjoy their brief existence without interruption, until the day they are doomed to submit to the poulterer's knife. However gratifying the capon may be to the appetite of the epicure, the thought of the anguish which the fowl had endured in the process, would to us, be a draw back upon the gratification. We do not believe the operation can be performed without giving pain, although we are assured to the contrary.

J. B.

"If cocks, when young, are emasculated, so as

to take away their natural reproductive feelings, it has a prodigious effect upon their condition; and a similar effect may be produced upon young hens by an operation on their egg organs. The art of making capons has been practised from the earliest antiquity in Greece, India and China, for the purpose of improving the flesh of birds for the table, in tenderness, juiciness, and flavor.

Chinese Mode of making Capons.—The Chinese, who are very expert in the art of making capons, use the following method. The wings of the fowl being folded back till they meet, the left foot of the operator is placed on them, the fowl being laid on its left side: the great toe of the right foot is placed on its legs: the feathers are then plucked off by the side—an incision, about an inch in length, commencing about an inch from the back-bone and extending obliquely downwards, is made with a knife, the cutting part of which is bevelled to a point, like a dissecting scalpel. This incision is carefully carried through the skin, muscles, and membranes, till the intestines are laid bare, while flat blunt hooks are put into the incision, which is extended and kept open by the elasticity of a bamboo, or whalebone: the intestines are then pushed aside with a pair of forceps, which are used to lay hold of the stone when it is by this means brought into view, while there is passed over it, through a bamboo or elder tube, a horse hair, which is drawn backwards and forwards through the tube till the spermatic cord is cut through, and the stone is then scooped out. The other stone is removed in the same manner. No blood issues from the spermatic cords, nor does the animal seem to feel pain. The hooks are then removed, the wound is closed, the feathers which have been plucked off are stuck upon the wound with the blood, and the wing being put down on it, the animal walks off as if nothing had happened. Young cocks three months old, are made choice of for the operation, which must if possible, be performed before July, as it has been remarked that capons made later than this never prove fine."—*Dickson on Poultry.*

SILK MANUFACTURING.—One reason why we have such an unshaken confidence in the ability of this country to enter successfully into the culture of silk, its manufacture as well as its production, is found in the superior enterprise, industry and ingenuity of our citizens over those of an part of the world. Great Britain thought to prevent the establishment of the cotton manufacture in this and other countries, by prohibiting, under severe penalties, the exportation of machinery or patterns for its construction. New England machinists went to work, built shops, made their own patterns, and produced specimens of machinery much superior in action and principle to European models, that we at once obtained the preference in their own market, and now annually export large quantities of machinery to order. So it is ready with machinery for the manufacture of silk. In reeling, and now in weaving the narrow kinds of silk, such as laces, ribbons, and other goods of that description, we have already made great advances on the clumsy and ill-arranged implements of the old world.—Such improvements at the outset, leave no room for doubt, but that when the attention of our artisans shall be directed to the manufacture of silk machinery, we shall soon find our improved processes amply to compensate for any supposed difference in the price of labor.—*Genesee Farmer.*

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
The usual festival of this Society was held at its Hall, 23 Tremont Row, on the 25th, 26th and 27th September. The beauty of our autumn and the absence of frost, conspired to render the offerings of Flora, Pomona and Tellus peculiarly attractive. Young and various palms, new flowers and fine specimens of green house plants were happily introduced on the stands. Great credit is due to the society and to the liberality of contributors, in thus rendering its exhibition so attractive to the public eye.

Plants in Pots.—From Hon. John Lowell; *Araucaria excelsa*, *Crinum amabile*, *Musa sapientum*, *Stapelia reflexa*, *Trevirana coccinea*, *Musa purpurea*.

From Mrs Bigelow, Medford; *Agave Americana*, var. *Striata*, *Yucca gloriosa*.

From Wm. E. Carter, Botanic Garden, Cambridge; *Eugenia australis*, *Magnolia grandifolia*, *Calostemma saligna*, *Daphne odora variegata*, *Erica baccans*, *Polygala cordifolia* ? *Melaleuca tenuifolia*, *Viburnum odoratissimum*, *Asclepias nivea*, *Protea grandiflora*, *Protea speciosa nigra*, *Magnolia purpurea*, *Jasminum azoricum*, *Fuschia stricta*, *Pittosporum tobicum*, *Magnolia anontofolia*, *Laurus nobilis*, plena, *Ilex*, sp; *Hedychium Gardenium*, *Verbenca incisa*, *Melaleuca ericifolia*, *Pittosporum undulatum*, *Fuschia globosa*, *Laurus nobilis*, *Rhododendron hybridum*, *Ficus australis*, *Pelargonium zonale* var. *variegatum*, *Aspidium exaltatum*, *Azalea phoenicea*, *Ilex cordifolia*, *Myrtus communis*, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, *Viburnum tinus*, *Canna esculenta*, *Laurus excelsa*, *Acacia decipiens*, *Protea* sp., *Protea argentea*, *Hibiscus* sp., *Oxalis Boweii*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Olea fragrans*, *Licium Floridanum*, *Canella Japonica*—two seedling varieties.

From Messrs Hovey & Co.; *Epiphyllum Ackermantii*, *Gardquoia Hookerii*, *Oxalis Boweii*.

From J. P. Cushing, Watertown; *Cycas revoluta*, *Stapelia variegata*, *Lantana borbonica*, *Calathea zebrina*, *Plumix dactylifera*.

From John Towne, Snow Hill; *Manettia cordifolia*, *Stapelia hirsuta*, *Erica abictina* (two plants), *Menziesia caerulea*, *Erica mammosa*, *E. regerminans*, *E. gracilis*, *Pylicia ericoides*, *Crowea saligna*.

From Publ's Garden, Boston; *Cassia*, sp., *Plumbago Capensis*, *Pandanus* sp., *Vinca rosea*, V. alba.

From Messrs Winship, Brighton; *Vinca rosea*, *Hydrangea hortensis*, *Acacia* sp., *Cistus Laurifolia*, *Agapanthus umbellata*, *Achrostichum alaicorne*, *Eugenia australis*, *Hibiscus Rosasinensis*, *Begonia argyrostigma*, *Aloe aponaria*, *Erica spuria*, *Justicia lutea*, *Acacia suaveolens*, *Aucuba Japonica*, *Salvia splendens*, *Fuschia coccinea*, *Lobelia speciosa*, *Lantana carnea* ? *Stapelia variegata*, *Roscs*, varieties, *Pelargonium*, do. *Ponias*.

From William Mejer, Roxbury; *Lantana Camara*, *Acacia armata*, *Ilex variegata*, *Gentiana Japonica*, *Thuya occidentalis*, *Hamanthus coccineus*, *Ulex Europaeus*, *Myrtus* sp., (two specimens), *Pittosporum undulatum*, *Eugenia myrtifolia*, *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, *Pelargonium*, var. *Prince's Perfection*.

From Thomas Mason, East Boston; *Erica blanda*, *E. cruenta*, *E. multiflora*, *E. gracilis*, *E. caffra*, *E. arborea*, *Diosma thymifolia*, *D. capitata*, *Melaleuca saligna*, M. sp., *Acacia Longifolia*, *Verbenca Tweediana*, &c. &c.

From Samuel Swetser, Cambridgeport; several *Dahlias*, one of which was *D. Striata formosissima*,

albilos, *C. cortex*, *Opuntia aurea*, *Echinocactus multiplex*, *Amaryllis crocea*, &c.

From J. J. Low, Roxbury; *Cycas revoluta*, *Amaryllis Belladonna*, (three pots), *Hamanthus coccineus*, one superb Tea tree rose.

From John F. Priest; *Myrtus communis* (large), and *I. variegata*, *Correa alba*, *Begonia argyrostigma*, *Salina fulgens*, *Verbenca citriodora*, Fig tree with second crop of fruit; another specimen; *Melanthus major*, *Portulacca arborea*, *Aucuba Japonica*.

From Parker Barnes, Boston; *Polianthus tuberosa*, fl. pl.

From N. N. Dyer, South Abington; *Begonia Evansiana*.

Cut Flowers and Bouquets.—From Col. Perkins, Brookline; two flowers of *Strelitzia augusta*, of ivory whiteness and delicacy—very rare.

From Messrs Hovey & Co.; a small stand of *Verbenca*, containing the following varieties: *Verbenca chamaedrifolia*, V. *chamaedrilita major*, V. *Tweediana*, V. *Tweediana superba*, V. *Ariana*, V. *Eyriana*, V. *incisa*, V. *Binneyana*, V. *venosa*, V. *tenuicoides*—also, great variety of German *Asters*.

From Messrs Breck & Co.; nine superb Bouquets, containing fine phloxes; *Zinnia violacea*, of several varieties; *Elichrysum bracteatum*, varieties, and *Celosia cristata*.

From William E. Carter, Botanic Garden, Cambridge; five Bouquets; specimens of *Magnolia glauca*, (a second flowering), *Silphium elatum*, from Carolina, &c. &c.

From Mr Leland, Charlestown; fine cockscombs. From A. H. Waters, Millbury, by his gardener, J. Sheridan; fine cockscombs.

From William Kenrick, Newton; two baskets of flowers, tastefully arranged, &c. &c.

From S. R. Johnson, Charlestown; superb varieties of Tea, Noisette and other *Roses*, *Asters*, &c.

From D. M. McIntyre, Cambridgeport; *Salpiglossis*—three elegant striped varieties—*Asters*, &c.

From Messrs Winships, Brighton; superb and finely arranged Bouquets.

From Thomas Mason, Charlestown; several Bouquets.

From J. S. Ellery, Woodland, Brookline—by James Irish; two large bouquets of *Dahlias*, intermingled with other flowers, and a beautiful pyramid—all got up with uncommon good taste and much novelty of style.

Groups of *Dahlias*, of great merit, were offered by Messrs Johnson, Wilder, Carter, Walker, Hovey & Co., Stickney, Breck & others. The *coup d'oeil* of these was most striking and vivid. Very many were of the newest style: some most rare, some bizarre in aspect, some lovely, some gorgeous. We hope to give a perfect catalogue of the varieties and of all the contributors in the forthcoming reports of the society, (second series.) We do not vouch for entire correctness in the above brief account, but offer it in haste, and according to our best abilities under such circumstances.

We cannot refrain from saying a word on the style of arrangement, which we consider peculiarly fortunate. The grouping of such varieties of plants as would be offered at a promiscuous display, is no easy task. To combine elegance with use, to show off a fine plant to the best advantage, is very requisite to its picturesque effect. This we are happy to say, was well done. The broad foliage of the

Erica, were arranged in much beauty. Wreaths of flowers, of airy lightness relieved the upper surface of the walls and gave a finish to the whole.

The influence of such exhibitions cannot be too highly estimated. To snatch a glimpse of the beautiful and delicate in nature, portrayed in a flower—to behold the magic effect of mind over these objects of matter, in producing the most novel results—to commune with the spirit of excellence, harmony, and of exquisite perfection in the outward world—to breathe the odor of the loveliest forms of organization—to transport one's self to Eden's groves, amid the din of ceaseless worldly toil—this is sufficient to give new zest to life and allay the feverish excitement of too sedulous care. Nor is it merely to gaze on simple beauty, to breathe the perfume of roses and jessamines, to admire and wonder—but in the rearing of the simplest flower, or in the production of the most common vegetable, there is in operation a train of physiological laws, subservient to the human energies alone, most complex in their mode and yet most obedient to the master spirit who dares to control. Studies the most profound and effects the most important and enduring, are involved in the taste for such pursuits as these.

JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL,

Chairman of the Committee on Flowers.

Sept. 28, 1839.

FRUITS.

From J. P. Cushing, by Mr Haggerston; splendid *Grapes*—Muscat of Alexandria, Black Hamburg, Muscat of Larell, Morocco, St. Peters; striped St German (Panache). *Pears*—unique as to size, form and general appearance,—altogether superior to others heretofore exhibited under the same name, and much admired by those who noticed them. Also, Burgmansbirne pear, a new variety, of great promise, and St. Michael's, do., very large and beautiful. Neither of these were at maturity. We should decline the name of the last, coming from most other sources, and still think it will prove a brown Beurre.

From Hon. T. H. Perkins; *Grapes*—Black Hamburg, St. Peters, Frankendale, Muscat of Alexandria, Muscat, Frontignac, Chasselas of Fontainebleau, Reine de Nice, (unripe but very large,) Sweet water, Grizzly Frontignac,—also, three kinds of Peaches and two kinds of Nectarines—all very beautiful.

From Joseph Balch, Jamaica Plains; *Duchess d'Angouleme Pears*; *Pumpkin Sweeting Apples*; *Black Hamburg*, *Blanquette*, *White Muscat*, *Black Prince*, variety from France, name unknown, (great bearer), *Muenier*, and *Chasselas Grapes*—the two latter in open culture.

From Frederic Tudor, Nahant; fruit of the finest kind from trees planted on the exposed situation of that promontory, as follows: *Madame*, *Julienne*, *Buffum*, *Wilkinson* and *Bleeker's Meadow Pears*; fine variety of *Peach*, name unknown.

From J. B. Jones, Dorchester; fine *Freestone Peaches*, and *Old Higginson* do.—Very good.

From S. Downer, Dorchester; *Apples*—*Pumpkin Sweeting*, *Nonsuch*, *Gardner Sweeting*, *Fall Harvey*, *Roxbury Russett*, *Wales apple*, *Golden Russett*, *Seaver Sweeting*, *Rhode Island Greening*, *Ribstone Pippin*, *Esopus Spitzenberg*, *Ramshorn*, *Hawthorndean*, *Lyscom*, *Pearmain*, and one basket of a variety, name unknown. *Pears*—*Andrews*, *Beurre Diel*, *Passé Colmar*, *Seckel*, *Cushing*, *Monsieur Jean*, *Heathcote*, *Urbaniste*, *Fulton*, *Roi de*

Wirttemberg, Black pear of Worcester, Harvard, Catilac—all very excellent.

From R. Manning, Salem; Pears—sixty-five varieties—Bezi Vaet, Henri IV., Doyenne Louis, Beurre Bose, Bergamot d'automne, Fœrelle, Burgomaster of Lond. Hort. Soc., Styrian, Buffum, Capsheaf, Louis Bonne of Jersey, Alpha, Figue de Naples, Newtown Virgaleuse, Glout Morceau, Bezi de la Motte, Chamoutelle, Fourcro, Angouleme, Passe Colmar, Bartlett, Chelmsford, Belle Lucrative, Beurre P Aremberg, Beurre Van Marum, Winter Orange, Frederic d' Wirttemberg, Beurre Bronze, Hannon's Incomparable, Bon Parent, Pope's Quaker, Naumkeag, Long green, Bleecker's Meadow, Seckel, Verte Longue, Wilkinson, Harvard, Echassaria, Beurre du Val, Beurre Dewez, Unknown Bergamot, Burgomaster (of Boston,) Bartram, Belle et Bonne, Napoleon, Josephine, Jalousie, Rouseleuch, Winter Nelis, Endicott, Catilac, Fondante de Bois, (of London Hort. Soc.) Black Worcester, Cumberland, Beurre Diel, Easter beurre, Marie Louise, Prince's St. Germain, Rousselet de Rheims, Surpasse Virgaleuse, Autumn Bergamot, Beurre Seutin, Old Orange pear. Apples—Gravestein, Brabant, Bellflower, Lyscom apple, Danvers Wintersweet, Fall Harvey, Peinock's Winter, Bellflower (of Cox), fruit of Double-flowering Chinese. A large part of this presentation was excellent; a small portion only at maturity.

From J. M. Ives, Salem; Pears—Bezi Montigny, Brown Beurre, Andrew's Glogil? Beurre d' Aremberg, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Michaux, Passe Colmar, St. Michael, Capiaumont, Wilkinson, Buffum, Glout Morceau, Striped St. Germain, Raymond, Bleecker's Meadow, Lewis, Josephine, double flowering, Easter Beurre, French pear, (name unknown)—many of these quite handsome. Apples—Michael Henry, Campfield or Newark Sweeting.—Plums—Cruger's Seedling, Blue Imperatrice.

From M. P. Wilder; Pears—Capiaumont, Beurre d' Aremberg, Heathcote, Verte Longue, Belle de Bruxelles, Columbian Virgaleuse, Bergamotte de Paques, Colmar Epineux, Seckel, Easter Beurre, Long Green, Bezi de Montigny, Louis Bon de Jersey, Passe Colmar, Cushing, Duchesse d' Angouleme, Beurre Diel, Glout Morceau, Bleecker's Meadow, Burgomaster (of Boston.) Plums—Blue Imperatrice; Orange Quinces; Rock Melons—all very fine.

From the garden of M. P. Sawyer, Portland; fine peaches.

From James Dodd, Boston; very large and beautiful Seedling Peaches.

From Otis Johnson, Lynn; Pears—Passe Colmar, Burgomaster, (of Boston,) Louise Bonne de Jersey, Catilac, Julienne, Washington, Sucre Vert, Admiral, Buffum, Long Green of Autumn, Doyenne Iris, Verte Longue Panaach, Rouselette de Rheims, Couselette d'Panache—an admirable lot. Grapes: Black Hamburg, White Muscat of Alexandria, Zinndal, White Chasselas—equal to any.

From Mr Sharp, Dorchester; Seedling Peach. From Samuel Pond; Pears—Andrews.

From T. Mason, Charlestown; Grapes—Isabella, Sweet Water.

From J. Fisher, Brookline; Pears—Seckel, Bartlett, Andrews.

From Perrin May, Washington st. Boston; Brown Beurre Pears—the finest, both for size and beauty.

From J. Newhall, Lynnfield; three kinds Seedling Peaches; Isabella and Sweet Water Grapes.

From R. Ward, Roxbury; Bartlett and Seckel Pears; Old Nixon and Franklin Peaches.

From W. Worthington, Dorchester; Seedling Pear—very first rate, melting and like the Bartlett.

From Charles Johnson, Weston; Seckel Pears; Petre apple and Hawthornead apple.

From Robert Milne, Portland; three specimens of splendid Peaches.

From S. Sweetser; Pears—Seckel, Fulton, and two other varieties.

From J. J. Low, Roxbury; Apples—Calville, Minister, Mela Carla. Pears—Johannot, Long Green, Urbaniste, Napoleon, Marie Louise, Fulton, Yellow Winter, Lewis, Beurre de Roi, Capiaumont, Wilder. Plums—Blue Danson and an unknown variety. Peaches—President, Melacaton and Coolidge.

From S. R. Johnson; Grapes—Black Hamburg.

From H. Van Dine, Cambridgeport; Coe's Gold-endrop Plums.

From C. & A. J. Downing, Newburg N. Y.; Pears—Brown Beurre, St. Michael and Seckel—worthy of the society's best thanks.

From J. Wilson; Peaches—two specimens.

From W. Oliver, Dorchester; Pears—Urbaniste, Wilkinson, Ambrette, Echasserie, Seckel, Bartlett. Peaches—President. Grapes—two baskets of Golden Chasselas (open culture.)

From W. Meller, Roxbury; Plums; Peaches: Black Hamburg Grapes; Chasselas Grapes, of outdoor culture.

From Messrs Hills, of West Cambridge; a very large basket of splendid Peaches and a pair of beautiful Water-melons.

From J. S. Ellery, Brookline; Grapes—Black Hamburg, Miller's Burgundy and Chasselas.

From Henry Rice, Boston; Brown Beurre Pears—very fine.

From Dr Z. B. Adams, Boston; Pears—St. Michael, Seckel both very beautiful.

From J. B. Jones, Dorchester; Apples offered to be named.

From E. M. Richards; Apples—White Calville, Fall Sopsavin, Dutch Codlin, Wine, Lyscom, Porter, Pomme d'Api, Pie, Cogswell, Shop and Red Greening. Pears—Jalousie, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Summer Thorn, Seckel, Capsheaf, and other sorts. Peaches—two varieties of Seedling Clingstone and others. Orange Quinces. All these fruits from Mr R. were of the best kinds.

From E. Vose, President of the society; Pears—Lewis, Seckel, Iron, Heathcote, Bartlett, Napoleon, Urbaniste. Apples—Gravestein and Hawthornead. Peaches—Washington Clingstone, Catherine do. and Welles' Freestone. Melons—Rock, Persian, Minorca, and Cantaloupe. Grapes—Chasselas, of open culture: the lot as beautiful as in former years.

From Harrison Gray, Roxbury; two baskets of Black Hamburg and St. Petre's Grapes.

From Joshua Gardner, Dorchester; Pears—Andrews, Seckel. Apples—Spitzenberg and Fall Pippins.

From General Sumner, Roxbury; Raspberries—Red Antwerp? second crop.

From A. D. Williams, Roxbury; Pears—Andrews, Seckel. Apples—Hubbardston Nonsuch, Yellow do., Horn. Black Hamburg Grapes and Plums.

From Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard; Black Hamburg and Purple Constantia Grapes.

From George Newhall, Dorchester; Bellflower Apples. Moore's Rareripe Peaches, and two varieties of Seedling Peaches. Black Worcester Pears—all excellent.

From John A. Kenrick, Newton; Apples—Roxbury Russets, Baldwin, Blenheim, Pippin, Hubbardston Nonsuch. Pears—Beurre Knox, Buffum, Black Pear of Worcester, or Iron. Peaches—Robinson Crusoe, No. 1. Heathc.

From R. Dean, Medford; One basket of Peaches. One dozen of Apples.

From Samuel Train, of Medford; Peaches.

From T. Hooper, Marblehead; Bilboa Pears, from the original tree, and very superior.

From the garden of Mr Murphy, Philadelphia; by Wm. Kenrick, fruit of Maclura aurantiaca. (Osage orange.

From Jonathan French, of Dorchester; Six baskets of Pears, Apples and Peaches, mostly without names.

From B. P. Chamberlain, of Salem; One basket Epine D'Ete Pears.

B. L. Oliver, Malden, Snow Peaches.

J. L. L. Warren, of Brighton; Apples—Porter, Roxbury and Garden Russets, R. I. Greenings, Monstious Pippin, James' Greening, Baldwin, River and Lady. Pears—Bartlett or Williams good Christian, Buffum, Seckel, Urbaniste and Napoleon. Peaches—Lemon Clingstone, Malacaton, Pearl, George 4th, and 2 Seedlings. Melons—Netted Cantaloupe. Figs—Mostly superior and all quite good.

Mr Plympton, Boston; St. Michaels—1 basket large, fine and beautiful. Isabella Grapes, well ripened and handsome, open culture.

James Arnold, New Bedford, by Mr Emerson; Black Hamburg Grapes and Peaches—both very superior.

Col. Wilder, of Dorchester, from Jos. Rinz, Jr. a corresponding member of the Society at Frankfurt sur le Maine, (Germany.) Fruits in Wax—This presentation is a wonderful imitation of Fruits well known to most of our members, whose applause with that of numerous beholders, was given with acclamation. We can fancy nothing of the kind more perfect.

The fruits of this exhibition were judged to be very fine and abundant, considering the unfavorable nature of the past season. As a display they certainly appeared to great advantage on the tables of the Hall, and attracted universal notice. We do not venture on any comparisons or critical opinions, regarding this subject, reserving whatever there may be of that nature to another and more fitting opportunity. The diffusion of the best of fruits and the adaptedness to different parts of our state, are encouragements to the farther efforts of all patrons of pomology.

J. L. R.

Vegetables. From Jona. French, Dorchester; (Rose Monte Estate) 9 Squashes weighing 158 pounds, 1 Valparaiso Squash, 60 do.; 1 Marrow 36 do.; 1 Pumpkin, 31 do.; 8 Rohan Potatoes, 7 do.; eighty pounds of Rohan were produced from 6 lbs. of seed; 5 beets, weighin: 21 pounds; 6 Carrots, 5 1-2 do.

From Charles R. Lowell; Solanum Melongena; (Egg Plant) three varieties, viz. Long purple, Round purple and White.

From John M. Ives; Autumnal Marrow Squash; Rohan Potatoes.

From E. Hersey Derby; 1 Pumpkin, (from seed brought from Indiana,) weighing 109 lbs.

From R. Ward, Roxbury; Lima Beans.

From J. J. Low, Roxbury; Three Egg Plants.

From Harrison Gray, Roxbury; Squashes. From Wm. Meller, Roxbury; Cucumbers.

From A. D. Williams, Roxbury; Brocoli, Beets,

very large.
From Geo. Newhall, Dorchester; Tomatoes.

From B. Lincoln, Jamaica Plains; Marrow Squash.

From Messrs. Hovey & Co; Fine plant of *Morus Multicaulis*.

From Dr. Briggs, Dedham; Ear of Rice Corn, (curious).

From Samuel Blake, South Boston; Squash weighing 115 lbs. of the Valparaiso family, well shaped and handsome.

From J. L. L. P. Warren, Brighton; Squashes, 21 varieties, Marrow, Crook-Necked, Winter, &c.; Pumpkins, 7 years; Potatoes, Rohan; Tomatoes, Yellow and Scarlet; Beans, Lima, Horticultural, &c.; Gourds.

From W. H. Rapton, New-York; Great Celery.

From Hon. Mr Lowell, Roxbury, Rohan Potatoes. Perhaps nothing equal to this specimen has been seen this season; certainly none have met the eye of the Committee of superior quality. It is a subject of regret that they were offered at so late a period.
J. L. R.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The city has presented the last week objects of strong interest in its Horticultural Exhibition and Mechanics' Fair. In speaking of them it is difficult to know where to begin or where to end; what to say, or how to express or how to define the feelings and sentiments which have made our temples throb almost to bursting, and our hearts ache with the intensity of admiring and delightful excitement. Who has not many a time felt that there is no language adequate or fitting to express some emotions of the soul; that the boldest epithets and superlatives are soon exhausted without uttering at all the feelings which swell in the heart, or presenting in any true images the perceptions of transcendent beauty, skill, or achievement, which fill the imagination. Now we are precisely in this predicament; and we know that there are hundreds and thousands who enter into our condition with entire sympathy.

But we must say something, and the Horticultural Exhibition claims our first notice. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society is now about ten years old. It was formed by a combination of a few gentlemen in Boston and its vicinity who were disposed to encourage the cultivation of fine fruits, and the introduction of rare and beautiful plants and flowers for utility and embellishment. It had its origin in a highly cultivated and refined taste; and in the most generous and wisely directed public spirit; and it has effected much more of good than the most sanguine could have anticipated. It has been in the first place the means of establishing the cemetery at Mount Auburn. It connected this at first with its plan of a botanical garden; and though the cemetery has now passed out of its control, yet to the projectors of the Horticultural Society, and especially to its first president, than whom no man among us has ever been more distinguished for his intelligence and public spirit, are the community indebted for this beautiful establishment; an establishment suited to awaken and cherish the best feelings of our nature; which has been and must continue to be a most delightful and improving place of public resort; and a source of inexpressible consolation to those to whom it is peopled by the most endeared and precious objects of recollection; an establishment which has done more to improve and elevate the moral taste of society

ever. It has been the means in the second place of introducing among us and of bringing into notice and diffusing far and wide, many of the most valuable and delicious fruits and vegetables. In this respect it has come powerfully in aid of the agricultural societies; and from directing its attention to these particular objects, it has acted with more efficiency in this matter than they could ever have done. In order to see what has been accomplished it is only necessary to go to their annual or attend their weekly exhibitions; and observe the variety, the beauty, and the excellence of the productions, which they show.

In the next place it has introduced and encouraged a taste for rural embellishments, which has made the most remarkable progress and produced the most charming and beautiful results in the vicinity of the capital, and is daily extending itself into the interior to every part of the state. A quarter of a century ago and you might have travelled from one end of the state to the other, and have scarcely found at the farm-houses ten good kitchen gardens, well stored with abundance and variety; and much less any particular attention bestowed on the cultivation of fine fruits; and as to flowers, to have found in a garden a princess' feather, a sweet-william, a marigold, and a sunflower, and about the house perhaps a few broken earthen pots or old bottles with the necks knocked off, with here and there a monthly rose, a geranium, or a myrtle stuck in them, would have been to have found a rare instance of aristocratic luxury; and we should at once have been disposed to enquire what person lived there, whose tastes and habits were so different from the rest of the world.

But what a revolution has been effected; and all this we confidently assert has been done mainly by the efforts made and the impulse given by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Every where this taste for rural embellishments is extending itself. Green houses and conservatories are becoming not uncommon appendages to the rural residence. The piazzas are trellised with honeysuckles, and trumpet flowers and bignoniæ; the front yards and gardens are laid out with the refinements of order and taste, and stocked with all the varieties of floral beauty from a pansy to a dahlia; and the windows even in the depth of winter are brilliant and enchanting with their show of splendid exotics; their japonicas, their daphnes, their monthly roses, their geraniums, their lilies, and the other nameless and exquisite beauties, which figure in the floral dance.

But what is the use; or what is the profit of all these flowers. Why pay so much attention to mere embellishment? Why cultivate things which are merely to be looked at and which minister to the gratification of the sense of sight only? We answer at once; why not gratify the sight? Are not the pleasures of the sight among the most innocent and the most delicious that the senses can take in? Are they not far less likely to corrupt us than the pleasures of the taste? Did not God make the eye to see with; and has he not crowded this world, the whole universe, the sky, the earth, the water, the air, with images and forms of exquisite and inimitable beauty? Has not all this been made for the gratification and delight of those who have senses to perceive and enjoy it? It is the duty of man to indulge, to cultivate, to quicken, to exult and enlarge this taste; to search out and multiply the forms of beauty. These

to make the little spot of earth which God permits him for awhile to appropriate to himself, and to make his dwelling place, as beautiful as nature or art can render it, he not only provides for himself pure, innocent, lasting sources of pleasure, of which he may drink to the fill without satiety, disgust or intoxication; but he becomes in no mean sense a liberal benefactor to the community; and to generations which shall come after him.

But there are higher uses than these; there are the highest moral and religious uses to be found by the reflecting mind in such cultivation and such exhibitions as these. In the cultivation of these varied and beautiful products man acquires a new consciousness of power. As this consciousness is strengthened his self-respect is increased, and the value of his existence and the sense of his moral responsibility are heightened and deepened.

In contemplating the perfection of beauty which these fruits and flowers exhibit, how can he help being impressed with the strongest admiration for the Being whose skill designed and formed them. In considering in how many ways they minister to his pleasure and comfort, in a form so cheap that every one can have access to it, and in a manner so universal that there can be no monopoly or exclusion, how can his heart, if he has a heart, fail to be deeply touched with the goodness of God. The great and divine teacher bade his followers to reflect "upon the flowers of the field how they grow," and with what brilliancy and gorgeousness are they apparelled; and if any one can have looked round the room of the Horticultural exhibition, and have found himself moved by no religious consideration, have felt no thoughts of the Creator flitting across his mind, and no sentiments of grateful adoration stirring within his heart, he may well have some doubts of his own humanity.

We have left to ourselves little room to speak of the exhibition itself. This will be done in full and in detail by the Committees themselves. We believe the display of fruits and flowers has never been excelled here. We should like to particularize, but it would be vain to attempt it. The peaches, the pears, the apples, the grapes, the plums, the melons were numerous in variety, beautiful in appearance, and delicious in quality. The show of dahlias was extremely numerous and variegated. But we must stop, and we will finish with a remarkable and encouraging fact, stated to us by one of the principal contributors to this splendid show. Six years ago he purchased his place without any fruit upon it; and now he has nearly two hundred different kinds of pears upon it, and other fruits and flowers without number or measure. The great varieties of pears and fruits which he exhibited are all the work of that time. Who will say he is too old to begin? Who, if he cannot work for himself, is not willing to do something for those who shall come after him, and secure to himself the blessings of a grateful posterity. But in regard to all human plans and enterprises of good, cast your bread upon the waters and remember the great rule, "what thou doest, do quickly."
H. C.

Agricultural Concordum.—Why is a Boston man asking for a debt like a particular breed of English cattle?

Answer.—Because he is a *Suffolk* dun.—[*Com.*]

The wheat crop of Michigan is estimated this year at 6,700,000 bushels.

Mr. FORTA.—During my residence abroad, I spent one summer and a part of the autumn at Merton, in Surrey, domiciled with a Mr Raine, tenant to Mr Middleton, author of the Agricultural Survey of Middlesex, with whom I was acquainted. It was a lay and grass farm, and the management of it was of the best description. It consisted of 160 acres, all improved as meadow, no plough being used on the place except in the garden. The course adopted was as follows.

Early in the spring the fields were all shut up. As soon as the hay was secured, and this was a great labour, the teams commenced carrying it to London for sale, *loading back with manure*. And now commenced that course of judicious conduct which excited my warmest admiration at the time, and has remained my ideal of good management ever since. The second growth of grass being well shot up, Mr Raine went to the cattle fair, and bought large heaves, in high condition. In his rich and clean meadows, these were soon ready for Smithfield market, to which they were sent, and their place supplied by other heaves, still in high condition, but of much smaller size. On the removal to the shambles of the second herd, still smaller cattle in fair condition, were bought to be initiated into a still higher preparatory degree of fattening. These were sold off, and were succeeded by small lean cattle from the Welsh mountains, to be improved as stores. The fifth set of temporary tenants of the farm were small sheep, to be wintered.

The farm, as I have remarked, consisted of 160 acres. The rent paid was £2 10s per acre, at \$4.80 the pound sterling. Twelve dollars per acre, £1,920 for the farm. Paying this enormous rent,—saddled with heavy taxes, and at a large outlay for manure, and farm servants, Mr Raine was still accumulating large riches upon it. His house was in the style of a gentleman, and his expenditures on a most liberal scale, but he owed nobody a farthing.

We are poor farmers in this country, Mr Colman, very poor farmers, as Alfred Jingle would say, very. Those of us who do best, are very far from doing as English farmers do. They make more profit per acre from the *borders of their fields* than we make from our best interval; realize as much gain in the shifting stock to consume the herbage of a single summer, as we do from growing for three years the same number of head. Every thing there is made to produce profit. As large a capital is invested as we invest in a thrifty commercial business. No man can rent a farm who has not a sufficient capital to stock it, work it, and lay out of the price of a year's harvest. The outlay of capital on a large farm is very great. A fair estimate of the required sum on a farm of a thousand acres, is five thousand pounds sterling. It would astonish the American farmer to see the book of "bills receivable and payable" of an English lessee of a farm.

Yours,
J. A. I.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

BROOM CORN CULTURE IN SALEM, N. J.

Your letter of the 20th July was received on the following day, asking information respecting the cultivation of broom corn, and the quantity raised

on my land per acre. In answer thereto, I say that my land is a loamy soil, and in good condition, producing generally about sixty bushels of Indian corn per acre—of wheat, from twenty to thirty—and of barley from thirty to fifty.

My usual method is to cart out all my manure from the barn-yard through the winter and early in the spring, so that the greater part thereof is upon the fields by the time the plough can be put into the land. The cultivation of the broom corn by Mr Brown, (the paper you say heretofore sent to you being lost, giving an account thereof) and by him attended to until the brooms manufactured by him were sent to market, amounted according to his estimate furnished me, to \$96 50. While in conversation with him, he drew from his pocket a paper containing the following words:—"Was raised on eight acres of land, the property of Robert G. Johnson, broom corn that made four hundred dozen of brooms, which weighed one and a quarter pound each. Many of the stalks measured sixteen feet six inches in length, and produced four hundred and thirty bushels of seed.

ISRAEL E. BROWN."

I would observe that I commonly manure my land at the rate of from thirty to forty loads per acre—such was the dressing the land got previous to the planting of the broom corn. The land being in high till, produced, from careful attention, a most luxuriant crop of stalks; I think they must have averaged from fourteen to sixteen feet in height throughout the whole field. I have not been inclined to encourage the rearing of broom corn more than a sufficiency for family use. I consider the broom corn a much more exhausting crop to the soil than any other grain. There appears to be an oleaginous quality peculiar to it, and somewhat analogous to flax seed, which in my judgment has a tendency to produce the impoverishment of the soil. The seed makes excellent food for hogs and cattle.

Its nutritious quality may easily be discovered from the fine colour and taste which it imparts to butter from the cows which are fed on it. The best way to use the grain is to grind it with a portion of oats—say about one third of oats to two thirds of the seed. Indeed it is so hard and flinty, that it should always be ground before feeding it to any kind of stock.

Good broom corn seed weighs about fifty pounds to the bushel. Its value compared to oats may be considered as about half as much again; so that should the market price of oats be, say twentyfive cents per bushel, the broom corn seed would be worth thirtysix and a half cents.

BROOMS.

I think there is a difference of twentyfive, if not thirty per cent. in the quality of brooms sent to market from such as I generally use in my family. I always endeavor to procure from the manufacturer, and for which I pay him an extra price, such as are made from the stalks before the seed ripens on them. A broom made from such tops will last much longer than one made from the ripe bush. But the peculiar excellency of the broom consists in its fibres being more soft and elastic, and performing the act of brushing or sweeping, similar to the brush made of bristles, without injuring the carpet if used prudently. After the broom shall have been used in sweeping the parlor, and the finer parts worn away, it will then be as good to sweep the other parts of the house, as the best new

broom made from the ripe corn. Ladies who set so deservedly such a high value upon their beautiful Turkey and Brussels carpets, should purchase none other than such as are made from the unripe bush. The broom made from such may be easily known by the colour of the straw, which is that of tea or sage; the fibre or straw is much finer and of a softer feel than that of the broom made from the ripe corn—the colour of which is red, or inclining to red. Yours very respectfully,

ROBERT G. JOHNSON.

From the Franklin Farmer.

SAVING CLOVER SEED.

The difficulties of saving the seed are imaginary; the process is simple and easy. After the clover field has been cut or grazed, let the second come on. When about two-thirds of the heads have turned brown, cut with a cradle, throwing the grass into double swathes, and cure. When cured, rake up in the morning while the dew is on, into convenient parcels for loading with a pitchfork, and, as soon as all danger from heating is obviated, get it under shelter, either in the barn, or protected in the field. Be careful not to put it away while any moisture remains in the plants; and on the other hand, don't handle it rudely when very dry, where you don't want the seeds to fall, for in that condition the heads spend freely. Having sheltered it, you may wait, if you choose, till winter affords leisure for thrashing or trading out. Sow in the chaff, as it is more certain than the cleansed seed. A bushel in the chaff will abundantly seed an acre; but we would advise the mixture of blue grass, timothy and orchard grass with it. We shall say more of sowing, however, at more seasonable date.

The second crop produces more seed than the first, and hence the economy of the first cutting or grazing the field; though from that cut for hay, a prudent, careful husbandman might easily save enough seed for his own use. It is believed that more seed may be saved by mowing when about two thirds of the heads have turned brown than at any other period, because, if cut sooner, too many seeds are unripe, and if later, too many shatter out of the heads in cradling and handling. If the heads break off and fall through the fingers in cradling, cover with cotton or linen cloth. Every farmer may easily save his own seed.

THE FARRIER. *Try before you buy.*—If you meet with a horse you like, and are desirous of buying him, do not fall in love with him before you ride him, for though he may be handsome, he may start or stumble.

To discover a stumblers.—If you go to buy of one that knows you, it is not unreasonable to desire to ride him for an hour. If refused, you may suspect he has some faults; if not, mount him at the door of the stable where he stands; let him neither feel your spurs, nor see your whip; mount him easily, and when seated, go gently off with a loose rein, which will make him careless; and if he is a stumblers, he will discover himself presently, especially if the road in which you ride him be any thing rough.

The best horse indeed may stumble (a young one of spirit, if not properly broken in, will frequently; and yet if he moves nimbly upon the bit, dividing his legs true, he may become a very good saddle horse,) I say, may stumble; but if he springs out, when he stumbles, as if he feared your whip or spur, depend upon it he is an old offender.

THE FARMER.

A farmer's life is the life for me,
I own I love it dearly;
And every season full of glee,
I take its labors cheerly—
To plough or sow
To reap or mow,
Or in the barn to thrash, sir—
All's one to me,
I plainly see
"T will bring me health and cash, sir."

The lawyer leads a harass'd life,
Much like (that of) a hunted otter,
And 'tween his own and other's strife,
He's always in hot water—
For a foe or friend,
A cause defend,
However wrong must be, sir—
In reason's spite,
Maintain 't is right—
And dearly earn his fee, sir.

The doctor's stiled a gentleman,
But this I hold but humbug;
For, like a tavern waiting man,
To every call "he's coming"—
Now here, now there,
Must he repair,
Or starve, sir, by denying;
Like death himself,
Unhappy elf,
He lives by other's dying.

A farmer's life, then, let me live,
Obtaining while I lead it,
Enough for self, and some to give,
To such poor souls as need it.
I'll drain and fence,
Nor grudge expense,
To give my land good dressing—
I'll plough and sow,
Or drill in row,
And hope from Heaven a blessing.

WILLIAM PENN'S WAY

OF GETTING WHAT LAND HE WANTED.

PENN learned in 1669 that there was some very choice land not included in his first purchase; and he sent to enquire of the Indians, if they would sell it. They replied that they did not wish to part with the land where their fathers were resting; but, to please their father Onas,—the name they gave the good man,—they would sell him some of it. Accordingly, they agreed for a certain quantity of English goods, to sell as much land as one of his young men could walk round in a day, "beginning at the great river Cosquanco," now Kensington, "and ending at the great river Kallapingo," now Bristol. This mode of measurement, though their own choice, did not in the end satisfy the Indians; for the young Englishman, chosen to walk off the tract of land, walked so fast and far as greatly to astonish and mortify them. The governor observed this dissatisfaction, and asked the cause. "The walker cheat us."

in this way?"
"True," replied the Indians, "but white people made too big walk."

Some of Penn's commissioners, waxing warm, said the bargain was a fair one, and insisted that the Indians ought to abide by it, and if not, should be compelled to it.

"Compelled!" exclaimed Penn, "how can you compel them without bloodshed? Don't you see this looks to murder?" Then turning with a benignant smile to the Indians, he said, "Well, brothers, if you have given us too much land for the goods first agreed on, how much more will satisfy you?"

This proposal gratified them; and they mentioned the quantity of cloth, and number of fish hooks, with which they would be satisfied. These were cheerfully given; and the Indians, shaking hands with Penn, went away smiling.

After they were gone, the governor, looking round on his friends, exclaimed, "O how sweet and cheap a thing is charity! Some of you spoke just now, of compelling these poor creatures to stick to their bargain, that is, in plain English to fight and kill them, and all about a little piece of land!"—*Adv. of Peace.*

THE SWEDISH ARMY. Samuel Laing, Esq. has lately published an interesting tour in Sweden. In speaking of a company of soldiers that he met at Westeraus, he says, "Their evening parade upon the street before the door struck me very much. After the roll was called and the reports and orders delivered, the commanding officer called one of the soldiers out of the ranks, it appeared to me without ruse or selection, and the whole company taking off their caps at once the man repeated the Lord's Prayer, after which they all sang a hymn very beautifully, and the parade was dismissed. This morning early, about two o'clock, the company mustered before the door again to march to their next halting place before the heat of the day set in. Between sleeping and waking, I heard the same service repeated—the Lord's Prayer and a morning hymn sung, before they marched off. The service was not hurried over. It lasted from fifteen to twenty minutes, and was gone through as slowly and solemnly as in any religious meeting. This is a remnant of the military practice of the great Gustavus Adolphus."

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES. "So his knowledge almost always been cultivated and genius nurtured,—that is to say, amidst difficulties. Where did Franklin first cultivate the knowledge that at length bore him to the heights of fame? In a printing office. Where did Bowditch study the mathematics? In early life, on ship-board, and ever after in hours snatched from the cares of a busy life. How did Ferguson begin to study astronomy? Tending sheep in Scotland; lying on his back upon the bare earth, and gazing upon the heavens,—mapping out the constellations by means of a simple string stretched from hand to hand, with beads upon it, which, sliding back and forth, enabled him to ascertain the relative distances of the stars. Where did young Faraday commence his studies,—still young, and yet the successor in London to the celebrated Davy? He began his chemical studies, a poor boy, in an apothecary's shop. Sir Richard Arkwright, who was knighted

is one of the latest in England; was a blacksmith when he was thirty years old. And, at this moment, there is a man in New England who has read fifty languages, who was apprenticed,—who has always worked,—and who still works,—as a blacksmith!" [Christian Examiner.]

"I have some favorite flowers in spring, among which are the mountain-daisy, the hare-bell, the fox-glove, the wild brier-rose, the budding birch, and the hoary hawthorn, that I view and hang over with particular delight. I never hear the loud, solitary whistle of the curlew in a summer noon, or the wild mixing cadence of a troop of grey plover in an autumnal morning, without feeling an elevation of soul like the enthusiasm of devotion or poetry. Tell me, my dear friend, to what can that be owing? Are we a piece of machinery, which, like the Eolian harp, passive, takes the impression of the passing accident? Or do these workings argue something within us above the trodden clod?"

"There is scarcely any earthly object gives me more—I do not know if I should call it pleasure—but something which enraptures me—than to walk in the sheltered side of a wood, or high plantation, in a cloudy winter-day, and hear the stormy wind howling among the trees, and raving over the plain. It is my best season for devotion; my mind is wrapt up in a kind of enthusiasm to Him, who in the pompous language of the Hebrew bard, 'walketh on the wings of the wind.'" [Burns.]

New York Urate and Poudrette Company.

Not incorporated but carried on by individual enterprise.

The manures are not divided among the Stockholders, as are those belonging to another establishment, but sold to applicants for cash on delivery. Orders are supplied in the order of time in which they are received. Urate 50 cents and Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, with contingent charges for bags or barrels, &c.

The company are daily preparing for use, during the warm, dry weather, the materials collected during the past winter, and will have several thousand bushels ready before the first of October next. The material is distinguished and rendered ore from offensive smell, by a compound, every part of which is in itself a good manure.

The experience of the past and present years, 1833 and 1839, on Long Island, has satisfied many of the farmers that these manures have the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and the cheapest of any manure they have ever tried.

Amended instructions for their use, the result of practical experience, will be furnished on application. The effect of Poudrette upon Grape Vines and Morus Multicaulis is beyond all comparison.

This company are erecting large and extensive works in the vicinity of the city of New York to prepare the manures, and farmers and gardeners may confidently rely on a supply.

Orders, postpaid, directed to "The New York Urate and Poudrette Company," Box, No. 1211, Post Office, New York, or sent to the store of STILLWELL & DEY, No. 365 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, will be attended to.

The Company will be very much obliged to gentlemen who have used the manures, to give them a statement in writing what has been the result of their use and experiments in relation to them.

New York, August, 1839.

Hale's Patent Horse Power and Patent Threshing Machine.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale this valuable machine and all great confidence in recommending it as the best machine now in use. It will thresh from 75 to 100 bushels per day in the best possible manner. The horse power is calculated to propel any kind of machinery, is very simple in its construction, occupies but the small space of one feet by two, and can easily be transported from one place to another, and when combined with the Threshing Machine it forms the most superior article for the purpose ever invented. They can be supplied at short notice at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. August 28.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1839.

[NO. 15.

AGRICULTURAL.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Domestic Manufactures.

From the Yeoman's (Concord) Gazette.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

The Middlesex Agricultural Society held their annual show in this town on Wednesday. The day had the known character of the orator, brought together a great concourse of people from this and other counties. The first business of the day was the ploughing match, which was strongly contested by ten single and nine double teams;—on no former occasion have we seen the work done so well. Mr Tapley from Essex, came as an amateur, to try his hand with the Middlesex farmers, and he acquitted himself handsomely, using one of Moore's ploughs, made in Vermont. We are not sure that this plough will not be considered one of the best uses. After the ploughing match, the society proceeded to Dr Ripley's church, where prayers were offered by Rev Mr Morse, of Marlboro', and the address was delivered by Mr COLMAN, the Agricultural Commissioner, who kept the attention of the audience for about three-quarters of an hour. His sentiments and opinions were correct, and were delivered with great force and eloquence. We were to see this address in print. The music at the church was admirable.

The show of cattle and swine was excellent; even when was filled.

The exhibition at the court house, consisting of the vegetables, manufactures and inventions, was respectable. Although we see a falling off in the number of entries of household manufacture, we derive none in the excellence of the work or industry of the artists.—Some enormous squashes were presented by Mr Bent, of Sudbury, one of which weighed 162 lbs. for which he asked ten dollars: whether he obtained that sum we did not know.

The dinner at Morse's was well provided and the table occupied. The toasts, sentiments and speeches at the table were highly amusing. Mr Man gave some very encouraging accounts of agriculture of the county.

In the whole we see no diminution in the interest which has been felt for these festivals. But we see that they have become the festival of the people, and that they must be continued. Nothing can bring together the community with any greater like the benefit conferred by these shows; we consider the small sum allowed by the society to each society, as so much devoted to the interests of the people.

After the premiums were publicly declared at the court house, the following officers were chosen for the year ensuing:

John Nelson, of Lexington, President,
Nathan Brooks, of Concord, 1st Vice President,
Wm. Parker, of Sudbury, 2d Vice President,
Timothy Prescott, of Concord, Recording Secretary,
Josiah Bartlett, of Concord, Corresponding do.
Nehemiah How, of Concord, Treasurer.

Zadock Rogers, Tewksbury, 1st premium on plain cloth	\$5 00	Jacob Pratt, Sherburne, sewing silk	\$1 00
Betsey Wright, Westford, 2d do	4 00	Philip P. Spanlding, Chelmsford, sewing silk	1 00
Betsey Jewett, Pepperell, 3d do	2 00	Rebecca Hoar, Littleton, " "	1 00
Sarah Hunt, Concord, for best flannel	5 00	Sylvanus Howe, Townsend, " "	2 00
Abraham Prescott, Westford, next best do	4 00	Mary E. Hurd, Bedford, lace veil	50
Ann H. Whitcomb, Boxboro', next best do	2 00	Susan M. Gleason, Concord, lace shawl	50
Patty Derby, Concord, for flannel	1 00	Mary Lowell, " lamp rugs	50
Abraham Prescott, Westford, worsted cloth	2 00	R. A. C. Hartwell, Littleton, 1 pr "	50
Lydia Rogers, Woburn, best knit hose	2 00	Julia Ann Bemis, Lincoln, (10 years old,) 1 pr lamp rugs,	50
Louisa Boynton, Carlisle, next best do	1 00	Ann F. Hoar, " do	25
Patty Rogers, Tewksbury, for 2 pr. do	1 00	J. Colburn, Dracut, bead bag	50
Mrs Gibson, Littleton, 1 pr hose	50	Lydia G. Jarvis, " "	25
Ann H. Whitcomb, Boxboro', 1 pr do	50	D. Wheeler, Dracut, wrought cape	50
Dan'l Rogers, Tewksbury, 6 pr socks, 1st pie.	2 00	Sarah C. Brown, Concord, " "	50
Susan M. Gleason, Concord, 6 pr " 2d	1 00	Martha C. Brown, " "	50
Mrs Prudence Ward, " pr children's socks	1 00	Sybel Simonds, Carlisle, " made with-	1 00
H. Kendall, " 4 pradies' hose	1 00	our fingers	1 00
Ann Jones, Lincoln, " 3 "	50	Ann S. Adams, Carlisle, lace	50
Mary A. Shedd, Chelmsford, 1 pr clocked hose	50	Melvina A. Robbins, Carlisle, wax fruit and flowers	75
Daniel Rogers, Tewksbury, for best frocking	4 00	Mary E. Braman, Brighton, for wax flowers	50
Abraham Prescott, Westford, next best do	2 00	Almira Hastings, Concord, glass box	25
Patty Derby, Concord, frocking	1 00	Eunice P. Wyman, " shell basket	25
Mary F. Bridge " "	2 00		
Betsey Jewett, Pepperell " "	1 00	<i>Straw Bonnets.</i>	
Delphia Danforth, Tyngsboro', carpeting	4 00	John Hartwell, Littleton, best bonnets	3 00
Eunice Prescott, Westford, frocking,	1 00	Mrs C. Wheeler, Framingham, next best	2 00
Lucinda W. Staples, Concord, carpet of old cloth	2 00	Ann Estabrook, Shirley, palm leaf bonnets	1 00
Mrs Brooks, Ashby, " "	2 00		
Lydia Richardson, Westford, best coverlet	3 00	<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>	
Mary Boynton, Carlisle, next best "	2 00	George Hastings, Weston, thick boots	4 00
Mary Taylor, " " "	1 00	Silas Cutler, Burlington, 6 pr ladies kid shoes	3 00
Joseph Reed, Westford, " " "	1 00	Lacy A. Gleason, Marlboro', (14 yrs old,) a pr kip shoes	50
Henry A. Prescott, " " "	1 00		
Patty Derby, Concord, best blankets	3 00	<i>Leather.</i>	
George Fletcher, Westford, 1 piece plaid blanketing	1 00	Ira G. Richardson, Westford, harness leather	5 00
Ann Fletcher, " 1 " "	1 00	Warren and Fletcher, Stow, calf skins	4 00
George Fletcher, 1 piece plaid flannel	50	" " " neats leather	5 00
Almira Hastings, Concord, 1 woolen floor cloth	1 00		
Augusta Woodbury, Acton, (4 yrs. old) 1 piece patch work	1 00	<i>Butter and Cider.</i>	
Emeline Mansfield, Acton, (4 years old) for patch work	50	Asa Melvin, Concord, best lump butter	4 00
Mary S. Fairbanks, Marlboro', 1 counterpane	50	Daniel Clark, " next best	2 00
Hapgood Wright, Lowell, 1 white quilt	50	James Mackee, Billerica, next best	1 00
Martha P. Adams, Chelmsford, silk counterpane	2 00	Amos Wellington, Ashby, best firkin butter	7 00
Amanda M. Parks, Lincoln, quilt	1 00	Moses Edgell, Framingham, next best	6 00
Julia M. Cummings, Tyngsboro', (7 yrs old,) patch work	50	George M. Barrett, Concord, best bottled cider	8 00
Sarah M. Chapin, Concord, (3 yrs old,) patch work,	50		
Ann Fletcher, Westford, 3 Highland shawls	1 00	<i>Fruit.</i>	
Betsey Wright, " 2 " "	1 00	James Eustis, S. Reading, white native grape	75
Eunice Ray, Stow, 2 pr knit drawers	2 00	Benjamin Adams, Carlisle, " "	37
Lydia Rogers, Woburn, 6 pr mittens	50	Jonathan Rice, Marlboro', " "	75
Maria Wright, Westford, best hearth rug	3 00	Amos Carleton, Chelmsford, " Isabella	50
Tile O. Willard, Ashby, next best do	2 00	" " Sweet-water	75
Prudence Ford, Lowell, " " "	1 00	Joseph Smith, Concord, native	75
Rebecca M. Barrett, Concord, cape of milk weed	1 00	Nathan Barrett, Concord, "	1 25
		Cyrus Wheeler, " Isabella	2 00
		Daniel Weston, Lincoln, "	50
		Wm. Buckminster, Framingham, native	37
		Daniel Giles, Lincoln, peaches	1 00
		Cyrus Smith, " "	1 50
		Daniel Weston, " "	75
		James Eustis, S. Reading " "	75
		Nath'l S. Bennet, Framingham, peaches	1 00
		Barney Dodge, Littleton, " "	1 00
		Abel Wheeler, Lincoln, " "	50

Mr Hiram, Westford, pears	1	30
Amos Carleton, Chelmsford, do	1	30
“ “ “ St Michael	50	75
Abel Wheeler, Lincoln, Ruggles	75	
Ezra Ripley, Concord do and apples	1	00
David Rogers, Tewksbury, plums	37	
James Eustis, S. Reading, nutmeg melons and apples	1	50
Cyrus Smith, Lincoln, water melons	1	25
Abel Hosner, Concord, do	37	
Abraham Prescott, Westford, do	37	
Henry A. Prescott, “ “	37	
Abel Wheeler, Lincoln, apples	25	
Amos Carleton, Chelmsford, do	1	00
Joseph Read, Westford, “	75	
Zacheus Reed, do Porter apples	1	00
John Kimball, Littleton, “	50	
Jonas Warren, Stow, “	25	
Elijah Wood, Concord, “	25	
Daniel Bowker, Sudbury, “	1	00
Abel Wheeler, Lincoln, “	25	
Simon Tuttle, Acton, “	1	50
Daniel Weston, Lincoln, “	25	
Stephen Patch, Concord, “	50	
Daniel Bowker, Sudbury, “	25	
Elijah Wood, Concord, “	75	
Moses Underwood, Lincoln, “	25	
Susannah Wheeler, Boxboro, “	25	
Joseph Darby, Concord, apples	50	
Augustus Tuttle do “	50	
J. S. Woodbury, Acton, “	25	
Ephraim Adams, Chelmsford, “	25	
Abraham Prescott, Westford, “	25	
Francis Richardson, Billerica, “	25	
Asa Hamlin, Westford, quinces	25	
Asa Leland do “	25	
James Eustis, S. Reading, tomato	37	
Solomon Keyes, Littleton, Carolina potatoes	25	
Leonard Hoar, Lincoln, rohan do	50	
Thomas Crawford, Bedford, do do	50	
Thomas Bent, Sudbury, Philadel. pumpkins	1	50
H. C. Meriam, Tewksbury, squashes do do do French do	50	
Eph'm Adams, Chelmsford, do do	25	
Francis Gleason, Marlboro', Pequot do	25	
Abraham B. Handley, Acton, butter squash	50	
Daniel Weston, Lincoln, mammoth do	1	00
Amos Carleton, Chelmsford, do	75	
Wm. H. White, Littleton, do	50	
Gregory Stone, Lincoln, crook neck do	75	
Nathan Hartwell, Littleton, do do	25	
Obed Stearns, Bedford, 4 yr old do	25	
John W. Hayward, Bedford, marrow do	25	
James P. Brown, Concord, do do	25	
John Kendall, Burlington, do do	25	
Wm. D. Brown, Concord, Valparaiso do	1	00
John Moore, Concord, egg plant	50	
H. C. Meriam, Tewksbury, early corn	25	
<i>Neat Stock.</i>		
Asa Lawrence, Groton, for best bull	8	00
James Hayward, Boxboro', next best	6	00
Stephen Morse, Marlboro', best bull calf	4	00
Mark Fay, Marlboro', next best	3	00
Charles Sweetser, Chelmsford, next best	2	00
David Blood, Pepperell, best 3 yr old steers	6	00
Ichabod Stow, Stow, best 2 yr old steers	5	00
Stephen Morse, Marlboro', next best	4	00
Elisha Gates, Marlboro', best yearling steers	4	00
Luther Gleason, Wayland, next best,	3	00
Jonathan Rice, Marlboro', best 2 yr old heifer	5	00

John Hayward, Concord, next best	4	00
Cyrus Hubbard, Concord, next best	3	00
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>		
Ichabod Stow, Stow, best fat oxen	10	00
Ichabod Stow, Stow, next best	6	00
<i>Milch Cows.</i>		
Horatio C. Meriam, Tewksbury, best cow	8	00
Asa Melvin, Concord, next best	6	00
Otis Morse, Marlboro', next best	4	00
Horace Heard, Wayland, next best	3	00
Asa Brooks, Concord, best milch heifer	6	00
Mark Fay, Marlboro', next best	4	00
<i>Working Oxen.</i>		
Elijah Wood, jr., Concord, 1st premium	8	00
Jabez Gowing, do 2d do	7	00
Daniel Shattuck, do 3d do	6	00
Abel Hartwell, Lincoln, 4th do	5	00
Augustus Tuttle, Concord, 5th do	4	00
<i>Ploughing—Single Teams.</i>		
Francis A. Wheeler, Concord, 1st premium	10	00
Francis Wheeler, do 2d do	8	00
James Baker, Lincoln, 3d do	6	00
Joseph Smith, Concord, 4th do	4	00
Mr Tapley, ———, a gratuity of	3	00
<i>Double Teams.</i>		
George M. Barrett, Concord, 1st premium	10	00
Elijah Wood, do 2d do	8	00
Joshua Brown do 3d do	6	00
Cyrus Wheeler, do 4th do	4	00
<i>Swine.</i>		
Isaac Smith, Waltham, for best boar pig	6	00
William Brown, Concord, next best	5	00
Abel Moore, Concord, best breeding sow	6	00
Leonard Hoar, Lincoln, next best	5	00
John Nelson, Lexington, best pigs	5	00
Darius Hubbard, Concord, next best	3	00
<i>Farms.</i>		
Ell Rice, Marlboro', 1st premium	25	00
Simon Tuttle, Acton, 2d do	20	00
Stephen Howe, Marlboro', 3d do	15	00
<i>Apple Orchard.</i>		
Zaccheus Reed, Westford, 1st premium	15	00
<i>White Mulberry Trees.</i>		
Sylvanus Howe, Townsend, 1st premium	15	00
Daniel S. Blood, Pepperell, 2d do	10	00
Joel Clark, Tewksbury, 3d do	8	00
Horace Emery, Townsend, 4th do	7	00
<i>Inventions.</i>		
Jacob Pratt, Sherburne, for silk reel spinner and twister	5	00
Elijah Sketton, Bedford, corn sheller	5	00
Francis A. Wheeler, Concord, 1 plough, of Prouty & Mears' patent	3	00
Jonathan Bacon, Bedford, sash springs	2	00
Lorenzo Eaton, Concord, bureau	2	00
Mr — Adams, Concord, stone drag, or scow on wheels	4	00
<i>Salt.</i> —It is estimated that there are but about 12,000,000 bushels of salt annually used in the United States. The English give fifteen millions of bushels annually to their sheep alone. No wonder they have fine mutton and fine wool.		

MUIMS.

"Men are fond of certain tenets, upon no other evidence but respect and custom; and think they must maintain them, or all is gone. Though they have never examined the ground they stand on, nor have ever made them out to themselves, or can make them out to others."—Locke.

This remark is applicable not to the understanding alone, but to the continual practice of men in their every day pursuits. No occupation is exempt from it, and upon none does this blind servility of the mind exercise a wider or more pernicious influence than upon agriculture.

Farmers, generally, are proverbial for prejudice, and an obstinate adherence to old fashioned and long tried methods of doing every thing; and nothing but the example of others, making the results of their innovations palpably and undeniably beneficial, will ever effect a change. This disinclination to change, or to adopt 'new fangled notions,' as they are frequently termed, arises from several causes; foremost of which may be considered the situation of farmers, retired, and beyond the influence of public spirit, and that enterprise and energy of character which impels others to improvement. Secondly, the want of means or capital to riak any deviation from a long tried course, without the certainty of remuneration. And, lastly, ignorance, the foster mother of prejudice and conceit, handed down from one generation to another, nursing itself in its own blind self-sufficiency, and effectually excluding the light which science, reason and philanthropy are struggling to disseminate for the benefit of others.

It is, however, cause of gratification, that the attention of farmers has at length, in some measure, been aroused, and that they are beginning to shake off the apathy that has so long enchained them. For the last three years, in many parts of our land, there has been a steadily increasing and permanent improvement in the art, which, considering the small amount of light diffused, and the strength of prejudice opposed to it, has scarcely a parallel in the annals of agriculture. It is true, in parts of the old world, the products of the soil have been increased to a most wonderful degree; yet the improvement has been more gradual and limited in its extent; confined to certain districts or counties, where intelligence, united with ample means for experiment, guided the large proprietors in their endeavors to improve their unproductive estates. In this country there has been no stimulus of that kind to arouse the energies or to excite the ambition of the humble cultivators of the soil. Content to live from hand to mouth, earning a mere subsistence, our farmers have groped along in the same beaten track, for the last fifty years. But light at last is beginning to dawn upon their benighted faculties. The press—is insinuating itself into every hamlet and cottage. Rail-roads and steamboats have raised, as by an enchanter's wand, fertile valleys and pretty villages from the deep seclusion of remote distance, to the admiring eyes of men of taste and science from the city. Intelligence and capital are at work in the country, developing its capabilities and adding interest and beauty to its natural charms. Science has invaded the territories of ignorance and simplicity, and lo! the change.

Yet the struggle has but commenced: although in many favored parts the genius of improvement

of territory where the obstinacy of habit and blind adoration of ancient customs, are still to be combated and overcome. How this is most readily to be effected, is yet a matter of question: in the great work of reformation and improvement, our agricultural papers are certainly, so far, entitled to the largest share of merit; but their influence has been mostly confined to the upper class of farmers—men of education and property, who expect to realize a certain per centage for their investments, which, failing to obtain in the ordinary methods of cultivation, they seize with avidity upon any thing which promises better; and partial success prompts to further experiment. With these, prudence and a just economy are all that is necessary. Once excite the energies of an intelligent mind—let it be interested in the occupation before it, and its course must be onward. The field of agriculture is the field of science, and the further we advance in it, the brighter and more interesting are the charms unfolded to our view.

It is the poorer, and by far the larger class of farmers, for whom the sympathies of the more enlightened should be enlisted. Their improvement offers a wide field to the philanthropist and patriot also; for as they excel in numbers, so also must their efforts affect the general prosperity of our common country. But their numbers exclude the possibility of individual exertions in their behalf, by furnishing them with cheap publications, or giving them access to works of science which they can comprehend, we may certainly benefit a few, but a great mass must be operated upon in a different manner; with them, the value of any instruction cannot be appreciated, unless its connection with material improvement be distinctly shown.—They must be spoken to in the language of dollars and cents, and this can only be afforded by legislative bounty, in the shape of premiums, for excelling the different branches of their business. Tell a man who has been accustomed to get his stock rough the winter by feeding them the refuse and marketable forage from his hay or grain crops, that it would be better to devote time and labor to the cultivation of roots for the same purpose, and he cannot comprehend you; nor will he, so long as he does not clearly see the advantage; but urge him to the attempt by offering a sufficient inducement, in the shape of a premium for any particular crop, and when it is once grown, it must be either sold. In either case it acts beneficially; and it must be obvious to the dulllest mind, that at will remunerate the purchaser, certainly must produce, if consumed in the like manner.

The same argument holds good with stock, and the various products of the farm. Offer sufficient inducement to raise none but the best, and poor will speedily disappear. And why should it be so? Can our legislators who have frowned down every effort to extract but a pittance for a noble purpose, offer one plausible reason for withholding it? Can they be so wilfully blind as refuse to see its benefits, or so wanting in patriotism as to deny but a small amount for a public good, when they unhesitatingly lavish thousands for the enrichment of the few, who openly speculate in the property of that public? If so, then upon them should be cast the reproach which now afflicts itself to the low state of agriculture in our country. And let those who now feel the reproach, direct their indignation in the proper place, and in the proper time arrives.

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Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 5, 1839.

E. M. Richards exhibited a seedling Clingstone Peach, large, handsome, and of fine flavour; it is a very near approach to Kennedy's Carolina Clingstone.

Mr Nathan Barrett, of Concord, exhibited a basket of native Grapes; they appeared to be the common black Fox Grape, improved by cultivation.

Mr Warren exhibited the Urbaniste, Buffum, Easter Beurre and Duchess Angouleme Pears, very beautiful specimens.

Mr Downer exhibited Gansel's Bergamot Pear and one unnamed sort, also baskets of Isabella and Catawba Grapes.

Jona. French, Esq. of Dorchester, exhibited six sorts of Apples unnamed, among them we recognized Gardner's Sweeting and the Fall Harvey. Also the Chaumontel, Capsheaf, and Green Sugar Pears, and a basket of Peaches unnamed.

Mr J. G. Cooledge, of Cambridge, exhibited Yellow Rareripe and Lemon Clingstone Peaches, and Seckel Pears.

Mrs Bigelow, of Medford, exhibited the monstrous Pippin Apple, and Kenrick's Heath Peaches.

William Oliver, of Dorchester, exhibited a basket of Melacaton Peaches, very superior.

Amos Holbrook, Esq. of Brookline, exhibited a basket of Hubbardston Nonesch Apples; these large and beautiful specimens were well calculated to increase the high reputation this apple has already obtained.

E. Vose, (President) exhibited the Lemon Clingstone, Orange Clingstone, Welles Freestone, Morris' White Rareripe, Alberg, and one unnamed Peach. Also the White Chasselas and Gross Frankenthal Grapes, very handsome specimens of cultivation in the open ground.

The Lemon Clingstone, it will be seen, is the Large Yellow Pine Apple of Coxé, the description of which we have copied from his "View of Fruits."

"No. 24, Large Yellow Pine Apple, sometimes called Kennedy's Carolina Clingstone, is a very large rich Peach, of an oblong form, pointed at the blossom end—the skin a dark yellow, with a brownish red cheek—the flesh very yellow and rich, of a very sprightly taste, the part next the stone highly tinged with red; it ripens in September."

Mr Carter, of the Cambridge Botanic Garden, exhibited fruit of the Rose Apple (common name) grown under glass, with the following note:

"Eugenia Malaccensis. This fruit is very agreeable to the taste, and esteemed wholesome. It is very common in most of the islands of the South Sea, and is cultivated almost every where between the tropics."

Mr Samuel Phipps presented for exhibition a plan in wood for preparing a leaden trough for the prevention of the ravages of the Canker-worm, invented by Mr Herreshoff, of Bristol, R. I. This mode is found to be entirely effectual for the purpose, and at comparatively small expense, and sev-

of territory where the obstinacy of habit and blind adoration of ancient customs, are still to be combated and overcome. How this is most readily to be effected, is yet a matter of question: in the great work of reformation and improvement, our agricultural papers are certainly, so far, entitled to the largest share of merit; but their influence has been mostly confined to the upper class of farmers—men of education and property, who expect to realize a certain per centage for their investments, which, failing to obtain in the ordinary methods of cultivation, they seize with avidity upon any thing which promises better; and partial success prompts to further experiment. With these, prudence and a just economy are all that is necessary. Once excite the energies of an intelligent mind—let it be interested in the occupation before it, and its course must be onward. The field of agriculture is the field of science, and the further we advance in it, the brighter and more interesting are the charms unfolded to our view.

In addition to the weekly contributions of members and others, the Society still further to increase the facilities for acquiring Pomological knowledge, have provided a large collection of fruits, which may be seen at the Weekly Exhibitions; the sorts which had arrived at maturity and were examined by the Committee were the following Pears: Autumn Bergamot of the English and Americans, (Coxe, No. 22) Bergamotte d'Autonne of Duhamel, Beurre Diel, Huguénot, Surpass Vergoulouse, Cumberland, Belle Lucrative, Hacon's Incomparable, Jalousie, Endicot, Seckle, Buffum, Louise Bonne d'Jersey, Long Green, (Coxe No. 30) Henri Quatre, Belle et Bonne, and Bartram's.

The Committee make the following remarks—The Belle Lucrative was pronounced most superior, being sweet, juicy, and melting. Henry 4th, although of the most unprepossessing appearance, was of a very rich, high, and unusual flavor, and would in its improved size and color, amply repay for its cultivation in rich earth, either trained to an Espalier or Wall. The Huguénot is another good Pear, obtained from seed by that eminent Horticulturist, the late George S. Johnson, of Salem. The tree was longer in producing fruit than the Johnson or Naumkeag; the specimen examined was rather over-ripe; in future years we expect to see it placed in the first class of Pears.

For the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING.

Management of Sandy Loams.—Mr Duckett, of Surry, England, a most accomplished and successful farmer, ascribed the luxuriance of his crops to three principles, which he laid down for his guidance, and strictly adhered to. He relied upon, 1st, deep ploughing, by means of which the roots of his plants were permitted to penetrate the earth to a depth where they found a uniform moisture, by which they were preserved in a healthful and flourishing condition, while those of his neighbors, who were shallow ploughers, in seasons of drought were measurably destroyed.

In Flanders, in the Peys de Waes, where the soil was originally a barren white sand. by a sure process has been brought to a state of fertility which entitles it to be called a fruitful loam. At first it was barely scratched, being ploughed not more than ten inches deep; it was subsequently gradually deepened as it was enriched,—and it is now stated that this barren sand has been so fertilized that it bears to be entrenched to the depth of fifteen or eighteen inches. This operation is performed every seven years.

Clay Soils.—All clay soils intended for spring culture should be turned up in the fall, to receive the benefit of the action of the winter's frost, which mellows and reduces it infinitely better than any treatment which man is susceptible of giving it. If very tenacious, its condition may be greatly improved by simply adding sand to it, after the ploughing, and so harrowing it as thoroughly to mix the two together. Instances of the success of this practice are numerous in Europe, and are said to have been so decidedly striking as to excite surprise. In numerous cases the advantages have been equally great as if the clay had been heavily manured.

Milch Cows.—These animals should always, if possible, be kept where they can have free access to good water, whether ranging in the pasture or

hesitate not to say that having water always at hand will make a difference of 25 per cent. in favor of their yield. In winter no man should pretend to keep a cow to the pail who does not provide her twice a day with either good rich slops, pumpkins or roots. How in the name of St George can it be expected that a cow fed upon dry hay, fodder or tops, from November till April, can secrete any considerable quantity of milk: we know that there is a large quantity of nutritive matter in each of these kinds of provender; but to replenish the udder, it is necessary that some such liquids or succulent pabulum named, be daily given. No one should keep a cow to the pail who does not keep her well; humanity as well as true economy are both consulted in so doing.

Marl.—The meliorating effect of marl has been known in Europe for a long time, and clay, stone and shell marl have been severally used with decided advantage, and as our tide water regions are well supplied with each of those varieties of calcareous matter, we trust, as a beginning has been made, that wherever obtainable, our farmers will freely use it. Of this they may be certain, that nothing like permanent improvement can be effected without the use of calcareous nature of some kind. With the aid of lime, or marl in some one of its forms, with the addition of grass leys or green crops of some kind turned in, almost any soil may be pushed beyond even its primitive state of fertility.

Accumulation of Manures.—The scrapings of the road, the lanes, leaves collected from the woods, weeds from fence corners and any where else, marsh mud, fresh or salt, and indeed all vegetable or animal offal, if spread on the surface of your cow yard, becomes in a few months as good manure as stable or cow dung, for in addition to their own specific virtues, they sponge up and retain great portions of rich liquids which would otherwise be lost. All cow yards should be basin-like in form so as to prevent the escape of such liquids.

—Farmer & Gardener.

AGRICULTURE AMONG THE ROMANS.

Agriculture, among the Romans, was the great business. The first men studied its principles, directed its operations, and wrote treatises for the instruction of the unlearned. Some of the writings of Cato, Varro, Virgil, Columella, Pliny and Palladius have reached the present age. They show a familiar acquaintance with all the details of farming. The wealthy citizens who spent their winters in the city and their summers at their villas in the country, personally superintended every department of their business. "Though the operations of agriculture," says the author of *Ancient Husbandry*, "were generally performed by servants, yet the great men among the Romans continued to give particular attention to it, studied its improvement, and were very careful and exact in the management of all their country affairs." "After the landlord," says Cato, "has come to the villa and performed his devotions, he ought that very day, if possible, to go through his farm; if not that day, at least the next. When he has considered in what manner his fields should be cultivated, what work should be done and what not; next day he ought to call the bailiff, and inquire what of the work is done and what remains; whether the laboring is far enough advanced for the season, and

all other things. When he has made himself acquainted with all of these, he ought to take an account of the workmen and working days. On holidays, old ditches may have been scoured, a highway repaired, briars cut, the garden digged, the meadows cleaned from weeds, twigs bound up, thorns pulled, far (bread-corn, maize,) pounded, all things made clean. When he is fully satisfied in all these things, and has given orders for the work that is to be finished, he should inspect the bailiff's accounts; his accounts of money, corn, fodder, wine and oil; what has been sold, what exacted, what remains, what of this has been sold, whether there is good security for what is owing. He should inspect the things that remain, buy what is wanting for the year, and let out what is necessary to be employed in this manner. He should give orders concerning the works he would have executed, and leave his orders in writing. He should inspect his flocks, make a sale, sell the superfluous wine, oil and corn; if they are giving a proper price, sell the old oxen, the refuse of the cattle and sheep, wool, hides, the old carts, old iron tools, &c. Whatever is superfluous he ought to sell. A farmer should be a seller, not a buyer."

And Columella directs the proprietor, on returning to his farm in the spring, "to view his marshes, inspect every part of his farm, and observe whether in his absence, any part of discipline or watchfulness has been dispensed with; and whether any vine, any tree, or any fruits are missing. Then, likewise, he ought to review the cattle and servants, all the instruments of husbandry and household furniture. If he continues to do all these things for some years, he will find a habit of discipline established when he is old; and at no age will he be so much impaired with years as to be despised by his servants."

These directions are valuable, even in our day, to landed proprietors, particularly in the south, whose farms or plantations are managed by overseers or agents. There is great truth in the saying of Poor Richard, that a man who would thrive by the plough, must himself either hold or drive.—*Cultivator.*

GRAIN CROP OF 1839.

Having lately traversed the great grain growing district of New York in various directions, from Onondaga to Buffalo, and having availed ourselves of all accessible sources of information in regard to the grain crops, which have now been secured, we shall here give our impression of the actual state of the harvest, particularly wheat, respecting which such conflicting statements have been circulated.

That there was an unusual quantity of land sown to wheat in the western district, both in the autumn of 1838 and in the spring of 1839, is evident to every one acquainted with the region. With the autumn sown wheat, there was some little failure from the extreme drouth about the time of sowing, but the injury from this source was not serious or extensive. The wheat plant stood the winter remarkably well, and the low temperature of June and July with the frequent recurrence of rains, contributed to give an unusual growth of straw, heavier it is believed, than was ever before produced in New York. The only thing that has caused much loss, was the blight, rust, or mildew, which in some districts struck the wheat while in its milky or

green stage, but without an attempt to harvest them; but they were rare, and we have no doubt that the whole damage sustained from this cause has been much overrated by many. Low, moist locations, a rich soil, and a rank growth of straw, were the places and the grain that suffered most. From multiplied observations and enquiries, we are convinced that the average loss on the wheat crop cannot exceed from five to seven per cent., while some have estimated it at from fifteen to twenty, and even higher. Where the blight did not operate, the wheat is unusually fine, and the berry plump and heavy, yielding flour of the best quality. The wheat crop of 1839 then, if not extravagantly large, as some have supposed, is a good one, more than a medium one, and far greater than those of '36 and '37. As the country had been almost drained of wheat, the surplus of the present year cannot be excessive; and under such circumstances the notion that wheat must sink to ruinously low prices to the farmer, is absurd and groundless. Fair remunerating prices are already realized and will doubtless continue; while the extravagant ones of 1838 cannot be expected, and are hardly to be desired.

In those counties where the growing of barley is a prominent object, as it is in the eastern part of the district, the crop is unusually fine, the berry of an excellent quality, and the yield large. Barley is the crop that is usually first sold by the farmer, and is generally threshed and marketed within 60 days after harvesting. It may be considered a fortunate circumstance that this crop is good this year, as it furnishes one of the very best materials for making pork, and the partial failure of the corn crop will cause it to be extensively used for this purpose. Improved cultivation and experience in growing barley, has gradually increased the quantity raised per acre, and given grain of a much superior quality to that first produced in the district. As it is a good grain to sow when lands are to be seeded, and sells quickly, and at fair prices, independent of its farm value, it is likely to remain rather a favorite crop, particularly in those parts where wheat is at times liable to be injured by the severity of the winters.

New York has never produced a better crop of oats than has been grown the present year. Not an instance of failure has come to our knowledge from any quarter. In the wheat growing sections few cattle are kept, very little hay is cut, horses are almost wholly relied on for farm labor, and the oat crop is devoted to their subsistence. Hence on many farms scarcely any crop is grown other than wheat and oats; while on those where the husbandry takes a wider range, and the growing of cattle and sheep come in for a share of attention, the making of hay forms a prominent object of cultivation. For several years past, oats have been one of the most profitable crops grown for sale by the farmer, and the present is not likely to prove an exception.

The quantity of spring wheat sown this year was large, and as a whole, the crop is excellent. In some instances it suffered from the blight, and the heaviest, latest growths, were, as in the case of winter wheat, the most injured. For making the finest flour, spring wheat can never compete with autumn sown grain; but it makes a bread preferred by many to any other, and the greater certainty of its growth in many places will cause it to increase

Corn has not of course been harvested, but at this time, (the middle of September,) there can be no question as to the crop. It is on the whole a partial failure. We saw a few pieces that might be called very good, some that were pretty fair, but the greater part had a miserable appearance. In ripening, the crop is from fifteen to twenty days later than it was last year, and the growth is very inferior. This result may be attributed to the low temperature of the summer months, which while it was favorable to wheat, was destructive to corn. It is clear that in the main, farmers must rely on something besides corn for the making of their pork; and as in many places, apples which have been greatly relied on, have also failed, peas, barley and potatoes must become substitutes.

The quality or quantity of the roots grown the present season, cannot be ascertained at present with much accuracy. As the season has been such as usually produces the best crops of potatoes, it is reasonably to suppose, considering the quantity planted, that the yield will be a large one. We observed considerable quantities of ruta baga, and some very fine pieces; but as a whole the appearance was not promising. The complaint was common that the fly had injured the young plants essentially; and the wet, cold weather about the time of sowing, by rendering the growth slow and the plants feeble, rendered them subject to depredations for a longer period than usual. The experience of this year with us, has rendered apparent here what has long been considered certain in England, that in growing turnips, the great effort should be to place the manures in such a way as to force the young plants through the first stages of their growth with as much rapidity as possible, and thus shorten the period of greatest danger. The carrot culture is extending, and on grounds suitable to its growth, this root exhibits a good appearance. The carrot, without question, one of the most valuable of cultivated roots, and we are pleased to see that it is, in common with the turnip, gaining ground in public estimation. The sugar beet has been extensively distributed the present year, and its generally fine appearance proves there is no difficulty in producing it in any desirable quantity. We hope practicability of converting it into sugar will be roughly tested in this country this fall; since, under the manufacture succeed, one great source of foreign dependence and one of the greatest drains on our national resources, would be cut off.

Looking at the crops as they are, all classes have the most abundant reasons for gratitude. The availability of abundant crops with fair prices has been proved, and while this is the case, neither producer or consumer have any cause of complaint.— Still, and temporary fluctuations in the regular order of things must be expected to take place; but the immutable laws that regulate all matters, will, if left to themselves, unfettered by monopolies or combinations, soon restore the ing elements to their proper place, and give harmony and equality to the whole system. Both producer and consumer have by the events of the last or three years, been taught lessons of political well as domestic economy, which they should soon forget, and by which they will do well profit.—*Genesee Farmer.*

A medal is offered by the American Institute, New York, for the best silk reel.

last two summers and falls, my duty called me into the apple regions of the North. The following facts were obtained in reference to this subject.

Good eating apples are worth on an average 25 cents a bushel. Eight bushels of apples make a barrel of cider, and twelve barrels of cider make a barrel of brandy. Brandy, at 50 cents per gallon, would give but fifteen cents per bushel! This on an orchard of 100 trees in ten years, would be over \$4000! No allowance is made for capital and labor connected with distilling. Take these into consideration and the loss is much greater.

It costs no more to raise good apples than those only suitable for distilling. Very often apples are worth one dollar per bushel, and the loss is immense by turning them into brandy. I am told that at Mobile apples are worth \$10 a barrel.

Engrafting and budding will change the character of an orchard, and more than compensate for the time and amount lost, in producing the change in ten years.

Apples make most excellent food for horses. Several physicians of extensive practice in Connecticut and Massachusetts, feed their horses on apples and hay. I have never seen fatter horses or more lively; they require less grooming than horses fed on grain. Mr Norton, of Farmington, Conn., has a about the finest pair of horses I have ever seen. They are fed mainly on apples and hay. They travel very fast, and seem to have both wind and bottom. It is proper, however, to say, that so much grain is not given to the horses of the north, as is customary at the south. One fact is worth noticing: horses fed on apples do not eat as much hay as when they are fed on grain. Very sour apples injure the teeth of horses; but when boiled they do not. The rule of feeding is to commence with a small quantity and gradually increase the amount per day for one year.

Apples are most excellent food for bees. The fattest beef I have ever seen, was made so by sweet apples.

Nothing will fatten mutton quicker than apples. It is necessary or best, to cut up apples when fed to sheep.

Hogs care nothing for corn, if they can get apples. If sweet, the apples may be given without boiling—if sour, they must be boiled. Mixed with corn meal the flesh is firmer.

Apples increase the quantity and quality of milk. At first there was a prejudice against giving apples to milk cows, because it was thought they diminished or dry up the milk; but given in proper quantities, the effect is quite different.

Cattle and hogs are bought and fed on apples, and sold at a fine profit, when to fatten them on corn would ensure a loss.

Sweet apples and good eating apples are to be preferred as food for horses, sheep and cows; also for hogs, though some recommend a mixture of sour and sweet apples for hogs.

If these remarks should induce any to test their correctness by making a fair experiment, the object of my writing will be fully answered.

THOS. P. HUNT.

The Maine Farmer says that the following will cure broken wind in a horse, if timely applied: Beat well together 1-4 lb. of common tar and as much honey; then dissolve them in a quart of new milk; let the horse fast two hours before the drench is given: give it every second day with warm food.

ROHAN POTATOES.

Beverly, 23th Sept., 1839.

Messrs J. BARK & Co.—Gentlemen—On the first of May last I planted thirteen hills of Rohan potatoes in my garden (or nursery,) some two, some three eyes in a hill, in all thirtythree eyes, two of which did not come up; the thirtythree eyes weighed less than eight ounces; the ground is a rich loam inclining to clay, with a stiff clay subsoil, moist through the year. I manured with a good shovelful of strong compost in each hill.

I have this day dug the potatoes from these thirteen hills, and find they weigh one hundred fifty-eight and a half pounds. The eight largest weighed thirteen, and the twenty largest, thirty pounds; and the whole filled a flour barrel rounding full.

I planted some on high land, soil loose—also some on high, stiff clay soil: they did well—the poorest averaging less than twelve hills to the bushel, although in both soils they were injured by the dry weather. I am satisfied they require a moist, rich soil, and in such soil they will yield double or treble as much as any other potato I am acquainted with.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JOSIAH LOVETT, 2d.

For the New England Farmer.

Dracut, 3d Oct., 1839.

Messrs J. BARK & Co.—As there has been so much said about the yield of the Rohan potatoes, I will send you the result of my crop from ten ounces which I bought about the first of May, and gave sixteen cents. I cut out of two small potatoes the eyes and put them into a tea cup of new milk and soaked them three days and then planted them in fifteen hills; but one of the hills was broken down, so that I had fourteen hills only, and I dug them to-day. On account of the mice getting in one of the hills, I think, I lost about two pounds, the remainder I weighed which amounted to eightytwo pounds, some of them weighing 20, 25, 28, and 32 ounces. The bearer of this saw the above. Yours, &c.

HUMPHREY WEBSTER.

Planting garden seeds in the Fall.—Two years ago, after taking the vegetables from our garden, we immediately prepared the beds and sowed onions, parsnips, carrots, lettuce, beets, cabbage, &c. on the fourteenth of October. They were covered with rye straw, and litter, and manure from the barn yard thrown over them to the depth of four or five inches. In the spring, as soon as the frost was out, this was removed, and we found that in consequence of the straw not being well threshed, much rye had dropped upon the ground and had taken root, in extricating which we rooted and destroyed a large portion of our young plants, which had already started and were doing well. What did grow, however, did well, and were large enough to use a number of days sooner than those planted as early as the weather would permit. Plants from the cabbage seed sown in the fall were much more thrifty and produced larger heads than those of the same variety sown in spring. We name this as the result of a single experiment, and as we are in no situation to repeat it this year, we should like to have some of our friends try it and let us know the result.—*Maine Farmer.*

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1839.

CATTLE SHOW AT WORCESTER.

The annual Cattle Show of the Worcester Agricultural Society was held at Worcester on Wednesday, 9th inst. The weather was as fine as could be desired and the attendance was never more numerous. Indeed, the roads were crowded with vehicles of one description and another; and the side walks were so thronged with men and cattle, that it required considerable skill in navigation, a good deal of "luffing and bearing away, and occasionally rounding to," to make any headway at all.

The show of animals in the pens of the society, we may say, we think without extravagance, was magnificent; for really we hardly know how otherwise to characterise it. There were no less than four hundred and seventy-three entries; and the pens of the society were not only full but overflowing, so that several animals brought for exhibition from the immediate vicinity, were sent home to make room for competitors from a distance; and several were tied at different posts for want of other accommodations. It would be an idle attempt to undertake to particularise in this case, and the full and elaborate reports of the several committees, which we shall have the pleasure to lay before our readers, will do perfect justice in this respect.

The fat oxen took the precedence in the pens. The great ox Columbus weighed 2661 lbs.; he was from Princeton, and seems to have been made after the pattern of the little Wechusett hill in his neighborhood—Having now descended, how the fellow (we were going to say poor fellow, but that will not do,) is ever to get back again to the top of his native hills is not so easy to divine. An ox belonging to L. & E. Barnard, weighed 2252 lbs.; another from J. Adams, Rutland, 2115 lbs. and another to J. Estabrook, of Princeton, 1920 lbs. A pair of oxen belonging to John Reile, of Sutton, weighed 3758 lbs.; a pair from J. Estabrook, 3880; a pair of oxen from Northboro', 3905 lbs.; and a pair belonging to L. & E. Barnard, 3914 lbs. In this matter of grass-fed oxen, and most of them native stock, we will challenge in the same number, even Smithfield to beat us.

The show of bulls was excellent, and in this case the improved stock made up of the Durham Short Horn and crosses between the Yorkshire and our native breeds, distanced very far our native breeds. One bull calf, represented as partly Durham, 15 months old, weighed 872 lbs.; a yearling heifer in the same pen weighed 845 lbs. A bull calf belonging to B. Miller, and less than seven months old, weighed 604 lbs. A bull from Sutton, of great excellence in all points, weighed 1495 lbs. A bull from Needham, owned by Jabez Smith, was a very fine animal, though not "slicked up" for the occasion.

The milch cows were numerous and fine. A cow sent by Thomas W. Word, of Shrewsbury, was remarkable for her size and excellence of form. She was a descendant from Denton, who was of great service in the improvement of the stock of the county. The milch stock from the hospital was of the most beautiful description, showing the best of keep and care. We do not believe for the number, there is better stock in the State; and certainly none in better condition. They are any thing but insane. One of these cows gave in the best of the season, twenty measured quarts per day, but whether beer or wine measure we were not able to ascertain. A native cow from Sutton had made thirteen and half pounds of butter per week.

The stock of John Welles, Esq., of Dorchester, which there were numerous specimens, attracted a continued crowd around their pens. No gentleman has done more or succeeded better in the improvement of his stock than Mr Welles. His young animals were singularly beautiful; so was a cow exhibited by him.

The exhibition of sheep was small; but the animals both of the Dishley cross and the Merino and Saxony stock were good. Worcester county is not a large sheep district. The amount of this description of stock is comparatively small. We believe they would derive great advantage from the introduction of the South Down among them, crossed with the native or Merino; and that some proportion of this stock would pay better than their dairies.

The show of swine was admirable. There is not much humor in a hog, though young pigs are not wholly without it; but there is some merit in being the cause of wit in others; and to them, therefore, however unconscious they may be of having conferred the obligation, we are indebted for a report, which did them ample justice; and sparkling and bubbling with humor, gave equal pleasure to the assembly who heard it. The hogs from the hospital, a stock bred and improved there and fair rivals of any breed in the country, were capital. The Berkshire breed was fully represented in the pens. A Berkshire boar two years old, excellent in every respect, owned by Jas. H. Clapp, weighed 443 lbs.: a pair owned by Samuel A. Knox, seven-eighths Berkshire, in every respect fine, weighed 270 lbs. and received the highest honors of the occasion. A capital boar was exhibited by the Shaker family from Harvard.

We have omitted to state in its proper place, that there were some very fine animals of improved neat stock exhibited by Mr Orasmus Willard, which were deservedly honored with the premiums of the society.

The working cattle shown on the occasion and the noble team of seventy-five yoke of oxen from Sutton, a town which stands first in the commonwealth for its admirably trained teams, was a beautiful sight.

The drawing match was well contested, but called away by other engagements, we had not the pleasure of witnessing it.

In the ploughing match there were eighteen competitors, ten double and eight single teams. The ploughs used were all, excepting one and that of a Hartford pattern, of the pattern and make of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, of Worcester. They are good and approved instruments.

The lots consisted of one-eighth of an acre each, and the work was finished in times varying from one hour and five, to one hour and fifteen minutes. The ground was hard, dry, and stony; the required depth was reached with much difficulty, and the plough even in skillful hands, continually thrown out. The teams in general were very young, but in fine condition and admirably trained. The ploughing was good; but we should do injustice to our opinions if we pronounced it more than that. In saying this, however, we utter only our own private judgment, and with no want of respect for the competent committee, who pronounced a different verdict. In almost every case the ploughing failed to reach the required depth; it was very difficult to do this, but there were two others, as we deemed them, errors, to which there was scarcely an exception. The plough was not held vertically, but went too much to the land. This very much increased the difficulty of draught and made the land side of the furrow ragged. In the next place, the furrow slice was almost always too wide and the outside of it at the bottom was not cut by the

furrow slice should never be drawn to the heel of the plough, or the width of the share; in this case the attempt was to make it even wider than the plough at the top of the mould board; or indeed as wide as the wing of the plough could be made to force over. It is impossible in this mode of ploughing to do justice to the land or to make good work. Candid minds will certainly ascribe these remarks to no disposition to find fault. We have no such feeling; but our only desire is to advance, as far as our humble ability will permit us, to contribute to it, the cause of good ploughing and good husbandry. We know very well the sensitiveness to criticism, which prevails in our community. But in practical matters every thing should yield to the great objects of public improvement; and we know no way by which these objects can be so well advanced as by the free but respectful utterance and interchange of opinion.

The hall of the society was filled with articles of produce, and mechanical and manufacturing ingenuity. The report of Gov. Davis on mechanical inventions and tools was a capital paper, full of instructive remarks, which we shall have great pleasure in giving to the public; and the report of Mr Thomas on all other inventions and articles, was highly entertaining and piquant.

Squashes, Rohan potatoes, beets, &c. &c., samples of corn, Dutton and Tree corn, showed good soil and excellent cultivation, and displayed the unlimited bounties of Divine Providence. The dairy produce, and especially the butter, was excellent, and left little room for improvement in the manufacture or style of preparation for market.

The address at the church by Mr Foster, of Worcester, was unassuming, sensible and interesting, and gave universal satisfaction. It was prefaced by some interesting remarks of the president of the society, referring to its history, condition and prospects, which we shall give in another place.

The Massachusetts Society for promoting agriculture were represented on this occasion by a committee of two gentlemen, John Welles and Henry Codman, Esqrs.—The Massachusetts Society this year gave two hundred dollars at Worcester, to be bestowed in premiums in conjunction with the premiums of the Worcester county society. On the part of the Massachusetts Society this was a highly liberal appropriation, and brought numerous competitors from different parts of the State.

The people assembled on this occasion were not the least interesting and agreeable part of the exhibition. We were repeatedly asked if we thought any other part of the State could present such an assembly. Our reply is, that we believe an assembly more respectable for good appearance, good manners, sobriety, intelligence, could no where be found; but then let us thank God that every part of our State is full of such people. H.

TRANSPLANTING.—This is a fine season for transplanting trees, shrubs, and herbaceous perennials. Almost any kind of trees, forest or fruit trees, (pears, perhaps, excepted,) and for fruit-bearing shrubs, cuttings, raspberries, and the like, we are satisfied that the sun is the best time for transplanting; the labor can be performed with more ease, for the earth is in a better condition to settle about the fibrous parts of the root, and if the tree or shrub can be so firmly protected that the wind as well as to be blown over or disturbed in the process of rooting, if not going on during the whole winter, commences with the first opening of things, and many weeks before the ground will be just a

...vering orders from those who are wise enough to take advantage of the present favorable season. Their stock is immense, and comprises all the most desirable varieties, from "the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop that springeth on the wall."—*Cour.*

ERRATUM.—On page 131, in the communication of I. A. J., for £1920 read \$1920.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 14, 1829.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

The storm has prevented us from making up our report as usual. A large quantity of stock of every description remains unsold, much of which will be disposed of tomorrow.

About, 800 Beef Cattle, 1500 Stores, 3500 Sheep and 1200 Swine were in Market.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Former prices were not sustained on the second and third quality. We quote First quality, \$7 25 a \$7 75. Second quality, \$6 25 a \$6 75. Third quality, \$5 00 a \$5 75.

Stores.—Sales were made at prices very unequal and lower than last week. We quote Yearlings \$11 a \$15. Two Year Old \$17 a \$27.

Cows and Calves.—Sales \$25, \$32, \$45, and \$65. **Sheep.**—The price of pelts has since last week very materially declined, and the few lots sold were at reduced prices. Lots were sold at \$1 62, \$1 92, \$2 25, \$2 50, and \$3 00.

Swine.—A very few sales only were effected. A few lots to peddle were sold at 4 1-8 for sows, and 5 1-8 for barrows. At retail 5 1-2 a 6 for sows, and 6 1-2 a 7 for barrows.

N. B. A few Berkshire shoats warranted full blooded, —the pedigree can be furnished if required—will be at market next week.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded shelterly exposure, week ending October 13.

Oct., 1829.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.
Tuesday,	7 34	62	96	W.
Wednesday,	8 44	64	65	S. E.
Thursday,	9 53	62	51	N. W.
Friday,	10 54	70	65	S. E.
Saturday,	11 42	55	49	N. E.
Sunday,	12 45	62	50	S. E.
Monday,	13 54	70	56	S.

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the garden of the subscriber a large collection of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees comprising most of the nice varieties of European and American origin. Orders by mail will be immediately answered.
October 16. **ROBERT MANNING.**

DUTCH BULBS.

Daily expected from Holland a very extensive assortment of Bulbous Roots comprising numerous varieties of Tulips, Jacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, Crown Imperials, Lilies, Anemones, Jonquilles, &c. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity to enrich their collections, are requested to send their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and forwarded, as soon as they come to hand.
October 16. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

ROHAN POTATOES,

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 45¢ per barrel.
October 16. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

...ent species of the connections of the most celebrated and surprising kinds. The Pears are unusually fine—the Peach and the Cherry Trees are also fine, and in very extraordinary numbers. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready and will be sent to all who apply. In that catalogue the very best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a star.

100,000 MORDS MULTICAULIS TREES or any other reasonable quantity, or cuttings of the same, are now offered. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern Establishment at Portsmouth in Lower Virginia. Also the Etata, Cocks pur and Buckthorn for Hedges, &c. &c. Canton, Broussa, Motortti or Alpine, and some other Mulberries. All orders will be promptly attended to and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places. **WILLIAM KENRICK,**
Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass. Oct. 9.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Plants, &c.

The present being the most favorable season for transplanting all hardy trees and shrubs, we would remind those who are in want of Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, &c. that we can furnish them at short notice at nursery prices, well packed for transportation to any part of the country. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**
October 15.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, & C.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;
1000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;
500 Quince Trees;
3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling;
30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;
6000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Fie Plant, lately introduced;
Also a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;
All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & How's, No. 8 Faneuil Hall, will meet with immediate attention.
October 9. **SAMUEL POND,**
Cambridge port, Mass.

GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscribers are now receiving their fall supply of Garden, Field and Grass Seeds, and would respectfully recommend to their customers to send in their orders as early as possible to secure a supply from their choicest lots. Their stock of seeds for this season will be very full and complete, and most of the varieties being raised under their own inspection they can confidently recommend them as being fresh and genuine. Among them are Long Blood, Early Turnip and Sugar Beets; Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Orange Carrot, Radish, Cucumber and Cabbage of sorts. Also, Peas, Beans and Squashes, which together with a large supply of most kinds of seed desirable for the field or garden, comprise the most complete and extensive assortment of seeds to be found at any similar establishment in the country.
October 9. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**
N. E. Agri Warehouse and Seed Store.

HOUSE IN DORCHESTER.

To let a large and convenient house, pleasantly situated in Dorchester, one third of a mile beyond Dr Codman's meeting house, and between five and six miles from Boston; together with 14 acres of fine land, well stocked with fruit trees. There are good wells of water—a fine barn, chaise house, and corn barn, and convenient out buildings. The above affords a rare chance to some practical person wishing to carry on a farm; possession given immediately. Apply at this office.
October 9.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells. Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		6 00	6 25
" " " " "		5 12	6 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 76	2 26
" " " " " Domestic,		2 00	3 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	
" " " " " No. 1,		13 00	
" " " " " prime,		11 00	
EESWAX, white,	" "	40	45
" " " " " yellow,		28	35
BUTTER, tub,	" "	16	16
" " " " " lump,		20	23
CHEESE, aw milk,	" "	10	12
CIDES, refined,	dozen barrel	1 50	1 75
DOE MANURE,	bushel	2 50	4 00
" " " " " in casks,		35	40
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	" "		
" " " " " southern, geese,		37	46
FLAX, (American)	" "	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	3 20	3 25
" " " " " Bay, Chaleur,			2 75
" " " " " Haddock, new,		1 50	
" " " " " Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	11 00	13 00
" " " " " No. 2,		12 00	12 60
" " " " " No. 3,		7 25	7 50
" " " " " Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,		6 00	6 25
" " " " " Salmon, No. 1,		22 00	23 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cush,	" "	6 75	7 00
" " " " " Baltimore, Howard street,		6 75	
" " " " " Richmond canal,			
" " " " " Alexandria wharf,			
" " " " " Rye,			4 26
MEAL, Indian, in bbls,	" "	3 75	4 00
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
" " " " " southern flat, yellow,		83	84
" " " " " white,		76	77
" " " " " Rye, northern,		88	90
" " " " " Barley, nominal			
" " " " " Oats, northern, (prime)		53	55
" " " " " southern, new,		42	43
HAMS, northern,	" "		
" " " " " southern and western,		8	10
HAY, best English, per ton,	16 00	18 00	
" " " " " Eastern screwed,	12 00	13 00	
HOPS, 1st quality,	" "	15	16
" " " " " 2d quality,			
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	" "	11	12
" " " " " southern, 1st sort,		10	11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	" "	29	30
" " " " " do. country do,		25	27
" " " " " Baltimore city tannage,		26	28
" " " " " do. dry hides,		24	25
" " " " " New York red, light,		22	24
" " " " " Boston, do. slaughter,		21	23
" " " " " Boston dry hides,		22	23
LIME, best sort,	" "	1 20	
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	32	34
" " " " " Sugar House,		40	41
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	" "	1 15	
" " " " " Winter,		1 20	1 25
" " " " " Whale, refined,		60	60
" " " " " Linseed, American,		70	72
" " " " " Neat's Foot,		95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	" "	2 75	2 87
POAK, extra clear,	barrel		
" " " " " clear,		20 00	23 00
" " " " " Mess,		16 00	16 00
" " " " " Prime,		11 50	12 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 87	3 00
" " " " " Red Top, southern,		85	1 00
" " " " " northern,			1 50
" " " " " Canary,		2 00	2 25
" " " " " Hemp,		2 62	3 00
" " " " " Flax,		1 37	1 62
" " " " " Red Clover, northern,	" "	17	20
SOAP, American, Brown,	" "	7	8
" " " " " Castile,		12	18
TALLOW, tried,	" "	12	12
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	2 60	3 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	" "	55	62
" " " " " American, full blood, washed,		55	58
" " " " " do. 3-4ths do.		52	55
" " " " " do. 1-2 do.		48	50
" " " " " do. 1-4 and common,		45	48
" " " " " (Pulled superfine,		55	60
" " " " " No. 1,		60	58
" " " " " No. 2,		35	40
" " " " " No. 3,		25	30

BERKSHIRE BOAR.

For sale, a fine Berkshire Boar, 9 months old, and large of his age, bred in Albany, from imported stock. The pedigree will be furnished at the time of sale. Price \$50. Apply to Messrs. J. BRECK & CO.
September 15. 21

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Providence Journal.

CATTLE SHOW.

The annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, was held at Pawtuxet, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. The attendance was very large, and the exhibition was, upon the whole, although deficient in some particulars, the most interesting held in a number of years.

The Stock was uncommonly fine, and a larger number than usual was upon the ground. There were several noble looking bulls, though there was no competition for the premium of \$100, for the best full blooded bull. A number of them were seven-eighths blooded, and several fine animals full blooded, but they did not come within the condition of the show bill, and were offered not for premiums but merely for exhibition. The Committee spoke with great pleasure of the evidently increased attention devoted to the raising of stock in this state, and the consequent improvement which had taken place.

The Working Cattle were also better than usual. In awarding the premiums the committee observed the disadvantage under which they labored, inasmuch as they had no opportunity to test the strength of the cattle by actual experiment, and were therefore guided only by the appearance. With regard to cows, also, it might be observed that they are frequently offered for premiums with claims founded on some particular excellence which cannot be understood by the committee, unless explained and properly authenticated.

The Exhibition of Butter and Cheese was not quite so large or quite so good as usual, and the committee complained that one very important item was uniformly omitted by the competitors, viz: a statement of the process of making, as required by the show bill. This should be more generally attended to. If a man makes remarkably good butter, it is of course highly desirable that the community should know how he makes it.

The Shop Manufactures made but little show.—There were a few specimens of female ingenuity, and some other deserving objects, but very few of the premiums offered in this department were competed for. Numerous gratuities were given.

To the Household Manufactures, pretty much the same remarks will apply. The exhibition was small and few of the premiums competed for, and nearly all of them awarded were gratuitous.

The Swine were of excellent quality and in good numbers. At no previous exhibition have there been present so many fine hogs. The improvements which have taken place in the breeds of swine, were highly spoken of by the committee.

The Ploughing Match went off finely. Only a few ploughs were entered, but the oxen were all well looking, and it was very gratifying to observe at the competition was less than usual for speed, and far more than usual for the quality of the work. The whole field was well ploughed, and the oxen

were not over driven. The ground given to each plough was one-sixteenth of an acre, and the time occupied in ploughing it was from twentyfive minutes and twentyfive seconds, to thirtyone minutes.

For Agricultural Experiments and Vegetable Products, there was no legitimate competition. The show bill required a full and minute account of the manner of raising the crops, of preparing the soil, and the expense of cultivation. This was not presented in a single instance, and consequently the committee declared no premiums, but recommended gratuities for numerous specimens of agricultural products, remarkable, generally, for their size. The pumpkins, squashes, beets, &c. were of enormous dimensions.

The following is a list of the premiums awarded:

Agricultural Experiments, Vegetable Crops, Grain, &c. &c.

- To David Phillips, 3d, Clayville, R. I. for specimens of cocoons \$1
- " Samuel Slocum, Pawtuxet, for one cabbage 1
- " Mr Barnes, Providence, for cellery 1
- " Reuben Mathewson, Johnston, for 4 squashes and 1 beet 2
- " Wm. Ballou, Smithfield, for 1 squash 1
- " Robert H. Niles, Pawtuxet, for mangel wurtzel beets 2
- " Samuel Webster, Johnston, for 1 pumpkin 1
- " John S. Aborn, Cranston, for 33 lbs. potatoes from 6 oz. seed 2
- " Benj. Hopkins, Scituate, for 3 pumpkins weighing 160 lbs. 2
- " Samuel W. Greene, North Providence, for 3 crook-neck'd squashes 1
- " Geo. W. Gardiner, Warwick, for 2 crook-neck'd squashes 1
- " Caleb Greene, Warwick, for 3 Cuba squashes 2
- " Augustus G. Millard, Warwick, for 3 lots morus multicaulis—sample ruta bagas, do do 3
- " I. G. Chadsey, Wickford, for box of seed peppers 1
- " Rowland Evans, Providence, for 1 squash 1
- " Daniel Brown, Johnston, 1 squash weighing 86 pounds 1

On Neat Stock excepting Working Cattle.

- For the full blooded bull, no competition.
- For the 2d best bull 7-8 Durham, Benoni Waterman, Cranston \$30
- For the 3d best bull, Samuel Webster, Johnston 10
- For the best full blooded bull calf, Emanuel Rice, Warwick 25
- For the best native bull calf, John Smith, N. Providence 8
- For the next best, Byron Sprague, Warwick 6
- For the next best, Joseph Butler, Pawtuxet 4
- For the best full blooded cow, Benoni Waterman, Cranston 20
- For the next best cows, three in number, same do 20
- For the next best cows, two in number, W. Rhodes, Warwick 10

- For the next best cow, John Giles, Providence 5
- For the best heifer yearling, Benoni Waterman, Cranston 4
- For the next best do do, Amasa Sprague, do 2
- For a pair of twin heifer calves, Stephen Farnum, Cumberland 4
- For a 7-8 blooded short horned Durham bull calf, brought up by hand, Daniel C. Bowen, Cranston 2
- For a bull calf 4 months old, Charles Knight, Johnston 2
- For a full blooded cow, Emanuel Rice, Warwick 5
- For two heifers 1-2 blooded Durham, John Giles, Providence 2

On Working Cattle.

- First premium to John Burlingame, Gloucester 6
- 2d do to Smith Phillips, Johnston 4
- 3d do to Earl Baker, Warwick 2
- To the owners of each yoke of working cattle which were entered but failed to obtain a premium 1

On Butter.

- 1st premium, John A. Gardner, Cranston 15
- 2d do Benjamin Griffin, do 12
- 3d do Samuel Webster, Johnston 10
- 4th do Benoni Waterman, Cranston, 7
- 5th do Arnold Spink, do 6
- 6th do Leicester Arnold, Johnston 5
- 7th do Benjamin Hopkins, Scituate 2

On Cheese.

- 1st premium, Earl Baker, Warwick 6

On Shop Manufactures.

- To John Fenner, Cranston, for one dozen hay rakes 3
- To Alpheus Burges, Providence, for one doz. cotton pickers 3
- To James F. Slocum, Providence, for one pair calf skin boots 1
- To Cranston Furnace Co., Cranston, for one purifying coal grate made from cast iron, for household use, ornamental and apparently very economical, and of superior workmanship 8
- To Nathaniel G. Helme, Providence, for an improved iron safe, substituting cement for wood lining 3
- To Benjamin Waterman, Chepachet, for one bedstead and washstand, made from maple of native growth 5
- To Augustus Winsor, for one carryall, a very neat made article for children 1
- To E. W. Walker, Providence, for calf and lamb roller skins 3
- To J. Metcalf & Co., Providence, for one side belt leather. 3
- To Liscom & Thurber, Providence, for one piano forte, of fine tone and superior workmanship 10
- To David Benedict, Pawtucket, for sewing silk, well manufactured and of brilliant colors 15

To William Garin, Providence, for miniature high pressure engine 3
 To Joseph Greene, Providence, for cocoanut dippers 1

On Household Manufactures.

To Mary L. Green, Warwick, 1st premium for carpeting 6
 Freelove Baker, Warwick, 2d do do do 4
 Andelisa Updike, East Greenwich, 3d do do 3
 Alice Gordon, Warwick, 1st premium on woollen hose 2
 Frances W. Smith, North Providence, 1 do linen do 2
 Almira Baker, Warwick, 1 do cotton do 2
 Mary Ann Arnold, Warwick, do worsted do 2
 Waity Gardner, do do flannel do 5
 Charlotte A. Sherburne, Providence, lamp mat 1
 Eliza Jane R. Wesson, do do 1
 R. Chase, Pawtuxet, 2 do 1
 Elizabeth Low, Warwick, 1 pair crickets 1
 Sarah Joslin, North Providence, 1 shell vase and box 1
 Harriet Fisher, Warwick, 2 fancy boxes 2
 Caroline E. Jones, Woonsocket, 1 table cover 1
 Emily L. Angell, Providence, 1 shawl 1
 Warwick Circle Industry, cotton and yarn hose 1
 Mary L. Green, Warwick, 3 pr woollen do 1
 Rosanna Green, do 3 do do do 1
 C. Webster, Providence, 1 lamp mat 1
 A. E. Spalding, do 1 pr crickets 1
 Phebe Ann L. Hammett, Coventry, 1 lace veil 1
 Susan H. Greene, Warwick, 1 piece blanket-ing 2
 Harriet R. Ewer do yarn and worsted stockings 1
 Mary E. Aborn, Pawtuxet, cotton stockings 1
 Eliza D. Gardner, Warwick, blanketing 2
 Mrs Carpenter, Coventry, fur gloves 1
 Miss Bowler, Providence, box flowers 1
 C. S. Edward, do grate aprons 1
 Eliza Thurber, Cranston, card boxes, &c 2
 Maria Bowen, Warwick, 1 straw carpet, &c 2
 Nancy E. Arnold, do hearth rug 1
 Mrs A., Pawtuxet, do do 1
 Elizabeth N. Gardner, Warwick, do do 2
 Mary Harris, Pawtuxet, woollen hose 1
 Maria Horton, Johnston, bed quilt 1
 Diana W. Waterman, Warwick, coverlid 1
 Julia A. B. Smith, Providence, fire board 1
 Eliza Jane R. Wesson, Providence, shawl 1
 Emily L. Angel, do rocking chair 2
 Mary Jastram, North Providence, worsted bonnets 1
 Eliza A. Richmond, Scituate, hearth rug 1
 Betsy Ellis, Providence, embroidered apron 1
 C. Vaughn, do 2 vases, &c. shell work 1
 E. Cowing, do work bag 1
 F. Cowing, do do 1
 Susan B. Kinnicut, Warren, rug 2
 Caroline E. Jones, Woonsocket, embroidered shawl 1

On Swine.

1st premium for boars, John Giles, Providence, 10
 2d do for boars, Amasa Sprague, Cranston 8
 3d do " Robinson Perry, Warwick 8
 To 6 other fine boars each 4
 1st premium for pigs, 4 in number, B. Lewis, Providence 8
 2d do do do, Wm. Ballou, Smithfield 6

" Nehemiah Thurber, do 2
 " Rowland Evans, Providence 2
 " Ezekiel Smith, Johnston 2
 " Wilkes Gardner, Warwick 2
 " Simon L. Colburn, Providence 2

Ploughing Match.

1st plough, Waterman B. Angell, Johnston 9
 2d " Smith Philips " 8
 3d " Earl Baker, Warwick " 7
 4th " Benoni Waterman, Cranston 6
 5th " Samuel Webster, Johnston 5

The Annual Meeting was held at the Society's Hall, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Previous to the election, Dr Jackson, geologist of the State, delivered an address upon the nature of soils and of manures. He spoke particularly of the soils of this state, and gave several analyses, the results of his own experiments. He spoke of the necessity of some vegetable manure for the land in this state—said that we possessed inexhaustible, but hitherto almost unnoticed agricultural treasures in our peat beds. When properly decomposed and prepared, peat makes a manure equal to any thing which can be procured. Dr Jackson also produced a new specimen of corn grown upon peat bogs hitherto uncultivated and considered barren. The ears are large and full, and contain eighteen rows. The stalk is much smaller than that of the common kind, and this renders it less exhausting to the soil. Samples were taken by different members of the society, who we trust will give a good account of them. The lecture was listened to with great attention, and we have no doubt, will prove productive of good.

The society then proceeded to the election of officers, when the following were chosen:

President—James Rhodes.
 Vice { 1st, Stephen T. Northam,
 2d, John Pitman,
 Presidents, { 3d, Nathan F. Dixon.

Standing Committee—Dutec Arnold, Christopher Rhodes, Wilbur Kelly, Stephen H. Smith, Wm. E. Richmond, Moses B. Ives, Bates Harris, John Foster, Thomas Holden, Sion A. Rhodes, Joel Aldrich, Jeremiah Whipple, Wm. Anthony, John Brown Francis, Stephen B. Cornell, Lewis Dexter, Charles Collins, Nicholas S. Fry, Elisha Olney, jr., George Burton, Tully Dorrance, Richard W. Greene, Nath'l Mowrey, jr., Joseph Mauran, John Jenckes, Sterrey Jenckes, James F. Simmons, Owen Mason, Joseph Harris, Christopher Smith, Daniel J. Tourtellot.

Treasurer—William Rhodes.
 Secretary—William W. Hooppin.
 Audit.—Christopher S. Rhodes, James G. Anthony, Elisha Dyer, jr.

Quite a number of new members joined the society.

At one o'clock the members of the society sat down to an excellent and substantial dinner prepared by Mr Humphrey. The dinners of the society should be conducted differently. There should be speeches, and songs, and toasts, and not a mere contest who can put the greatest quantity of food down his throat in the shortest given time.—Flowers should ornament the table, and there should be more to indicate the character of the society.

The auction for stock and premium articles was omitted.

ESTEEMED FRIEND, J. BUEL.—"Walker on intermarriage," is the title of a work just republished in this country. Its object is to point out the rules to be observed in the selection of wives, with a view to the production of a beautiful, healthy and intellectual offspring. Although the primary object of the author is to ameliorate the form and intellect of the human species, by means of judicious intermarriages, yet he treats largely on the means of improving inferior animals by means of breeding, and asserts that all his newly discovered laws relative to the human species, are equally applicable to domestic animals. It is to the views which he takes of this latter subject, that I wish to call the attention of my agricultural brethren. Although I do not think he has demonstrated the laws, yet he has certainly brought forward a very respectable body of proof for their support, sufficient at least to induce those who are interested in obtaining good animals, to give their serious and careful attention to his views.

It is necessary to observe, in order to render the sequel intelligible, that by the "locomotive system," we mean the organs of support, of motion, and of connexion, or bones, ligaments and muscles; and by the "vital system," we mean the organs of absorption, circulation, and secretion. The organs of absorption are sometimes denominated lacteals or lymphatics; their use is to absorb the nutritious portions of the food from the intestines, and to convey it to the heart, where it is mingled with the blood. The organs of circulation are the blood vessels, which circulate the blood from the heart to the extremities, and from the extremities back to the heart. The organs of secretion are the glands, where the various fluids of the body are secreted. The foundation of Walker's system of breeding is, that "like produces like." This has been stated before, but never satisfactorily shown to be the case, or in other words, while other authors have stated this to be the rule, they have at the same time stated such a numerous list of exceptions, that we are left in doubt whether it is any rule after all. These exceptions are shewn by Walker to be only apparent and not real.

The second law is extremely important if true, (and in order to ascertain whether it is so or not, nothing more is necessary than for one farmer in every county in the state, should observe it for two or three years, and send the result to the Cultivator office.) "Organization is propagated by halves," that is, one parent communicates to the offspring the fore part of the head, the long part of the face, the forms of the organs of sense, and the whole of the internal nutritive system. The resemblance to the parent who thus communicates "the vital system," will therefore be found in the forehead and long parts of the face, as the orbits, cheek bones, jaws, chin and teeth, as well as the shape of the organs of sense and the tone of the voice. The other parent communicates the posterior part of the head, the bones, ligaments and muscles, or the whole of the fleshy parts. The resemblance to the parent who thus communicates the "locomotive system," must be found in the back head, the few more moveable parts of the face, as the external ear, under lip, lower part of the nose, eyebrows, and the external forms of the body, in so far as they depend on the muscles, as well as the form of the limbs, even to

the fingers and toes, &c. If this law be correct, viz. that "organization is propagated in halves," or that one parent gives the whole of the "vital or nutritive system," and the other the whole of the "locomotive system," it will be perceived that many of our commonly received opinions and practices are erroneous. In crossing, we are commonly directed in the selection of a male to choose one most perfect in the points where the female is most deficient. But from this law we learn that we shall not in all cases, accomplish our object. If a part of the "vital system" in the female is deficient, and we seek to improve the progeny by crossing with a male, perfect in these particulars, yet defective in some other portion of the vital system, we shall fail, because one parent must necessarily communicate the whole of the vital system, as the other must necessarily communicate the whole locomotive system.

But I shall trespass too much on the columns of the Cultivator, by tracing out the practical inferences. I shall therefore confine myself to a bare statement of the laws themselves. If we inquire now we are to ascertain in what cases the male will give the locomotive system, and in what cases he will give the vital system, we are told by Walker, that where both parents are of the same variety, it is impossible to predict which series of organs will be communicated by the male, as between a bull and cow, both of the Short-Horns, or both of the Herefords. But in cases where the parents are of different breeds, as a Berkshire sow and China bar, both parents being of equal age and vigor, the male gives the back head with the locomotive organs, and the female the face and nutritive or vital organs. In individuals of the same family, that is, breeding in and in, as between mother and son, brother and sister, precisely the reverse takes place; the male then gives the face and vital organs, and the female the back head with the locomotive organs.

I have thus briefly stated some of the more important laws of breeding, discovered by Walker.—Of course, in the narrow limits of a communication it is impossible either to give the facts from which the laws were deduced, or the important practical consequences resulting from them. These latter, however, will readily suggest themselves to intelligent breeders. What I have written is offered only as a view to guide them in observing the laws of creation, and in the hope that if these laws are found to correspond with their experience, they may be induced to communicate their observations to the columns of the Cultivator. N. N. D.

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

"Like produces like," is an accredited maxim among farmers. Hence he who wishes to rear fine animals should take care to secure good breeders, and he that would raise fine grain and roots, should take care to save or procure good seed in time.—It is the season to attend to these matters, particularly in regard to seed corn. If it has not already been done, no time should be lost in selecting the earliest and finest ears of corn, twin ears, if possible, of stripping off most of the husks, of drying or wringing them, and hanging them in an airy place to dry. Seed corn should never be suffered to go into a pile with the main crop, as it may, by mould, and lose its germinating principle. The corn has been cut up and stooked, the early and late ears may be readily distinguished, when the crop is gathered, by the color of the husks and the thickness of the grain.

The admonition which we give extends alike to other farm and to garden seeds; and in regard to the latter, it may be remarked, that they keep better in their capsules or seed vessels, than otherwise, provided they are kept dry.

Steeping seed wheat and other small grains, in pickle, serves two if not three good purposes. 1.—The light and imperfect grains will float, and may be skimmed off. 2.—It will prevent the crop being smutty; and 3.—it will insure a more prompt and even germination. And if the seed is afterwards limed before it is sown, as it should be, it will tend to preserve it from the attacks of insects. As a covering of one inch is thought sufficient for seeds that have been acclimated, covering with the harrow is deemed better than covering with the plough. "The wheat produced after the land has been limed, is believed to be thinner skinned and to yield more good meal than other wheat, and to make better bread."

To secure the best kinds of seed, of garden products, the most healthy plants must be chosen, and those which are most early in respect to the season; these should be so insulated, as to have no weak plants of the same species or even genus, in their vicinity, lest the fecundating dust of weaker plants should be blown by the winds upon the stigma of the stronger, and thus produce a less vigorous progeny.

To collect good seeds, consists not in procuring new seeds from distant places, as is generally supposed, but in selecting the best seeds and roots of your own. This rule was practised successfully by the late Joseph Cooper, of New Jersey, who thus continued to propagate from his own seed for many years, with manifest advantage. We, however think there are exceptions to the rule, in the potato and other crops where it is difficult, if not impossible, to make the required selection. In saving his radish seed, Mr Cooper took ten or twelve that he most approved of, and planted them at least one hundred yards from others that blossomed at the same time. In the same manner he treated all his other plants, varying the circumstances according to their nature.

Seeds retain their vegetating principle for a greater or less length of time, according to the manner of their being kept, and according to their structure and properties. Thin seeds, as the carrot, parsnip, lettuce, &c. cannot be depended on after they are a year old. Peas and English beans will germinate well, it is said, at seven years old, while our common garden bean will seldom do well after the first year. Cucumbers, melons, squashes and pumpkins, are said to improve to the fifth, sixth and seventh year—the older the seeds are, the less the plants run to vine, and the more to fruit. Seeds have been made to vegetate and grow which have been one hundred years old, by the use of oxygenated muriatic acid and water.

To preserve seeds they should be kept dry, and kept alike from great heat and great cold. To transport them with safety a great distance, and especially to or from a tropical climate, the practice has been successful of mixing them with brown sugar, or with charcoal dust, or with raisins, in a close vessel.

All seeds should be sown when the soil is just ploughed or dug, as by these operations much atmospheric air is buried, which is essential to the germinating process; and the ground is without moist, another requisite to quick growth.—*Cultivator*.

CATTLE SHOW.—The Cattle Show for the counties of Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden, was held at West Springfield, Wednesday, October 9. The number of animals on exhibition was unusually large, and very excellent in quality. The working oxen were very superior. Two 'strings' of them were arranged, each containing, we should judge, fifty yoke. They were fine looking, and some were really beautiful; and they all bespoke the kind treatment of their masters. One yoke, we were informed, had lately been sold for over \$300.

The fat cattle, cows, and young cattle, were not numerous but good. Mr Heman Day, of West Springfield, presented a superb fat ox. It is said to be the largest ox in the State. He is a noble fellow, and his sleek appearance is enough to make the mouth of an epicure water for a 'cut' from the 'tender loin.'

The exhibition of swine was also very excellent. A large number of the Berkshire breed, 'black as minks,' were exhibited. They appeared 'as easy as old Tilly'—their equanimity being not in the least disturbed by their numerous visitors, nor their pride puffed up by the high distinction shown them. One old lady swine attracted considerable notice, not on account of her breed, but for other distinguished qualities. She had been the mother, within the period of about five months, of thirty little porklings! If the committee did not give her a large premium, they were very deficient in the performance of their duty. But an old gentleman of the swine family bore away the palm. This was a porker from Chicopee Falls, weighing only 1,000 pounds. He was two years and eight months old. He was not very fat, but of course, of enormous frame. The old fellow reclined his ponderous frame upon a bed of straw in a cart, (for he didn't walk to the show, no, not he,) and maintained a very quiet state.

The exhibition of *Domestic Manufactures* was very meagre. There were some fine rag carpets, and a lady's cape, made of the tips of Peacock's tail feathers, a beautiful article, the handiwork of some 'fairy fingers.'

The specimens of butter and cheese were very few, and those of vegetables were not numerous. We noticed one squash which weighed 153 pounds. Mr D. L. Child, of this town, presented a very fine specimen of brown sugar, manufactured by him from the beet, which was undoubtedly very acceptable to the public, for they eat it all up.

The address was delivered at the Town Hall, by Wm. G. Bates, Esq., of Westfield. It is said to have been a very chaste and sensible production.—*Hampshire Gazette*.

[Communicated.]

Friday, Oct. 19th.

MR BAECK—Dear Sir—I would like through your columns to inquire if there is any effectual remedy against fleas in dogs. Various mixtures have been tried without success, such as solutions of tobacco, snuff, &c.—If any one of your correspondents can suggest something whereby to increase the comforts of this friend to man, he will much oblige
A SUBSCRIBER.

[Remarks.—It is said Scotch snuff will kill the fleas, and good keeping will prevent them. We do not know of any other remedy, excepting cutting off the tail, as practised by J. Lapean.]

Nearly \$150,000 worth of apples are exported to England from this country annually.

It is well known, that those sections of our country which are the most productive of wheat, are either soils based on limestone rocks or such as contain considerable quantities of carbonate of lime in their composition. These facts seem to have induced many to suppose, that, no matter what may be the nature of the soil in other respects, if it only contains lime, it will certainly produce wheat.—There can be no doubt that this earth performs a most important part in the production of grain; but the almost unqualified manner in which it is sometimes spoken of, as the chief agent in the growth of wheat, has led us to suppose there was some danger that those farmers in whose soils this earth was abundant, might overlook the necessity of other manures, and suppose their lands of inexhaustible fertility, simply because they contain lime; or that those who properly use lime as a manure, should forget that in time, this application would cease of its desired effect, unless the animal and vegetable matters upon which the lime acts in furnishing food to plants, were also present at the same time. Some of the Geological Reports, particularly those of the eastern States, have a tendency, unintentionally, doubtless, to create or perpetuate the error of which we are speaking. Thus, for instance, Dr Jackson, in his valuable report on Maine, says—

“An imperfect or blighted produce is sure to follow the planting of this grain (wheat) upon soils destitute of lime, while it is well known, that certain districts where the soil contains this mineral, are always favored with luxuriant and heavy crops. This is one of the settled points in agriculture, and one which every farmer should duly appreciate, if he would prosper in his art. Indian corn requires but little lime, and hence we see excellent crops of that grain raised upon sandy plains, unsuited to wheat.”—*Report, p. 123.*

That lime, to a certain extent, is necessary to the growth of wheat, appears clear, but lime alone is not a sufficient application. In some parts of England, lime has been repeated on some lands till it produces no beneficial effect. The vegetable and animal matter being exhausted, lime has nothing upon which to act, and is therefore as inert as so much sand. To some extent, similar results have been found to ensue in this country. In a letter of Col. Springer, of Delaware State, to a friend at the West, he says, in substance, that the continual use of lime on their lands, has much exhausted them; that wheat is not now grown with as much certainty as formerly; that it blights, or does not fill, more frequently than it used to; and that lime can be no longer relied on to ensure fertility or produce wheat. The truth is, the farmers of that section have, in all probability, relied on lime too much and too long, and have not aided its action by animal or vegetable manures, as they ought. In some of the arguments for the use of lime, the fact that lime itself furnishes no nutriment to the plant, seems to be overlooked, and renewed applications of lime are expected to produce wheat or other plants, when the material from which alone they can be formed, is not to be found in the soil so treated.

We imagine it may be considered as a settled point in vegetable and agricultural chemistry, that lime, gypsum, or any of the phosphates, or salts, used as manures, furnish nothing to the food of the plant; they only stimulate the organs of the plant

of the proper food already prepared in the earth. When the relation which the wonderful force called electro-magnetism has to the circulation of the fluids in plants, is better understood, it will probably be found, that the earths, of which the principal are sand, clay and lime, when properly combined, constitute a complete battery, in which the various salts dissolved in water, excite a current, active or inert, as the battery is more complete or defective. In the water taken into the circulation of plants by the agency of this electric current, is conveyed the materials that go to their formation or perfection; and however powerful the battery, however active the electric current, the plant can be benefited no further than the materials suited to the purposes or wants of the plant, is provided.

That a very small quantity of lime in soils otherwise properly constituted, is sufficient for all the purposes of vegetation, or the production of the best of wheat, no one can question, who has paid attention to the analysis of soils or perused the agricultural sections of the Geological Reports that have been made to the public. Of these, we consider Professor Hitchcock's the most full and valuable; the parts of Dr Jackson's report, and those of the Survey of this State, being thus far nothing more than incidental notices relating to this topic. Examination, chemically, of some of the most fertile virgin soils of the western States, shows but a small portion of carbonate of lime; only from 2 to 4 per cent. The quantity of vegetable or soluble matter suitable for the food of plants, was, however, great; and with this small quantity of lime, gave exuberant crops.

Some of the soils analysed both by Professor Hitchcock and Dr Jackson, contained not a trace, or but the merest trace, of carbonate of lime. But where it did not exist as a carbonate, it was found as a phosphate, or in some other of its many combinations. Thus, among the numerous instances of analysis given by Dr J., we may mention the farm at Wilton, of which the analysis gives of lime 1.5h; and of soluble vegetable matter 12.0; and this land produced 48 bushels of wheat to the acre.

Some writers seem to suppose that a soil cannot be exhausted of its calcareous matter by cultivation. As vegetables contain considerable quantities of phosphate and sulphate of lime, it appears reasonable to us to suppose, unless all the vegetable matter taken from the soil is returned to it again, that exhaustion will eventually ensue; and we think experience proves that such is the case with lime as well as with the vegetable matters of the soil. Soils based on limestone do not always contain the greatest quantity of lime in their composition; but such are rarely exhausted of their lime, the gradual decomposition furnishing the adequate supply; while soils not so based, though containing at first more of the carbonate, become more speedily exhausted, and require applications of this manure much earlier. In several instances we have found soils formed from the decomposition of the shale lying immediately above the great limestone formations of western New York, to contain as much lime as those based on the limestone itself. The experience of every farmer in that district, however, is conclusive of the fact, that the first is the soil that soonest requires the application of lime to render it fertile.

We are convinced that a soil that is called dry,

wheat, with much less lime, provided other manures are equally present, than soils with an impermeable substratum, and, consequently, wet and cold. Limestone soils are dry, because the fissures of the rock allow all superfluous water to pass off; they are warm, because the heat is not carried off by evaporation; and they are fertile, because lime is always present to originate and keep up the active powers of vegetable life. We have come to the conclusion that no soil can be good for farming in which lime, in some one of its forms, does not exist. We consider it indispensable; as, without it, we have no proof that those electric currents on which vegetable growth and nutrition so much depend, would exist without it. To suppose that the application of lime alone will keep up or ensure fertility, is as absurd as to suppose that sand or clay alone could do it. Even pure vegetable manure cannot support a plant; the proper mixture and combination of the earths and the food of plants, is necessary; and the great end of agricultural chemistry, and the aim of the scientific and practical farmer is, to ascertain the nature of these combinations, and the power of adapting them with certainty.—*Genesee Farmer.*

APPLE MOLASSES.

There is many a good housewife who has more faith in her own experience, than in the science of chemistry, that knows not the value of apple molasses; but still believes it to be the same kind of tart, smoky, worthless stuff that has from time immemorial been made by boiling down cider. It is not within my province at this time, to attempt to convince such that there is a chemical difference, though it might easily be shown, that they are almost as different as sugar and vinegar. I would, however, invite them to lay aside their cider this year, and try the plan of boiling down the juice of the apple that has not been exposed to the air by grinding and pressing.

Last autumn I placed a number of bushels of Wetherill's sweetening apples in two large brass kettles, with water just sufficient to steam them; when they boiled soft, I turned them into a new splinter basket, containing some straw, and placed on them a barrel head and a heavy weight. The juice was caught in a tub. This was repeated until I had juice enough to fill the kettles, when I commenced boiling it down, and attended to it strictly, frequently skimming it, till it became of the consistency of cane molasses. The native acids of the fruit imparted a peculiar flavor, otherwise it could hardly be distinguished from the syrup of the cane. It was used in my family for making sweetmeats, for sweetening pies, for dressing on puddings and griddle cakes, and a variety of other purposes. The cost of making it is very trifling, and the means are within the reach of every farmer.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Weeds cannot grow near our common cultivated plants without materially injuring them. This is doubtless in part owing to their consuming the nutritive matter contained by the soil, and in part, also to their overshadowing the cultivated plant, and thus depriving it of the direct action of the sun;—but it is also in part owing to the nature of the matter which they deposit in the soil. The common opinion that weeds poison the plants near which they grow, is not mere imagination—it is founded in fact.—*Farmer's Reg.*

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

MR EDITOR—Sir—In a letter recently received from a gentleman in the vicinity of Boston, I find the following advertisement, with a copy of a pictorial representation of one of my breeding sows, which requires some notice from me, to guard the public against deception:—

“BERKSHIRE HOGS.—W. S. Turner has just received 14 pigs from Albany, male and female, of the Berkshire breed. These pigs were procured of Bement & Glanson.

Framingham, June 29th, 1839.”

Now, sir, as regards myself, I deny in toto, of having ever sold any Berkshire pigs to W. S. Turner, or any other person in that town. If Mr Turner purchased them from me, he has some written evidence of the fact, either in a bill, certificate, or letter.

I called on Mr Lossing, (not Glanson,) who peremptorily denies ever having sold any pigs to a person by that name.

Mr Lossing also informed me that late in the spring or early in the summer, a person from the east called on him for Berkshire pigs; but having one except those that were engaged, enquired of him if he knew where he could find them, or some that “resembled the Berkshires”!!! And he “was of very particular—the runts would answer, if he could obtain them at a low price.” “Dunder unlixum” a Dutchman would exclaim, “dese tam rants peats de very tuyval.”

Not long after this, Mr L. was informed that a person going east with a lot of pigs and offering them for sale, exhibited a certificate with his name attached, as an inducement to purchase. This Mr L. declares a forgery.

In another letter lately received from a gentleman near you, I am informed that “most of the drovers who pass through *****, where I keep my wine, have pigs which they call ‘pure Berkshires,’ at least a few in each drove, and the invariable story is, that the pigs were got by your boar, out of one sow in your vicinity, by which means they incur the true breed.”

Now I am not at all surprised at this, for a maning near me does not hesitate to sell half breeds or the pure blood Berkshire: and, I am sorry to say it, there are others in this vicinity, who would do the same, should an opportunity offer.

Mr L., for aught I know, may have the pure Berkshire pigs; and had he not published that he procured them of me, I should have let it pass unnoticed; but having used my name without my authority, I deem it a duty I owe the public as well as those who have purchased of me, to make the above exposition.

Respectfully, Yours,

CALEB N. BEMENT.

Three Hills Farm, Albany, Oct. 12th, 1839.

For the New England Farmer.

MR BRECK—I noticed in the Farmer a few weeks since, an article upon “Cows holding up their Milk,” and having met with difficulty in one of my cows, I wish information upon the subject, if any of the readers of the Farmer will give it me.

I have a fine, large and stately cow, very gentle, no fault but this. I let the calf suck till seven weeks old, expecting to kill it; but at that time

raise her. She is now 13 weeks old, feeds well, eats grass, and at night stands in a stall near the cow. Very frequently the cow refuses to give down her milk without much labor, and often at night she will not give more than half the milk in her bag. She does not curl up her back, as is generally the case, but appears to suck in or draw up her whole bag, leaving the teats dry—and she appears to know what she is about while she does it. Now, Mr Breck, if any of your readers can recommend a cure, I should like it,—or perhaps you, sir, have a remedy; if so, do let me have it, for I value the cow too well to be obliged to sell her.

October 15.

N. V.

From the Albany Argus of October 5.

DEATH OF JUDGE BUEL.

We discharge a melancholy office in announcing the death of another of our most respected and valuable citizens. Judge JESSE BUEL expired at Danbury, Ct., at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, in the 63d year of his age. In consonance with the general sorrow, and as a tribute to the character of the first proprietor of this journal, our columns appear in the habiliments of mourning.

Having accepted invitations to deliver anniversary addresses before the Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of Norwich and New Haven, Conn., on the 25th and 27th ult., he left home about a fortnight since, with that view. At Danbury, he was seized on Sunday sen'night with bilious colic, of which he was relieved in the course of the twentyfour hours; but bilious fever supervened, and he sank under it after an illness of more than a week—receiving, during the time, every attention, and unremitting medical attendance from the hands of strangers. It was not until Friday last, however, soon after his son had left him on his return to Albany to request the attendance of his family physician, that the disorder assumed an alarming aspect. He was accompanied on his journey by his only daughter, of whom he took an affecting and final leave, in the full possession of his mental faculties, a few moments before he calmly breathed his last.

Intelligence was brought yesterday morning by express, announcing the expected fatal termination of his illness. It was a melancholy surprise to his anxious family on reaching the steam boat wharf in the afternoon, on their route to his place of illness, to be among the first to learn that his remains had been brought by the Columbus, the day boat from New York, which arrived before the departure of the afternoon boat. The body had been brought from Danbury to Poughkeepsie, and thence to this city.

For the last thirty years, Judge Buel has occupied a wide space in the political and agricultural world. In 1813, he removed to this city from Ulster county, and established the Albany Argus. In the following year he was appointed printer to the State, and discharged the duties of that station and of the editorship of the paper, until 1821, when he retired to the farm in the suburbs of the city, since so widely and favorably known as the “Albany Nursery.” After his retirement from his editorial labors, he represented the city for successive years in the popular branch of the legislature, and at the period of his death was a Regent of the University. His last appearance in political life was as the gubernatorial candidate of the opponents of the national administration in 1836.

broad sense of the word, practically and scientifically, that he has built his fame of a public benefactor. As such, he was known throughout this continent and in the old world; and no man has contributed more, as a writer and in practical life, to elevate, inform and improve the agriculture of his age. Nearly six years ago, as an auxiliary in his plan for the diffusion of knowledge on this subject, Judge B. established “The Cultivator,” a monthly publication of the highest value, and of great and varied information, and which has attained a vast circulation throughout the American continent. His labors, however, were not confined to his monthly publication, ample as were its pages. His pen was in constant requisition upon nearly every subject connected with the cultivation of the soil, and his correspondence throughout the Union and abroad was extensive. In example, not less than in precept he may be said to have conferred blessings that will continue to fructify and ripen into fruit, long after his body shall have mingled with his favorite earth.

As a neighbor and a citizen—and in all the relations of domestic life—he was without reproach. He was esteemed not less for his integrity than his intelligence and worth—for the unaffected affability and simplicity of manner in his intercourse with his fellow men. He may be said to have lived for utility, and to have died in the prosecution of his favorite employment. His death is a public bereavement, which all will mourn as irreparable.

PRESERVING POTATOES.

Wherever practicable, potatoes should be dug during dry weather, as the earth is then less liable to adhere to them, and they soon become dry.—They should be exposed as short a time as possible to the light, as it always injures their quality for whatever use they are intended. Hence a coarse blanket or boards should be employed to cover them in the heap or wagon, during the time that they necessarily remain in the field. Exposure to the light for any length of time, even in a cellar, greatly injures potatoes; the bins therefore, in which they are kept, should be so constructed as to exclude it entirely; in short, they should be kept in a state similar to that before they are dug, that is, secure from air and light, with a slight degree of moisture to prevent withering, and a temperature so low as to keep them from vegetating. The difference in the quality caused by good and bad keeping, is very rarely appreciated.

When they are buried in the field, a dry piece of ground should be selected, which shall be at all times entirely free from surface water. They are to be covered, first, thickly with straw, and afterwards with several inches of compact earth. A second thick coat of straw and another of earth is then to be applied. The straw for the other or second coat, should be long and straight, such as has been thrashed with a flail, and placed in a position so as to throw the moisture and wet from the peak down the side, like the thatching of a roof. This keeps the inner coat of earth dry, and effectually prevents the water from penetrating the heap. The earth for the outer coat should be fine and compact, so as to throw off the rain. If these directions are carefully attended to, there will be no danger of losing potatoes by freezing and rotting, and they will keep in the best condition till spring.—*General Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1839.

HARDWICK CATTLE SHOW.

The farmers of Hardwick, Worcester county, held a town show on Friday, the 11th instant. Their principal object was to bring out the oxen of the town and compare them with each other. They had an agreeable public dinner on the occasion, and an address from the Agricultural Commissioner, in the meeting house.

The number of oxen presented were not so great as sometimes; but there were one hundred and thirteen yoke on the common. They were in general very good cattle and in excellent condition. Several yoke which had been grass fed only, exhibited as beef cattle, did much credit to their owners. Twelve teams contested in a drawing match. One of the loads drawn up hill weighed 4000 lbs., and one 3500 lbs. besides the cart. Only one yoke was employed at a time. They in general took the load up hill without difficulty, and showed in drawing and backing, excellent training.—One thing delighted us, which was, the fixed purpose and evident habit of the drivers to get along without scolding, goading or blows. This was done almost entirely. This is a great gain to humanity; and we hope the day is gone by when every thing was to be done with children as well as cattle by whipping and reproaches.

These annual municipal shows cannot be too much encouraged. They excite a spirited and generous emulation; they promote good neighborhood and kind feelings; they show what has been and can be done; and they strengthen the bonds of friendship and good neighborhood.

We think a ploughing match should have made a part of the show, and that the farmers' wives and daughters should have been induced to send some of their dairy produce for exhibition, and specimens of their needle work, knitting or weaving. No great improvement can be made in any of the valuable arts of life unless the public attention by such occasions as these, is frequently and strongly drawn to them. The premiums (merely nominal) were announced after the address; and some of the reports abounded in humor. Hardwick is a hill town, and the farms almost exclusively devoted to the dairy husbandry. In the quality and quantity of its dairy produce, it has long held a high character in the commonwealth. H. C.

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Ex-Governor Lincoln, the President of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, gave at the meeting house before the address, some interesting facts in regard to the history of this society. It was formed twentyone years ago, and the zeal with which its affairs have always been managed, is unremitted. At the formation of the Society six individuals gave their notes of hand for five hundred dollars each, making a sum of \$3000, which it was necessary should be raised in order to their drawing the bounty of the State, amounting to six hundred dollars. They gave these notes without knowing how they should be remunerated for them; but the subscriptions of individuals in order to become members of the society at five dollars each, discharged these notes in one year, and have put the society upon a firm and liberal foundation.

The funds of the Society now amount to 7500 dollars, exclusive of three hundred dollars in bad debts, and fifteen hundred dollars in buildings and furniture, or

frames for the pens. The entries at the show of the 9th inst. were 473; and there were one hundred more than had been made on any former occasion. The arrangements with the State Society brought out several competitors. The entries for the State premiums amounted to thirtytwo; and upon these two hundred dollars were awarded. It was left to the County society previously to determine to what objects these premiums should be applied; and they were wholly given to stock.

The arrangement with the State Society was a very judicious one. It was to be regretted that the Society was not more fully represented on the occasion. The President of the Worcester Society expressed his hope that some combined arrangement between the Worcester and State society might become permanent; and pledged the ready co-operation of the Worcester Society in such arrangement. This deserves much consideration; but its practicability with the full consent of the different sections of the State, is questionable. The farmers in Berkshire, in the three river counties, in Plymouth, in Essex, would not find it easy to reach Worcester with their stock, notwithstanding the increased facilities of intercommunication; and an occasional arrangement and co-operation with the different county societies in succession, would probably be more satisfactory and quite as useful. Where the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society find it inconvenient to attend, they should appoint a deputation of persons not belonging to the county, who would attend.

There is another change which we think should be made. To every society raising a permanent fund of three thousand dollars or reaching that amount by annual subscriptions, the State grant six hundred dollars annually, to be bestowed in premiums. This is a standing law. Now for this money, as well as for that of the Massachusetts Society, the competition should be open to citizens from any part of the State. The county has, of course, a right to dispose of its moneys as it may choose; but the State bounty should be free. No evil could result from this. It would increase the competition; and as excellence and improvement are the only objects, this would greatly conduce to these ends. It would diffuse the knowledge of the different improvements made in different counties. It would in the next place be a great advantage to those farmers who, from their particular location, find it difficult to attend the cattle show of their own, but could conveniently attend that of a neighboring county.

Another arrangement seems very desirable; which is that the Cattle Shows in the several counties should be so arranged by mutual consent as not to interfere with each other. This might easily be done by taking an earlier week in the season or a different day of the week. This year the Middlesex and the Berkshire Cattle Shows fell on the same day; and the Worcester and the Hampshire Cattle Shows on the same days.

It is a very bad arrangement, likewise, to crowd the whole business into one day. Two days are as little time as can be properly given to such a celebration.—Let the first day be for the show of live stock, manufactures and machinery; and after the exhibition they can be removed. Let the second day be given to the ploughing match, the address, and the reports. Let there be two public frugal dinners, which, without wine, need not cost more than fifty cents, so that no farmer need be kept from the table on account of the expense. This is all that is charged at any of the hotels, for as good a dinner as is given at the public table. Wine need not be prohibited to those who choose to call and pay for it. Do away with formal processions, and let the farmers bring their wives and daughters to the table, if they choose to share in the innocent festivities of the

occasion, instead of being left in solitude and neglect, to remain wherever they are put down. Let the hours of after dinner and the intermediate evening be passed in agricultural conversation and discussion among the farmers. In this way we think great advantages would accrue and much pleasure be obtained. Or, if it be inconvenient for the ladies to come to the dinner table, than let a levee be held in some hall, where at a reasonable expense, coffee and cakes may be provided, and the evening devoted to pleasant and free intercourse.

Next, let the premiums be declared after the address, on the second day, in full assembly; and delivered publicly in some permanent form to the successful competitors, so that the farmer or farmer's wife and daughter, may have a pride in showing it to their friends and children, and transmit it as an heir loom in the family to those who shall come after them.

This would be doing things as they should be done, and give the highest interest to such shows. Nothing could be more favorable to agricultural improvement and the general improvement of our rural population, than two days thus spent in the course of the year. The farmers in the neighborhood could easily go home at night and carry some distant friends with them; and as to those who come from afar, they are now obliged to pass one or two nights in the town. Nothing can be worse than the present arrangement of crowding every thing into one day; and how the committees get through their duties as well as they do, it is difficult to conceive. They are debarred all the pleasures of the occasion, and their attention must be exclusively and almost painfully confined to the particular objects of their appointment.

H. C.

DEATH OF JUDGE BUEL.

Intelligence of the decease of this valuable man and distinguished friend of the agricultural interest of the country, reached Worcester on the morning of the Cattle Show, and produced profound and sincere regret.—At the dinner an appropriate notice was taken of the event by the President, and resolutions of respectful remembrance of the deceased and condolence with his bereaved family, were offered by the Agricultural Commissioner, and will hereafter be published.

Judge BUEL has effected an amount of good in the country which few other men can lay claim to having done, and few are able to accomplish. To strong powers of mind he added great accuracy of observation and much acquired knowledge and experience; an extensive acquaintance with men and things; much practical skill; a deep sense of the importance of agriculture and rural economy to the country, and a most active and hearty interest in the elevation of the character and the improvement of the condition of our agricultural population. His manners were urbane and hospitable; and his loss must be deeply felt by a most attached family, to whom we can offer only our most respectful and sincere condolence. We hope hereafter to be able to give a more extended notice of the life and character of this valuable man. H. C.

[Communicated]

MR BRACK—Please to publish the following contributions of exceedingly fine fruits, at the Exhibition of the Horticultural Society on the 25th ult., an account of which was omitted in the list sent for publication in your last, through the neglect of Messrs Knowlidge & Twasant.

From E. Bartlett, Roxbury, one of five seeds; Pears—Napoleon, Roi de Wurtemberg, Calotte de Saissa, Andrews, Bartlett or William's Bon Chretien, Fulton, and Seckle.

from John A. Kenrick, Newton; Pears—Washington Andrews, Peaches—Belle de Vitry, and R. E. Johnson, Charlestown; Grapes—Chasselous, T. L. Wheelwright, Newton; Apples—Washington rmin.
 from W. Liversidge, Dorchester, by Dr Holbrook; Plant—superior. VOLUNTEER.
 2th October, '93.

The Horticultural Report was received to late insertion this week.

RIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1893.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Market 950 Beef Cattle, 1200 Stores, 4200 Sheep 1630 Swine.

PICES.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with week, about the same prices were obtained for a like ity, viz. First quality, \$7 25 a \$7 75. Second qual- \$6 25 a \$6 75. Third quality, \$5 00 a \$5 75.

ores.—Former prices were not sustained and sales e made at prices rather lower than last week. We e Yearlings \$11 a \$14. Two Year Old \$16 a \$27. **ows and Calves.**—Sales \$28, \$42, \$50, and \$62. **eeep.**—Sales were a little better in anticipation of iler reduction on pelts than was expected last week. quote lots at \$1 75, \$1 92, \$2 12, \$2 50, and \$3 25.

oie.—Sales were quick without much advance. entire lot, including a few half Berkshires at 4 1-2 5-12. Lots to peddle at 4 1-4 and 5 1-4, and two 4 3-8 and 5 3-8. At retail 5 a 5 1-2 for sows, and 1-2 for barrows.

Several of the Berkshire, mentioned in our last report, ain unsold.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

ange of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors e New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded herly exposure, week ending October 21.

Oct., 1893.	6 A.M.	12, M.	6 P.M.	Wind.	
day,	14	54	63	47	E.
day,	15	45	49	50	E.
wednesday,	16	44	62	49	E.
uesday,	17	43	70	57	W.
ay,	18	52	69	61	S. W.
ay,	19	59	67	55	S. W.
ay,	20	37	41	33	N. W.

avy rain Monday, Tuesday and Saturday, the remainder e week was very pleasant, and remarkable fine for he su.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

00 Multicaulis from 2 to 4 feet high, wood well ripened; standing in the field on the Jones Place in Angell Street, a mile from the Providence Market, for sale low (if ta- in the field) by JOSEPH STETSON on the premises a application to STIMSON & HODGES.
 Providence, October 23.

ruit and Ornamental Trees, Mulberries, &c.—All trees of all the different species;—The collections offered, are of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds. Pears are unusually fine—the Peach and the Cherry s are also fine, and in very extraordinary numbers. The dosage of *Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, sa, and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1893*, is ready will be sent to all who apply. In that catalogue the very kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly design- d by a star.
 0,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS Trees or any other reasona- quantity, or cuttings of the same, are now offered. The s are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either a Nursery here, or at his Southern Establishment, a smooth in Lower Virginia. Also the Elata, Corkspur Buckthorn for Hedges, &c. &c. Canton, Bronssa, Mores- t Alpine, and some other Mulberries.
 All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees when ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to all parts. WILLIAM KENRICK.
 Mount Hill, Newton, Mass. Oct. 9.

SPLENDID HELEBOS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following:—

HYACINTHS—Double white, double white with red and purple eyes, double rosy, double red, dark blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eyes, rosy, pink, red, light and dark blue, yellow and variegated, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

TULIPS—Fine late named sorts, fine double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double Van Throll for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

CROWN IMPERIALE—Drüble red and yellow, single red and yellow, striped leaves, &c.

POLYANTHUS NARCEUSUS—White, yellow, white with yellow and citron cups, and citron with yellow cups.

NARCEUSUS—Orange Phoenix, Sulphur Phenix, Incompara- ble Van Sion, and Tretus cantus, with double flowers; Trumpet major, Sulphur and Poeticus, with single.

JOSQUINES—Double and single.

RANUNCULUS—Large double red and yellow Turkey, and other varieties.

ANEMONES—Many fine mixed and named varieties.
 Iris—English, Persian, Spanish and Susiana.

CROCUS—White, blue, purple, yellow, cloth of gold, striped, &c. in 25 sorts.

GLADIOLUS—Biantrum communis, with purple, red and white flowers; Cardinalis.

LILIES—Double and single white, striped leaved, and spotted; Calcedonica, Buliferam, Martigon, Kamtschatkian, Aurantica, &c.

PEONIES—Double white Chinese, double red do., double red and double white, double purple fringed, double yellow, &c.

Also—Snow Drops, Amaryllis, Tuberoses, Ornithogilums of all sorts, Arum dracunculus, Geranium tuberosum, Allium flavum, Hyacinthus montrosus, plamosus, botrioides and Belgicus of sorts; Fritillarias, Cyclamens, &c.

The above choice collection of bulbs has been selected with much care, from one of the best houses in Holland, and are offered to purchasers with great confidence, believing they will give universal satisfaction to all who will give them a fair trial. Orders should be forwarded soon, to the subscri- ber, No. 52 North Market Street, office of the New England Farmer. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.
 October 23. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Plants, &c.

The present being the most favorable season for trans- planting all hardy trees and shrubs, we would remind those who are in want of Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, &c. that we can furnish them at short notice at nursery prices, well packed for transportation to any part of the country.
 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 October 15.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;
 1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;
 500 Quince Trees;
 3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling;
 30,000 Gint Asparagus Roots;
 5000 Wilnot's Early Rhubarb or Tie Plant, lately intro- duced;

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cam- bridge port, or in Mr. Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 8 Fanell Hall, will meet with immediat attention. SAMUEL POND,
 October 9. Cambridge port, Mass.

HOUSE IN DORCHESTER.

To let a large and convenient house, pleasantly situated in Dorchester, one third of a mile beyond Dr Codman's meeting house, and between five and six miles from Boston; together with 143 acres of fine land, well stocked with fruit trees. There are good wells of water—a fine barn, chaise house, and carriage barn, and convenient out buildings. The above affords a rare chance to some practical person wishing to carry on a farm; possession given immediately. Apply at this office.
 October 9.

ROHAN POTATOES,

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 45 per barrel.
 October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	FROM 6 00	TO 6 25
Pot,	"	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel 1 62	2 25
Domestic,	" 2 00	3 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel 14 00	
No. 1,	" 13 00	
price,	" 11 00	
BEEFWAX, white,	pound 40	48
yellow,	" 23	36
BUTTER, tub,	" 11	14
lump,	" 20	23
CHEESE, new milk,	" 10	13
CHIEF,	dozen 1 50	1 78
COFFEE,	barrel 2 50	4 00
refined,	"	3 50
COKE MANURE,	bushel 40	40
in casks,	"	
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound 37	46
southern, geese,	" 9	12
FLAX, (American)	" 2 87	3 00
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal 2 75	2 75
Biv, Chaleur,	" 1 50	
Haddock, new,	" 12 00	
Mackerel, No. 1	barrel 10 50	12 50
No. 2,	" 7 25	7 50
No. 3,	" 6 00	6 25
Alewives, unsalted, No. 1.	" 22 00	23 00
Salmon, No. 1,	" 6 62	6 75
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	" 6 75	
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	
Richmond canal,	"	
Alexandria wharf,	"	4 25
Rye,	"	3 75
MEAL, Indian, in hbls.	bushel 4 00	
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	" 85	86
southern flat, yellow,	" 76	77
white,	" 83	90
Rye, northern,	" 63	65
Barley, nominal	" 45	50
Oats, northern, (prime)	" 10	11
southern, new,	" 8	10
HAMS, northern,	" 16 00	18 00
southern and western,	" 12 00	13 00
HAY, best English, per ton,	" 16	18
Eastern screwed,	"	
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound 11	12
2d quality,	" 10	11
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	" 29	38
southern, 1st sort,	" 25	27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	" 24	26
country do,	" 24	26
Baltimore city tannage,	" 22	24
do, dry hides,	" 21	23
New York red, light,	" 22	23
Boston, do, slaughter,	" 21	23
Boston dry hides,	" 32	34
LIME, best sort,	gallon 50	55
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	" 1 15	1 25
Sugar House,	" 60	60
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	" 70	72
Winter,	" 95	95
Whale, refined,	" 2 75	2 87
Lined, American,	" 20 00	23 00
Neat's Foot,	" 15 00	16 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	" 11 50	12 00
PORK, extra clear,	bushel 2 87	3 00
clear,	" 85	100
Nees,	" 1 60	1 60
Prime,	" 2 67	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel 2 87	3 00
Red Top, southern,	" 85	100
northern,	" 2 50	3 00
Canary,	" 2 67	3 00
Temp,	" 1 67	1 60
Flax,	" 1 37	1 62
Red Clover, northern,	pound 17	20
Southern Clover, none,	" 7	8
SOAP, American, Brown,	" 12	13
Castile,	" 12	13
TALLOW, tixed,	" 7	8
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M 2 50	3 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound 53	62
American, full blood, washed,	" 55	58
do, 3-4ths do,	" 52	55
do, 1-2 do,	" 45	50
do, 1-4 and common,	" 45	48
Pulled superfine,	" 55	60
No. 1,	" 50	55
No. 2,	" 35	40
No. 3,	" 25	30

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the garden of the subscriber a large collection of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees comprising most of the choice varieties of European and American origin. Orders by mail will be immediately answered.
 October 16. ROBERT MANNING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"We live and learn," is a saying which every day verifies. Who has not seen and been pained at the cruel punishment inflicted on a horse, who taking what is called the 'studs,' refuses to move an inch forward, albeit he will 'back' more readily than is desired? Some time since a horse took the studs in one of our principal streets. He was, as the bystanders all agreed, remarkably stubborn. He was beaten, cruelly, unmercifully, and yet he would not go. He was coaxed and patted, but without effect—there was no 'go-along' in him. It was distressing to see how he was whipped—now over the head, now on the back, again on the knees; and every one was pleased, when a stranger, with a benevolent face and an intelligent eye, interfered.

'That is all wrong,' he said, 'you must not beat that horse any more. He has already been punished too severely.'

'What are we to do then?' asked the drayman. 'I have been here for two hours trying to get him along. Must I let the horse stand here all day?'

'No,' replied the gentleman, 'the horse must go along, but without any more punishment.'

'But he won't,' expostulated the drayman.

'O yes, he will—he must. The horse, I say, must go. He has but a reasonable load, looks as if he is fed well, and he must go along.'

'That is what I think,' said the drayman.

'Very well, I have seen how they make jackasses move in South America, and they are reputed more stubborn than even horses. I shall, therefore make this horse go. Now get me a rope about twice as long as the horse.'

The rope was brought, and every body stood gaping, expecting, of course, that some hocus-pocus was about to be performed. The gentleman directed the rope to be tied to the horse's tail, and passed between his legs out in front. He then took hold of it, and gave it a pull. The horse looked wild for an instant as if taken by surprise, and at the same time gave indications, by kicking behind, that he disliked the new mode of driving.—The rope was pulled strongly, and the horse with a very quick motion, started off. The triumph was complete; one square's driving in this way enabled him to return to the old mode, and the drayman drove off 'amidst the shouts of the multitude.'

'We live and learn,' may well be said. Here, by a very plain and simple expedient, a horse was cured of the studs, but for the timely arrival of the strange gentleman, might have been the subject of cruel and continued punishment for hours longer. The cause of humanity gained by it, and there was also a positive gain of time, which is money.—*Baltimore Pat.*

Extraordinary Scene at an Execution at Athens.

—A scene which appears to have excited an extraordinary sensation, occurred in Athens at the commencement of August. The public executioner, of Lomia, had been sent for expressly to execute two brigands, who had been condemned to death, and so great is the horror of that officer in Athens that, although the government had taken the precaution to surround him with gen d'armes for his security, he fell a victim to assassination, previously to the intended execution. The government was much embarrassed for want of an executioner, when another criminal, on the promise of a free pardon for his offences, undertook the hateful office.

The guillotine could not, however, be found until after a lapse of many days. It was, however, set up at last, with the red flag waving over it, and early on the morning of the 5th of August, the two criminals were brought out to undergo their sentence; but the Procureur di Roi was not forthcoming to read it to them, which is legally necessary. A boy was, however, sent with the document after much delay, and got through it with tearful eyes. When the criminals were taken from the carriage in which they had been conveyed to the spot, no locksmith or tool had been provided for releasing them from their chains, and a considerable time elapsed in breaking the padlocks with stones, an immense crowd testifying its indignation at the torture of delay which was thus inflicted upon them.

The first victim having ascended the scaffold, it was found that the executioner was not only ignorant of the mode of using the guillotine, but that he was in a state of high nervous excitement. Mustering courage, at length he commenced his operations, but without success. The knife fell before the head was introduced. The criminal then entreated the troops to fire upon him, and the executioner, finding himself unable to perform the duty which he had undertaken, gave it up in despair.—No magistrate or other law officer being present to decide the course which was to be adopted, an adjutant set off at full gallop to Athens for orders.—He represented that the men had suffered more than the pangs of death. An hour and a half of cruel suspense occurred, when at length a detachment of horse, preceded by a white flag, arrived, and a shout was raised that the king had pardoned the offenders. This being found true, the criminals kissed the crucifix, the women who were present wept with joy, and the multitude rent the air with cries of "Glory to God and the king!" Every one praised this termination of a scene of such painful negligence, and the crowds returned home blessing their sovereign.

Travelling in the last Century.—The Boston Evening Post of April 6, 1761, publishes with great glee the following paragraph, giving notice of the great improvements which had been made, by a spirit of enterprise which always distinguished our ancestors, in the mode of travelling between Portsmouth and Boston:

"We learn from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, that for the encouragement of trade from that place to this town, a large stage chaise, with two good horses, well equipped, will be ready by Monday week next, to set out from thence to this place, to perform once a week; to lodge at Ipswich the first night; from thence through Salem and Medford to Charlestown ferry; to tarry at Charlestown till Thursday morning, so as to return to Portsmouth the next day, and set out again the Monday following,—that it will be contrived to carry four persons, the price to be 13—6 sterling."

It thus appears that a week was consumed by going in this fast vehicle, drawn by "two good horses," in going to Boston and returning. When the railroad is finished, a man will be able to visit this city from Portsmouth before breakfast, transact his business, and return to dinner.—*Merc. Jour.*

The population of Paris amounts to 1,200,000 souls, and that of London to 1,700,000—in both 2,900,000.

A FARMER WANTED.

A man and wife or a single man are wanted to carry on a Farm about 14 miles from Boston, for which reasonable wages will be paid. None need apply but Americans and those that are acquainted with Farming and Gardening. First rate recommendations will be required for honesty and sobriety. Please apply at this office.
September 25.

A Young Man Wanted on a Farm.

The advertiser is in want of a smart young man that is well acquainted with the cultivation of *vegetables*, and one that is also capable of taking charge of *horses*, cows, *swine*, etc. He must be energetic, active and of neatness and order; he must produce evidence of a good moral character. Such a person may find a permanent situation by calling on Messrs BRECK & CO.
*None need apply but such as answer to the above.
September 25. isif

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES,
AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbarious, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.
Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly executed, and forwarded to any part of this or other countries.
April 10.

Morus Multicaulis Trees from Seed.

The subscriber offers for sale 10,000 trees produced from seed of the genuine Morus Multicaulis. The seed was raised on his premises in 1835; the trees have been multiplied for the two last years by layers; their growth is more rapid than the original tree, and appear to be sufficiently acclimated to endure the winter, some of them having been left standing in the open field unprotected during the two last winters without any essential injury. The leaves are very large and equal in quality to any other kind for feeding the silk worm. Those who are wishing to purchase a superior kind of Mulberry are requested to call and examine for themselves, before the foliage is destroyed by frost.
CALVIN HASKELL.

Harvard, September 11.

MULBERRY TREES.

The subscriber has on hand a quantity of Mulberry Trees of a quality which is probably superior to any kind ever introduced into this country. They were imported four years since and though they have sustained the rigorous cold of the last three winters entirely unprotected, yet it is believed a Southern or Western climate would be more admirably adapted to their growth and propagation. Their foliage is most luxuriant and affords more nourishment than any other variety. Silk produced by worms fed with the leaves, has been pronounced by judges to be the best ever manufactured by them, and decidedly superior to the best Italian. A few thousand will be sold if immediate application is made to the subscriber, where specimens may be seen.

Also—A few hundred Morus Multicaulis and Asiatic.
JOHN N. BARBOUR,
September 11. No. 30 Commercial Street, Boston.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

DL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, 1859.

[NO. 17.]

AGRICULTURAL.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

The annual festival of the Worcester Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday, Oct. 9. The hibition of the people of the county was magnificent. It is estimated that more than 8000 persons assembled on the husbandman's holiday, principally our citizens. Many guests from abroad were present. The earliest train of cars on the Boston Railroad brought five hundred passengers; the cars of the Great Western Railway added many to the number of strangers.

The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, was well represented by the Hon. John Wells and Mr Codman; Mr Joseph Breck was the legate of the New England Farmer; Gov. Isaac Hill, a native of Worcester county, was present on New Hampshire; John G. Deane, Esq. attended for the associations of Maine; the societies of Connecticut were absent, and Rhode Island and Vermont omitted to report themselves in the meeting of the friends of agriculture.

The ploughing match on the field of Capt. Lewis Kelow, was first of the exercises, and is said to have been conducted in fine style. The teams were handsome and well trained, the ploughmen skillful, the implements made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, which is all that need be said of their ability, and the work done well and quick.

The religious exercises in the church were performed in an appropriate manner by the Rev. Mr. Veetser, of Worcester, chaplain of the day.

Previous engagements with the most interesting all animals, prevented the auditor from listening to the address delivered by Alfred D. Foster, Esq. is said to have been distinguished for beauty of expression and sound and correct sentiment. The topics discussed, as we are informed, were of the merits of labor, the condition of the American farmer, the progress and improvement of agriculture, and the motives which should induce the young husbandman of New England to remain in his native land, where industry receives its just reward, and the moral, religious, and social institutions, afford means of happiness, instead of emigrating to the west.

At half past two, the members of the Society with their guests and many strangers, sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Mr Putnam, of the Central Hotel. The Hon. Levi Lincoln presided, assisted by the Hon. Edmund Cushing, of Lunenburg, and the Hon. Joseph Bowman, of New Braintree, Vice Presidents of the Society. The religious services at the table were appropriately and impressively performed by the Rev. Mr Sweetser, of the Calvinist church. After thanks had been returned, the president rose and said, "that under the abundant causes for gratulation and enjoyment in the occasion, an event had reached his knowledge, the tidings of which could not but be received by an assembly of farmers and persons especially engaged in cultivating the products of the earth, with the deepest emotions of interest and mournful re-

gret. The papers of the morning bring intelligence of the decease of the Hon. JESSE BUEL, the distinguished, scientific, and eminently successful practical farmer of a neighboring state; and I have been advised," added the president, "that this time and place may be deemed the most appropriate to make to you the melancholy communication, and to invite from you an expression of the sentiments of grateful esteem with which you have regarded his labors in the cause of agriculture, and of the cherished respect in which you will hold the remembrance of his private and social virtues.

"To Judge Buel, of Albany, more perhaps than to any other single individual, is the country indebted for an illustration of the influence of high intellectual powers upon the common and humble occupations of life. He afforded, in his own person, a bright example of the agency of learning and literary accomplishments to direct the hand and ameliorate the condition of labor. He was above nothing that was useful, and whether engaged in the investigation of the laws of nature, or in the application of discovered principles to practical results, he was alike the servant and the benefactor of the farmer. As a skillful *horticulturist*, he was no less eminent than as a successful *husbandman*; and the improved fruits of our gardens and orchards will annually hereafter bear witness in this department, to the liberality and extensive influence of his exertions. He died in the midst of a life of the most active usefulness. Indeed, the inexorable messenger arrested him in the very pathway of his labors. He was on a journey from the place of his residence to the city of New Haven, on an occasion like that which we are now assembled to celebrate, there to instruct from the treasures of his reading, reflection, and experience, an agricultural association, and to participate in the festivities of the harvest home of the farmer, when he was himself suddenly gathered to the great harvest of mortality. It is not for me," continued the president, "to attempt his biography, or in this place, to speak of the many interesting relations which he had sustained, both as a public and private man, to society. The State of which he was a citizen, and the country to which his life was a blessing, will long and deeply deplore his loss. It is my purpose only, in simple and brief terms to announce his death, to give opportunity to a distinguished individual now present, who was personally and intimately acquainted with his worth, to offer in happier language, appropriate expressions of respect for his character and grief for his loss."

The Rev. Henry Colman, Agricultural Commissioner of the State, rose and remarked in substance, that in the tribute of respect and gratitude just paid by the president of the Society, to the character and distinguished merits of the late Judge Buel, he cordially sympathised. An eminently useful man had indeed fallen; one who ought justly to be regarded as an instructor and guide in the great work of agricultural improvement. To him the community is largely indebted for the teachings of an enlightened mind, operating upon the results of a broad experience in the application of human labor. Mr Colman proceeded to pronounce a brief but beautiful eulogium upon

the beneficial influences of a life like that of Judge Buel, devoted to the original employment of man, in the culture of the earth. His writings, he said, were among the best practical treatises upon the subjects of husbandry and the raising and management of plants and trees, and now that his instructive labors were unexpectedly terminated, there could be in such an assembly as he was addressing, but one pervading sentiment of regret in the melancholy event. As expressive of this sentiment, he would beg leave to introduce the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this meeting of Worcester and Massachusetts farmers have learnt this day with deep regret, the decease of Jesse Buel, Esq., of Albany.

Resolved, That the memory of Judge Buel should be cherished with the highest respect by the agricultural community throughout the whole country, for the eminent zeal and intelligence with which he has devoted his distinguished talents to the cause of agricultural improvement, and contributed so largely to its advancement.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary of the Worcester Agricultural Society, be requested to transmit these resolutions to his bereaved family, in testimony of their respectful condolence in this private and public calamity.

The resolutions having been read, were thereupon immediately and unanimously adopted.

The following sentiments, among others, prepared for the occasion, were successively announced from the chair:

Tilling the Earth.—An employment of man in paradise—it brings with it still, the cheerfulness of health and the happiness of content, and raises him to the dignity of true independence.

Education of the Young.—The culture of a virgin soil—if sowed with good seed, the harvest richly repays the labor; if left fallow, noxious weeds alone spring up in baleful profusion.

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.—An honest old trading firm; always successful when true to each other. May there be no dissolution of copartnership by mutual consent.

The National Team of twenty-six strong.—Whoever drives or whoever holds—may there be no shoving or goading; no getting over the traces and no breaking the chain.

Cure for hard times.—Cheat the doctor by being temperate; cheat the lawyer by keeping out of debt; and cheat the demagogue, of whatever party, by voting for honest men.

Morus Multicaulis.—A tough name for a tender tree. Though it has worm'd itself into the affections of so many, may they never find themselves bit by a caterpillar, nor see their hopes fly away on the wings of a butterfly.

The Plough.—The great instrument of human subsistence; the pioneer of civilization; the true foundation of national wealth. Speed the plough.

The president remarked, that in announcing the last sentiment, which referred to the "instrument" by which we subdued the earth, his eye was arrested

ed by one whose person reminded him of another sort of *instrumentality*, by which conquests scarcely less important had been achieved upon a different element. In the sentiment he would now announce, he should have the pleasure of presenting to the attention of the company an honored guest, the gallant Captain Babbitt, of the Navy. He then gave

The Navy of the United States—In celebrating this rural festival, may we not be unmindful, that if *seeds of wealth* may successfully be sown on the *furrows of the earth, harvests of glory* have been garnered up from the *billows of the ocean*.

This sentiment was received with hearty and prolonged cheers, and was acknowledged by Capt. Babbitt, but we regret, in so low a tone of voice as to have been too imperfectly heard to be reported.

In allusion to the liberality of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, which had united with the County Society in the offer of premiums on this occasion, and to the Hon. John Welles, one of the Trustees of the State Society, who had greatly enriched the Show by the gratuitous exhibition of several beautiful animals from his fine herd, the following sentiment was announced from the chair:

The Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture—They not only send here their funds, as *premiums* to encourage the raising of good stock, but their officers bring with them the *best specimens* to show us what it is they mean to encourage.

Mr Welles responded in a few remarks upon the excellency of the Show, and gave the following sentiment:

The Agriculturists of Worcester—Their splendid Fair, and their Show, this day exhibited *here*—with a due homage to the *Fair* elsewhere, and the *Show* which beautifies the whole face of the country.

Mr Codman, also one of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Society, gave an apt sentiment highly complimentary to the County Society.

Mr John Lane Boylston, County—

The City of Boston—May the iron links which unite us in friendship, never be broken by discord.

Mr Colman, the Agricultural Commissioner, and Mr Foster, the orator of the day, were happy in their responses to personal complimentary allusions, which called them out, but the haste in leaving the table, occasioned by the announcement of the exhibition of the great Sutton team, prevented obtaining copies of their sentiments. Several other gentlemen offered toasts, which we have not been able to collect.

His Excellency Governor Everett, who had been invited to attend, accompanied his expression of regret that previous engagements denied him the gratification, with the following sentiment:

The County of Worcester—Rich in the fertility of her soil—richer in the character of her citizens: her prosperity is essential to that of the Commonwealth.

The company retired from the table to inspect the long train of seventy-four yokes of fine oxen, exhibited by the good farmers of the town of Sutton. The interesting character of this, as indeed of every other part of the Show, will be best seen, by the reports of the appropriate committees.

The committees have always been formed of practical men, skilled and experienced in the manufactures and stock assigned for their examination. The chairman has been selected with reference to the convenience and facility of presenting to the Society, in the few hours allowed for the discharge

of the duty, a report of the decisions. By the regulations of the trustees, he is not permitted to vote in awarding premiums or gratuities, except when members stand equally divided. The reporting officers, this year, were prevented, by the unanimity of the committees, from exercising the right of suffrage.

The following abstract of the premiums awarded, excepting those mentioned in the printed reports, will furnish acceptable information to successful competitors.—*National Egis*.

Ploughing with Double Teams.

Leonard Wheelock, Grafton, first premium	\$10
Reuben Wheelock, Sutton, second	7
Artemas Ward, 2d, Worcester, third	5
Stephen Marsh, Sutton, fourth	3

Milch Cows and Fat Cattle.

L. & E. Barnard, Worcester, fat ox, 2252 lbs.	\$20
Jedediah Estabrook, Rutland, second premium	15
Gardner Wilson, Leicester, third	10
Jacob Stevens, Charlton, best milch cow	15
Elijah Darling, Princeton, second	10
Reuben Barton, Milbury, third	8
Wm. Eames, Worcester, fourth	5

Working Oxen.

Daniel Tenney, Sutton, first premium	\$12
Stephen Marsh, Sutton, second	10
David W. Carpenter, Charlton, third	8
Elbridge G. Wheelock, Milbury, fourth	5
74 yokes of oxen, Sutton, team	75
David Carpenter, Charlton, team	5
Simon Carpenter, Charlton, team	5

Steers.

Abel Flagg and sons, Worcester, best 3 yrs old	\$8
Harvey Dodge, Sutton, second	6
Reuben Wheelock, Sutton, third	4
Elijah L. Case, Grafton, best 2 yrs old	6
John McLallen, Sutton, second	4
Lewis Abbott, Brookfield, third	3
Alpheus Davis, Charlton, best yearling	5
Horatio Gates, Worcester, second	3

Other Neat Stock.

Nathan Brooks, Bolton, best bull	\$12
Orsemus Willard, Harvard, second	8
Thomas W. Ward, Shrewsbury, third	6
Joseph Sawyer, Bolton, best bull calf	6
Timothy P. Moore, Worcester, second	2
Reuben Wilder, Westboro', third	2
Orsemus Willard, Westboro', best yearling heifer	5
Adam Harrington, Shrewsbury, second	4
Elijah L. Case, Grafton, third	2
Jonas H. Allen, Shrewsbury, best 2 yr. old heifer	6
Ephraim Drury, Worcester, second	5
Moses Gill, Princeton, third	3
Asa Rice, West Boylston, best 3 yrs old heifer	3
Bentley Stockwell, Sutton, second	6
Peter Stockwell, Sutton, 2 yrs old	2
Solomon Hathaway, Grafton, best heifer calf	5
Henry Snow, Shrewsbury, second	4
John Whitney, Princeton, third	2

State Society's Premiums.

Nathan Brooks, Princeton, best bull	\$50
Orsemus Willard, Harvard, next best	30

Sheep.

Thomas W. Ward, Shrewsbury, best Merino ram	\$7
F. Strong and C. Hadwin, Worcester, best Merino ewes	8
William Thomson, Oakham, second	4

Thomas W. Ward, Shrewsbury, mixed Merino ewes

Hollon Maynard, Northboro', best native ram
Daniel Tenney, Sutton, best native ewes
John Whitney, Princeton, best native wethers

Swine.

Samuel A. Knox, Grafton, best Berkshire boar
Peter Fay, Southboro', next best
Shaker Society, Harvard, Berkshire boar
Eden Davis, Webster, " "
Marvin Wesson, Templeton, Miller's breed
Harvey Dodge, Sutton, best weaned pigs
William Eaton, Worcester, next best
Eleazer Porter, " best sow
Harvey Dodge, Sutton, next best

State Society's Premiums.

James T. Clapp, Belchertown, Berkshire boar \$1
Samuel A. Knox, Grafton " " "

Butter and Cheese.

Job Rainger, New Braintree, best Cheese less than one year old \$1
Welcome Newhall, New Braintree, second
Lorenzo Converse, New Braintree, third
Alexander G. Rich, Warren, fourth
John Matthews, New Braintree, best old cheese
Job Rainger, New Braintree, second
Isaac Stone, Shrewsbury, best butter
Otis Longley, Boylston, second
Luther Chamberlain, Westboro', third
George N. Sibley, Grafton, fourth

Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables.

Flowers, Edmund F. Dixie, Worcester.
Mrs A. D. Foster, " "
Apples, Leonard Harrington, Shrewsbury,
Jonathan Nye, New Braintree.
Blood beets, Edmund F. Dixie, Worcester.
Sugar beets, Charles Warren, "
Onions, Samuel A. Knox, Grafton.
Potatoes, Eden Davis, Webster.
Summer squashes, Bezaleel Taft, Uxbridge.
Citron pumpkin, Miss Everett, Worcester.
Winter squashes, J. Puffer, Leominster.
Hiram Brown, Worcester.
Robert Rogerson, Uxbridge.
N. E. pumpkin, John D. Sargent, Leicester.
French pumpkin, Francis T. Merrick, Worcester
The premiums awarded to each are equal: that of funds unfortunately rendered them trifling in amount.

CATTLE SHOW.

The Bristol County Agricultural Society held their annual Fair and Show in this town on Wednesday last. It was a great falling off from previous years, and on the whole, rather a meagre affair. Few animals only were exhibited, or anything else, to give interest to the occasion. There were a great many people in town to witness the exhibition, who expressed much disappointment. We give below a list of all the premiums awarded which are copied from the Reports of the various committees.—*Taunton Dem.*

Ploughing Match.

The whole number of teams entered for this purpose was twelve—eight of these were entered within the time prescribed by the Society—four only the eight ploughed; to these premiums were awarded as follows:

To Luther L. Short	\$7
Oliver Dean	6

Samuel A. Dean, 5 00
 Peyton R. Leonard, 4 00

Domestic Animals.
 Jos W. Dean, for the best fat ox \$8 00
 Bernard Alger, for the 2d best do 6 00
 Jos W. Dean, for the 3d best do 4 00
 Jacob Dean, for the best bull 8 00
 " " for the 3d best do 3 00
 Peyton R. Leonard, for the 3 best milch cows, 2d premium 3 00
 George B. Atwood, for best milch cow 4 00
 George A. Crocker, for 2d best do 2 00
 Daniel Brewer, for best yearling heifer 4 00
 Bernard Alger, for 2d best do 3 00
 Elbridge Dean, for 3d best do 2 00
 Peyton R. Leonard, for 6 best Merino ewes 3 00
 Simeon Leonard, for best boar 3 00
 Samuel A. Dean, for 2d best do 2 00
 Simeon Leonard, for best sow 3 00
 The sum of two dollars was awarded to Jacob Shepard, for a boar.

Many animals were presented for premiums which had not been entered agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Society, which require that "all such offered for premium shall be entered on or before the Saturday previous to the day of exhibition." The committee did not consider themselves authorized to award premiums to any stock entered on Saturday last.

Butter, Cheese and Honey.
 Alvarus Caswell, best tub of butter \$8 00
 Peyton R. Leonard, second best 6 00
 John Arnold, Jr., best lot of cheese 8 00
 Paddock Dean, second best 6 00
 David Arnold, third do 4 00
 Jacob Bayley, best and only lot of honey 4 00

Fruit and Vegetables.
 Jacob Dean, for the best apples for family use \$4 00
 G. G. Cobb, for squashes 2 00
 Cassander Williams, do 1 00
 Abel Bliss, for a basket of fine corn 2 00
 Abijah Bliss, jr., lot of Rohan potatoes 2 00
 Stanley S. Garge, do 1 00
 S. B. Braman, for a lot of fine citrons 1 00

Reproduction of Fruit.—It is said that apples, pears, peaches, and various other fruits will not produce their like from the seed. May not this arise from the fact of various kinds of each sort being planted together, the farina of the one is carried by the industrious bee to the other, and a hybrid produced? Would it not be worthy of a trial, to take for instance the stone of a peach remotely situated from any other of the species, and see whether it would not produce its like? We believe it would, and if so, many diseases which proceed from grafting and budding might be avoided. This will, we are sure, be an unpopular doctrine with many, but believing it correct, we hesitate not to advance it.—*Farm. & Gardener.*

One of the best plans for keeping potatoes in cellars, is to construct a bin, put sand in the bottom, line the sides and ends with smooth and handsomely cut sods, and when the potatoes are put in, cover them with sods and beat them down closely. In this way, all the above requisites may be obtained. Potatoes intended for constant family use, may be kept temporarily in barrels, and covered with sand. *Genesee Far.*

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Society, October 5th, 1839, it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Committee of Arrangements, for their acceptable services in arranging and fitting up the Hall of the Society for its late annual exhibition.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be also presented to all those persons who so liberally contributed flowers, fruits and vegetables to the late annual exhibition.

Mr Josiah Lovett, 2d, of Beverly, was elected an immediate member of the Society.

The Society then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, and the following persons were elected—(Messrs Vice Presidents Bartlett and Prince having declined a re-election.)

President—ELIJAH VOSE, of Dorchester.

Vice Presidents—Jonathan Winship, of Brighton, Marshal P. Wilder, of Dorchester, Benj. V. French, of Braintree, William Oliver, of Dorchester.

Treasurer—Samuel Walker, of Roxbury.

Recording Secretary—Edward M. Richards, of Dedham.

Corresponding Secretary—Robert T. Paine, of Boston.

Counsellors—Samuel Downer, Augustus Aspinwall, Thomas Brewer, Henry A. Breed, Joseph S. Cabot, E. Hersey Derby, N. Morton Davis, David Haggerston, Joseph G. Joy, William Kenrick, John Lemist, William Lincoln, Thomas Lee, Charles Lawrence, Benj. Rodman, M. P. Sawyer, Charles Tappan, Aaron D. Williams, Jonathan Winship, William Worthington, Thomas Whitmarsh.

Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology—John Lewis Russell, of Salem.

Professor of Entomology—T. W. Harris, of Cambridge.

Professor of Horticultural Chemistry—Samuel L. Dana, of Lowell.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Fruits.

Ed. M. Richards, Ch'mn. | John M. Ives,
 Robert Manning, | P. B. Hovey, jr.,
 William Kenrick, | L. P. Grosvenor,
 Samuel Downer, | J. L. L. F. Warren,
 Benj. V. French, | Samuel Pond.
 John A. Kenrick, |

Committee on Products of Kitchen Garden.

J. L. L. F. Warren, Ch. | Rufus Howe,
 Samuel Pond, | Ebenezer Crafts.
 Aaron D. Williams, |

Committee on Flowers, Shrubs, &c.

Sam'l Walker, Chairman. | David Haggerston,
 J. E. Teschemacher, | Samuel R. Johnson.
 C. M. Hovey, | William Carter,
 Joseph Sweet, | John Towne.
 Samuel Swetszer, |

Committee on the Library.

Elijah Vose, Chairman. | Charles M. Hovey,
 Robert T. Paine, | M. P. Wilder,
 William Kenrick, | Thomas Lee.
 Ezra Weston, jr., |

Committee on Synonyms of Fruit.

John Lowell, Chairman. | William Kenrick
 Robert Manning, | Samuel Downer,

Executive Committee.

Elijah Vose, Chairman. | Edward M. Richards,
 William Oliver, | Enoch Bartlett.
 Benj. V. French, |

Committee on Finance.

Elijah Vose, Chairman. | William Oliver.
 Benjamin V. French, |

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 12, 1839.

Mr Wilder exhibited the monstrous Pomme Peach, this is the "Pavie de Pomponne" of the London Horticultural Society's Catalogue. Mr Thompson remarks, that it will not ripen except in a warm season and good situation.

Mr Oliver exhibited large and beautiful specimens of the Urbanite Pear: they fully sustain their former high character.

Mrs Jones exhibited a basket of fine Peaches from her garden, No. 14 Friend street, Boston.

Mr Emerton, of Salem, exhibited the Surpass Vergoulouse and Capsheaf Pear: these were most superior specimens, and produced a very favorable opinion of their value.

Mr Walker exhibited a basket of Plums, unnamed: as this variety appears to be valuable from its size, beauty, and late ripening, it is intended further to investigate its name and origin.

Mr Lowell exhibited the following Pears, viz. Grande Bretagne, Glout Moreau, (from Mr Parmenter) Reine Caroline, Delices Hardenpont, Delices Charles, and Beurre Bronze: the Reine Caroline was the only one at maturity, and was judged to be a very fine fruit.

Mr Guild exhibited the following Grapes, viz. Isabella, Black Hamburg and Sweetwater, the two last were the produce of vines cultivated in the open ground—they were pronounced equal if not superior to any grapes of the same sort and same cultivation exhibited this season.

Mr Manning exhibited the following apples, viz. Boxford, Kilham Hill, Lyscom, and Ribstone Pippin—for a particular description of these apples we refer to Mr Kenrick's New American Orchardist.

The following Pears from the collection provided by the Society, were examined to-day, viz: Wilkinson, Beurre Bronze and Duchess de Angouleme. We do not find the Beurre Bronze described by any Pomological author: it is not even named in the second edition of the London Horticultural Society's Catalogue; its color however, is a large indication that the name is correct: it is a large and good fruit, and well deserves to be extensively disseminated.

For the Committee,
 ROBERT MANNING.

Deciduous trees, that is, trees which shed their leaves in autumn, may be transplanted with safety, when they are not in a growing state, that is, at any time after the functions of the leaves have been arrested by frost in autumn, and before they come into leaf in the spring. If planted in autumn, in a high northern latitude, it is well to throw around the tree a shovelfull of dung, to protect the roots from the cold of winter.—*Cultivator.*

Great Yield.—Dr Fuller, of the Connecticut Retreat, raised this season, from one Rohan potato weighing 4 oz., ninety-six pounds five ounces!

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN FATHER AND SON.

PART I.

Supposed conversation between a provident and improvident farmer, and their respective crops and stocks &c.

Frank.—Father, which is the most profitable breed of sheep for the farmer? I should suppose the largest, as a sheep is a sheep you know, and a large one is of more value than a small one.

Father.—A prudent man will advise with his land on that subject.

Frank.—But can his land advise with him?

Father.—Yes, and the lessons which a farmer is taught by his land, are not soon forgotten, as, according to the old adage, "bought wit is best." I sometimes fancy that my crops converse with me, when I visit them of an evening, and if I could do justice to those fancied dialogues which I seem to hear, and could commit them to paper, they would, I think, make a pleasant addition to your book.

Frank.—O, do try—"nothing is impossible to a willing mind," you know.

Father.—Most opportunely quoted the text—now for the sermon.

We will suppose then, that a slovenly *procrastinator* is visiting his fields on just such a glorious evening as the present, in just such a fruitful season as we are now blest with. He goes up to the field, No. 1, which is wheat, and begins—

Grabb.—Good evening; fine weather this; but I don't think you look quite so well as you did the last time I visited you.

Wheat.—I wonder how I should—do you not see how I am choked with weeds? how the thistles are gnawing me with their spikes, and the rag weeds are taking the food out of my mouth, while the bind weeds are dragging me down to the earth; and how that I am smothered with evils innumerable?

Grabb.—But I allowed you a fallow and plenty of manure; you ought at least to have been able to cope with the weeds.

Wheat.—You forget that "the earth is own mother to the weeds, while she is only mother-in-law to the crops that are planted in her bosom;" besides, you talk of a fallow—why this great thistle on my right, and which has one of its spikes fixed in my side, has just informed me that he is one of the progeny which was reared in this same fallow of yours,—his parent being the identical thistle under which the farmer sat on horseback and escaped a drenching, while his neighbors were wet to the skin! You seem to have forgotten that "one year's seeding is seven years' weeding."

Grabb.—Ah well! I'll get these weeds pulled.

Wheat.—As you said a month ago, and will say again, and never do it.

Frank.—Excellent! But you never fallow or dung for wheat.

Father.—Nor have I ever such fine thistles. I always dung for green crops, and insure two things at the same time—more food for the cattle, and of course, larger dunghills. My object is, to retard the growth of the wheat, that it might be strong in the stalk. and I therefore do not encourage its lavish growth by manure and fallow. Now for No. 2.

2. Corn. *Grabb.*—Why you look very sickly; I thought you would do better, judging from the appearance you put on at first coming up—how's this?

Corn.—Ask yourself! You thought you were cheating me, when you sowed without manure—a favor you always promised me; I relied upon that promise and came up, with the expectation that I should find it when I needed it; but after sending my roots below in search for it, I find your promises are false—you complain of my sickly look! I can only say, if you had no more to feed upon than I have, you would not have shelled the three lower buttons on your waistcoat! Grabb tucked the shucks into the holes, and walked on.

Frank.—I now find that crops can advise and admonish too; but could not the farmer still do something in the way of top dressing, to remedy a part of the evil?

Father.—Yes; but he had no manure.

3. Barley. *Grabb.*—Ah! you'll come to nothing.

Barley.—I thank you, and return the compliment. But what did you expect when you sowed me after once ploughing, on a stiff and wet soil? "Nothing venture, nothing have." I only wish that you had to work so hard as I have for a living. You would then feel for me.

4. Oats. *Grabb.*—Well, I think you might do a little better than you do, if you would try; why, I shall not get the value of the seed back—that's too bad!

Oats.—Now that's thrice bad of you! You know that you have had a x grain crops in succession from the land on which I am sown, with not a spadeful of manure of any kind for the last six years! Why, even the weeds have been starved out, and you have put in practice the lazy farmer's recipe for ridding his land of weeds—"make it so poor that they will not grow." Now that's practical farming without theory.

Grabb.—But what shall I do for want of the straw which I depended upon as fodder for the cattle during next winter?

Oats.—Is that all your dependence for the next winter? Why your cattle will be ready to eat you! and you will have to practise the other part of the recipe, "to prevent cattle from dying of starvation—kill them." But I give you warning; neither they nor you must expect any thing from me; if I can hold my own, 'twill be as much as I shall do.

No. 5. Clover. *Grabb.*—Why you look healthy and well, but how is it that you have made so little progress in height? There's Farmer Sykes' clover as high as my knees, and will be soon fit for the scythe; but I am unfortunate in every thing.

Clover.—That's a true word, although it is not spoken in jest. Why you seem to forget that as soon as I had made a little progress in growth, you turned in all your starving cattle, horses and sheep, which not only eat up the branch, but also the root.

Grabb.—Ah! that I was compelled to do to keep them from starving; but you had all the benefit of their manure while they were feeding you.

Clover.—You call that manure? why it was, the greatest part, nothing but worms and bots—and the little good that remained was soon carried off by the grasshoppers and bugs, which were about as much in want of it as I! My fear is, that the hot weather which seems now to be setting in, will scorch the land, so unprotected by foliage, and dry up the scanty crop which is left, before it is high enough for the scythe—and then, what do you think your horses will say to you? If you had done as Farmer Sykes did, you would have deserved his success; you must remember that instead of feeding off his young crop, he top-dressed it with

a compost of lime, earth and dung, which had been carefully prepared in the winter, and well pulverized; by which, not only his present crop is doubly benefited, but it is also preparatory to an autumn sowing of wheat on the lay. Now put this all that together, and calculate the result. First, *ty* tons of hay per acre, the first cutting; one ton per acre second, with a capital aftermath for the dairy; and if wheat is sown by the 20th of September, a yield of forty bushels per acre might be expected at next year's harvest; and this is not all for after the wheat is carried, the land will be freed, and the clover stubble perfectly rotted, will form an excellent seed bed for buckwheat, with an expectation of a heavy crop. Now I will leave you to calculate the value of my second crop, (remember you have already had the first cutting, and a severe cutting it was,) and of course you do not expect much at the third; while seventeen bushels wheat per acre next harvest, will be quite as much as you have any right to expect; and common justice will not allow you to sow buckwheat after.

Grabb.—Why, you are one of Job's comforters. *Clover.*—But I cannot see that you have a claim to the character of Job—for "In all this Job sinned not," remember.

No. 6. Potatoes. *Grabb.*—Well, I don't know how it is, but while others are digging new potatoes, it does not appear that I shall ever have a one to dig! I think I may as well leave you to your fate, for you'll certainly never be worth the labor of cleaning.

Potatoes.—Now you cannot be ignorant of the fact, that for two months after the crops of other were up, you were only talking of planting yours; and all the while the weeds were growing on, you called your fallow, until some of them were high as your head and full of seed; we were then tumbled in all together, and have ever since been striving for the mastery; but you have now sealed our fate, and must take the consequences. 'Twas fortunate for you, was it not? that your father lived before you, for he would find it difficult to live after you!

No. 7. The Cows in pasture. *Grabb.*—Well, you have more grass than you can eat—however you can't grumble—that's one comfort.

Cows.—Grass, do you call it?

Grabb.—Yes, I do—and what do you call it?

Cows.—Why, we were just saying it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to say what it is; but judging by the smell as well as the taste, it might be called garlic, without offending against the statute of truth.

Grabb.—Well, you are all alike! Didn't I see you feed off the crop of clover, almost before it was out of the ground?

Cows.—That's fact! Indeed we were at it obliged to dig for it, and you will feel the effect next winter, or we are no conjurers.

Grabb.—Ah, I had need be a conjurer to know how to satisfy you all: but what have you done with the sheep?

Cows.—What, these large bodied, long wool animals, for which you gave us: exchange you small breed, which, even they, could only just keep body and soul together, by picking the short herbbage of the pasture? Oh! we have done nothing with them, but they have at last been able to do something for themselves, for finding it impossible to subsist on such short commons, and that they were growing less every day, they sought for a hole in the fence, and by waiting until they were reduced

much in size as to be able to creep through, at length passed into your wheat, with the intention of returning after they had filled themselves, at this they could not do *then*, and it is not probable that they have attempted it since, so you had better look for them, for ere this, they have cost you as much as they are worth, in the damage they have done to the wheat crop.

Grabb.—Well, 'tis no use to try to do any thing ore, and so I'll go straight home—no, not straight, if I do, I shall get amongst the porkers, and they are grumblers by profession.

P. **Pigs.**—*Porkers*, did you call us? "Twill be long before we have any pork about us, with our present mode of living—call us *grunters*, for so we are, and with reason; we wonder you are not afraid to meet us after dark, for we are but the ghosts of things that have been. There is this consolation in it, however—our lives will be spared, for we shall never be worth the trouble of killing; indeed, at in a little time would be no murder, as it could be like one of your neighbors, who killed his pigs to save their lives!

10. Grabb.—Ah! well, here come the horses; they are the only generous animals upon a farm; at where are ye all going in such a hurry?

Horses.—We have come at last to the resolution no longer starving quietly, so we are going in a body to break over the fence into Farmer Clement's lover; we know where the weak place is, for we have heard you promise for the last three months to mend it, and of *course* it is not done yet. We do not intend to break into your own clover, as that would be punishing ourselves the next winter, for to recalculate there will not be more food than enough for us all, if we eat stock and block of the whole farm.

By this time the farmer had reached his house, and going in, said to himself, there is no comfort out of doors, let us see if we can get a little within. Wife, bring the rum bottle and a pipe. Talk of the independence of a farmer's life, indeed! 'tis all hum—here am I, with the best intentions in the world—

Wife.—Not the value of a cent! all your *intentions* never grow into *actions*! Now just sit down and I'll sum up the thousand and one promises that you have made me to do the necessary repairs about the house—and to begin with the roof of the dairy, which was stripped off by that storm last autumn, and there it remains in the same state to this day.

Grabb.—Take care, *let me get to bed*, out of the way.

Frank.—Oh! thank you; but now, to make a perfect picture, we should visit his fields with a good farmer and husbandman.

Father.—I had indeed would be much more agreeable, and some day we may do so; but it is now late—*let us get to bed*, as Grabb said, but not for the same reason, blessed be God!

[Part II. next week.]

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

MR EDITOR.—It is gratifying to observe that you have improved the advantageous position you occupy as the conductor of a public paper, extensively read among the moral people of New England, in administering reasonable advice regarding the wanton destruction of useful birds; and the same feeling will doubtless prompt you, in good time, to add remarks against cruelty to animals in general. This sin, so utterly revolting to the feel-

ings of the benevolent mind, and, moreover, so completely calculated to make men ashamed of some of their species, will doubtless be practised so long as our race cover the face of the earth; and hence the necessity that all whose conspicuous stations in life give importance to their advice and personal example, should constantly strive to inculcate the humane usage of all those creatures which a beneficent Providence has placed in the keeping of man, for his convenience and support.

I did not, however, take my pen for the purpose of writing an essay upon this subject; for kindness to animals is a duty which needs no argument to commend itself to every rational being. The mass of mankind, sensible that for wise purposes, the "beasts of the field and the fowls of the air" are committed to their guardianship, feel no other than kindly emotions in all their usage of them. Most descriptions of cruelty, too, wherever it comes under observation, is the result of sheer barbarity—the evidence of unmerciful feelings on the part of those who inflict it: but we have reached a season of the year when a kind of cruelty is practised, which, although very common, is rather the result of custom than of a wish improperly to use the lesser order of created things; and therefore can more easily be brought into disuse. I allude to the practice of exposing the various feathered tribes to the ball of the "sportsman," and permitting them to be fired at for given sums per shot; a practice involving the sin of gambling, and evincing cowardly and barbarous conduct too on the part of those who engage in it. It is as old, perhaps, as New England thanksgivings; but old as it is, it would be infinitely "more honored in the breach than in the observance" and it is to be devoutly hoped will soon be laid aside, and considered as disreputable as racing, gambling and cock-fighting.

I imagine, Mr Editor, that the way to overcome all kinds of unnecessary destruction of innoxious birds, as well as a propensity to inflict cruelty upon domestic animals, is to enact no laws upon the subject, but to spread abroad a salutary influence in the community by persuasive means. Parents should inculcate upon their children principles of benevolence, and visit with the severest displeasure, any breach of their known wishes upon this subject. They should teach their offspring that an Almighty Power, without whose knowledge "not a sparrow falleth to the ground," for wise purposes, filled the earth with animals to minister to their convenience: and that to give them unnecessary pain, and for no useful purpose, is exerting a power which will mar their happiness, and which they have no right to exert.

The writer has reason to believe that the following anecdote, read to one of his children, will not soon be effaced from the mind of the child, or cease to exert thereon a correct influence.

"An idle youth, living upon the banks of the Loire, rowed his boat to the centre of the river, and then, for the purpose of drowning him, plunged therein his Newfoundland dog. The animal, upon every attempt to regain the boat, had his head borne beneath the waves by a paddle in the hands of his destroyer; but by reason of the strength for which that species of the canine race are so celebrated, was enabled successfully to maintain himself above the surface of the water. Finding his efforts to regain the boat unavailing, he turned for the shore, when his brutal companion, in making a renewed attempt upon him, lost his balance, and was precip-

itated within the waters. In this dilemma, when human aid was beyond reach, and when his buffetings would soon have been succeeded by the gurglings which precede dissolution, the dog with capacious jaws seized his arm, and brought him alive to dry land."—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor*.

ROHAN POTATOES.—The rage among cultivators for the Rohan potatoes, has in some parts of the country been more violent and it is believed much more useful, than the rage for speculation in *Morus Judicaulis*. The current price during the last planting season, was something like \$20 per bushel. The distinguishing trait of the Rohan is the remarkable abundance with which it produces. A writer in an English agricultural paper states, that in 1837, he raised from sixty moderate sized Rohans, planted under trees, and injured to a considerable extent by drought, *twentyfour bushels* full measure. In France, these potatoes frequently attain the weight of ten pounds. When cooked they are said to possess a fine flavor, and from the abundance with which they yield, and the consequent cheapness with which they are raised, they will, probably, when generally introduced, furnish an excellent substitute for the common potato, for the purpose of fattening hogs and beef cattle.—*Coos County Democrat*.

GREAT YIELD OF ROHAN POTATOES.—Mr Stephen Ordway, of Loudon, happening to be in Concord on one of the last days of May, at the store of Maj. M^d Daniel saw some remnants of Rohan potatoes which had been kept for sale. He was told they had sold at seventeen cents the pound, and he paid two cents for one small potato weighing two ounces. This he took home with him, and cut it into seven pieces, which he planted in four hills—two in three hills, and the smallest eye of all in a hill by itself. The ground on which these hills were planted was in a spot of hard pan which had not been manured for three years. It was near his house, where early potatoes had been planted, which had already made their appearance above ground at the time. Mr Ordway dug the product of his potato on the 21st September, the vines being still green; and this weighed seventeen pounds, or one hundred and thirtysix for one. The largest potato weighed one pound and fourteen ounces, and several weighed from one pound to one and three-fourths pounds.

From a single Rohan potato sent to the editor of the *Farmer's Monthly Visitor* from Boston, having eighteen eyelets, was raised full three pecks in measure, weighing thirtyfour and a half pounds, and one hundred and eightyfour in number. One hill was entirely eaten by mice, and serious depredations were made in some others. The weight of the seed potato did not exceed four ounces. The largest potato weighed two pounds.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor*.

THE ROHANS.—A gentleman in this village [Augusta, Maine,] planted last spring a Rohan potato weighing six ounces, which he cut in twentytwo pieces, and put two pieces in a hill. He dug them on Wednesday, and found the yield of his potato to be 148, which weighed sixty-six pounds, and measured five pecks. Another gentleman raised 100 potatoes, weighing fortythree pounds, from a Rohan of about the same size and planted in the same manner.—*Kennebec Gaz.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1839.

CATTLE SHOW OF THE PLYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This rural festival was holden at Bridgewater on the 16th inst. The day was fine and the attendance very numerous. As far as our own personal observation extends, these shows are fast growing into favor. When a vigilant police is exercised, which the laws of the State respecting cattle shows put it in the power of the managers to command at pleasure, there are certainly no less objectionable occasions of recreation; none which excite a more innocent and salutary emulation; and none which tend more to the cultivation of good fellowship and neighborhood. Political meetings and religious meetings, as things are among us, are necessarily party meetings, and not infrequently, whatever good may come from them, call up and encourage feelings and sentiments which, to say the least, it were better should remain dormant: temperance meetings, abolition meetings, arose on one side or the other, fierce passions, and mutual recriminations and reproaches, which are any thing but agreeable, however naturally they may be looked for in the prosecution of enterprises of this nature: education meetings are necessarily in a degree exclusive in their character, and comparatively few minds are sufficiently enlightened to appreciate their great importance and utility; objects of undefined and general philanthropy would hardly keep any congregation awake, and interest only the few rare and disinterested minds, who are dreaming of the perfectibility of human nature; but a cattle show, where even the poorest man may present his cow in a competition for prizes, if she has any extraordinary merit; a show of household manufactures, where our wives and daughters may exhibit their dairy produce and their needle work, substantial evidences of their skill, industry and good housewifery; and ploughing matches, where the contests, however spirited, are as harmless as they are useful, and all these matters and occasions associated with marks of public distinction and honor, and premiums of substantial value, this is an occasion of wholesome excitement and universal interest. Here all the artificial distinctions of society which separate men and raise one man above another, are wholly removed from sight; men and women, the aged and the young, come together, to encourage the great art which lies at the foundation of human subsistence and comfort; and to exult in the goodness of that Divine Providence, which spreads its bountiful table for every thing that lives; which giveth us rain from heaven and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness.

The weather on Wednesday could not have been more favorable, although the rain of the two preceding days prevented, probably, the exhibition of some animals and articles of domestic manufacture, which would otherwise have been presented; but the show of animals was highly respectable. We were disappointed in obtaining the number of entries; but the pens of the society were nearly full. Of fat oxen, grass fed, there were several yokes of superior quality. A pair belonging to Mr Webster were very large, weighing over four thousand. We could not pronounce them handsome; they were of native stock, of large frames, and rather coarse, but they were heavy and in high condition.—There were several other yoke of smaller size but of excellent thrift. There were several valuable milch cows of capital appearance; but no particular account was

given of their product, either on the label on the pens or in the reports of the committees. This deficiency will be supplied hereafter. There were but two bulls exhibited and these were of inferior quality. Some of the young stock was excellent, especially a pair of twin heifers, owned by Mr Joseph Bryant, of Bridgewater. The stock, we believe, was almost exclusively native. Plymouth county is not well adapted to the raising of stock, and not much attention has been given to the subject. The show however did the Society much credit. Of pigs or sheep there was no exhibition, no premiums having been offered for this species of stock. Swine might be advantageously made a subject of premium. Pork is greatly in demand in this county, and manure equally. The soil of the county is in many parts highly favorable to the growing of Indian corn and the cultivation of carrots. Under these circumstances the raising and fattening of pork might be made a highly profitable business. If proper pains were taken there can be no doubt that to a certain extent, the sheep husbandry might be profitably pursued; but in the present condition of the fences throughout the county, it cannot be pursued except in peculiar situations, with safety to the flocks or the good will of the neighborhood.

The exhibition of domestic manufactures was highly creditable, and spoke well for the industry of the better half of the county. Some fine specimens were given of the squash family, who seem this year to have carried the day every where throughout the State; and have absolutely distanced the Rohan potatoes. Of these, however, one gentleman, Col. Washburn, of Bridgewater, reported an extraordinary yield, being 729 lb. from 3 lbs. of seed! and this was not all, as some hills were dug by mistake, and their product not taken into the account. The dairy produce was good; some of the butter of the first quality. Of the cheese we made no trial.

The state of the weather the day previous to the show prevented our seeing the ploughing match and drawing match, which occurred early in the day, before our arrival. We can only say that the ploughing was well done.

The dinner, good and substantial as it was, was considered merely as matter of refreshment, and no time was lost at the table; but immediately after it was despatched, the Society proceeded to the meeting house, which was crowded in every part, to listen to the addresses on the occasion, the reports of the several committees, and the awards of the premiums.

The address was delivered by the Rev. Mr Stone, of West Bridgewater, and was sensible, practical and useful, and full of pleasantry and good humor. The reports of the committees were given soon after, some of them drawn up with much ability; and we are promised the pleasure of laying them before our readers at a future time; and as we hope, the address likewise, of which a copy was requested for the press.

Plymouth county has contributed much to the advancement of an improved agriculture. An individual, well known to the agricultural community for his capital and judicious improvements, has rendered immense services by his unflinching zeal and his intelligent and persevering exertions. He has found other and efficient co-operators. There is no reason why agriculture should not be made a prominent interest in the county of Plymouth. The capacities of her soil are considerable. Her resources for manure are in many parts abundant; and markets are near at hand. Hiberto however, she has been much more of a buyer than a seller; an importer rather than a producer. It was remarked on the occasion that if the county were now completely enclosed by an impassable wall, her agriculture might support in comfort

and luxury a population five times as great as she now has. This we firmly believe; and on another occasion in a different form, we shall lay the grounds of this opinion before the public. Whether there is much hope of turning the attention of our community to agricultural labor and enterprise as we think it should be, we are almost afraid to say; but the explosion of many wild speculations, the failure of many money-making pursuits hitherto entered upon with an almost frantic ambition and avarice; and the uncertain state of the commercial business and currency of the country, may, and some alleviation of the distresses of the commercial community, we hope will induce many more than heretofore to seek for an honest support in agricultural labor; and to be satisfied with that moderate but at the same time sure and ample competency, with which the earth never fails to reward the labors of an intelligent, persevering, frugal and contented husbandry. II. C.

For the New England Farmer.

MR BRECK—It may not be altogether uninteresting to some portion of the readers of your paper, to peruse a brief account of any meeting of farmers from which resulted favorable impressions or improvement. The Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the Commonwealth on a recent visit at Pembroke, viewed a number of farms and collected many facts concerning prevailing practices and the measure of success that has attended cultivation. An inhabitant of the town, who thinks the success of agricultural pursuits at the foundation of all prosperity in a community, perceiving it impossible for the Commissioner to visit all the farmers, suggested the expediency of inviting them to meet him on an evening in the town house. This suggestion was approved, and on Monday evening, 21st inst., a respectable number of the farmers assembled. The meeting was opened by Mr Allen, who in a very brief manner disclosed the purposes of it, inviting attention to such remarks as the Commissioner might please to make, and requesting the farmers to make any inquiries prompted by their feelings or interests. The Commissioner then rose and addressed the meeting in an extemporaneous speech of 30 or 40 minutes. The unremitting attention given, proved that the audience were not insensible to a personal interest in the topics discussed. Some general remarks were made on the importance of an improved cultivation in every part of the Commonwealth. Mr Colman adverted to the character and capabilities of the soil in Pembroke and the kind of crops on which chief dependence should be placed, in a manner highly satisfactory to those who had given attention to the subjects. He gave much useful information relative to the cultivation and products in other sections of the State, and closed with some pertinent observations on the utility of commencing and temperately pursuing the culture of silk. One of the farmers then rose and spoke of the injurious influences of prejudice in the practice of husbandry, of bigoted attachments to accustomed implements or methods of culture, of the importance of regular reading and a frequent interchange of views among farmers.—Numerous inquiries and a free conversation engaged the attention of the assembly half an hour longer; the meeting was then dissolved, with an indication in every countenance that we had not assembled in vain.

The impressions produced in this meeting incline the writer to think that farmers in every town might derive important accessions to their knowledge and zeal in the practice of their art from frequent meetings, even if nothing beyond mutual inquiries and free conversation were attempted. But they might sometimes have prepared lectures, which would seem of easier and more profitable application than many of the lectures to which public attention is every week called.

M.
Pembroke, Oct. 25th, 1839.

For the New England Farmer.

Mr BRECK—Dear Sir—I have noticed several inquiries in the N. E. Farmer for a mode of preventing cows from holding up their milk. When I was a boy I was told to milk either the two fore teats or two hind teats completely, before commencing the others. My impression is, that it was said that the hind teats should be milked first. I recollect trying the experiment a great many times with cows that hold up their milk after their calves were killed. I always succeeded easily in making them give it down; but I cannot affirm that they would not have given it down in those cases, if I had not adopted this expedient.

I recollect several instances in which others have tried this mode with success; and I have not known any instance in which it has failed.

But, for several years, I have given the duty of milking to my boys, and they say that I taught them that the two fore teats should be milked first. It is easy to try both ways, and to call that right which succeeds; perhaps both will succeed. I do not feel entire confidence that either of these modes will in all cases compel the cow to give down her milk; but the evidence is so strong that the experiment seems to be worth trying.

Very respectfully, S. W.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1839.
 Fine specimen of Lycosm Apples, by B. Guild, Esq., from Mr Jacob Holyoke, of Marlboro'.

Orange Quinces, weighing 18-12 and 20 oz. each, from Mr James Mory, Nantucket.

Surpass Vigorleous Pears, from E. Emmerton, Esq., Salem.

Fine specimens of the Dix Pears from the original tree, by Rev. Dr Harris, Boston.

Harrison's Fall Baking Pear of Cox, or Rushmore's Bon Chretien of Prince; a fine specimen of Capsheaf Pears and Freestone Peaches, from an imported tree—from E. M. Richards, Esq., Dedham.

Probably the finest specimen of the Duchess of Angouleme Pears grown in New England, was exhibited this day by our President. It consisted of thirty large, fair, and beautifully yellowed Pears, grown on Dwarf Espalier, with fourteen others not exhibited. He also exhibited the Wilkinson—in perfection.

For the Committee, B. V. FRENCH.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 28, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 1475 Beef Cattle, 2100 Stores, 5200 Sheep, and 475 Swine. Several hundred Beef Cattle, two or three thousand Sheep, and some hundred Stores remain unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Prices have declined and we reduce our quotations, viz: First quality, \$7.00 a \$7.25. Second quality, \$6.00 a \$6.50. Third quality, \$4.75 a \$5.50.

Stores.—Purchasers generally refused to pay former prices, consequently a less number were sold than was expected from the number at market. We noticed sales less than our quotations.

Cows and Calves.—Sales \$23, \$28, \$36, \$40, \$47.50, \$54, and \$68.

Sheep.—Dull. A large number unsold. We quote lots at \$1.50, \$1.71, \$1.83, \$2.12, \$2.37, \$2.50, \$2.68, and \$3.12.

Swine.—Nearly all at market were of the first quality, and in consequence of the short supply at market sales were made at an advance on former prices. One lot to peddle, ordinary and more than half sows, at 41-4. One lot 4-12 for sows and 5-12 for barrows, and several lots at 4-3-4 and 5-3-4. At retail 5-1-2 a 6 for sows, 6-1-2 a 7 for barrows.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending October 28.

Oct., 1839.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	22	27	42	32	N. E.
Tuesday,	23	26	47	18-43	S. W.
Wednesday,	24	37	56	47	S. W.
Thursday,	25	52	72	62	W.
Friday,	26	41	57	54	S.
Saturday,	27	34	58	52	S. E.
Sunday,	28	45	66	60	S. W.

SPLENDID BLOOM FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following:—

HYACINTHS—Double white, double white with red and purple eyes, double rose, double red, dark blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eyes, rose, pink, red, light and dark blue, yellow and variegated, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

TULIPS—Five late named sorts, fine double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double Van Thull for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

CROWN IMPERIALS—Double red and yellow, single red and yellow, striped leaves, &c.

POLYANTHUS NARCISBUS—White, white with yellow and citron cups, and citron with yellow cups.

NARCISBUS—Orange Phoenix, Sulphur Phoenix, Incomparable, Van Sion, and Tratus cantos, with double flowers; Trumpet major, Sulphur and Poeticus, with single.

JONQUILLES—Double and single.

RANUNCULUS—Large double red and yellow Turkey, and other varieties.

ANEMONES—Many fine mixed and named varieties.

IRIS—English, Persian, Spanish and Susiana.

CROCUS—White, blue, purple, yellow, cloth of gold, striped &c. in 25 sorts.

GLADIOLUS—Bizzatum communis, with purple, red and white flowers; Cardinalis.

LILIES—Double and single white, striped leaved, and spotted; Calcidoule, Buliferum, Marigon, Kampschatkian, Aurantica, &c.

PEONIES—Double white Chinese, double red do., double red and double white, double purple fringed, fennel-leaved, &c.

Also—Snow Drops, Amaryllis, Tuberoses, Ornithogiums of all sorts, Arum dracunculis, Geranium tuberosum, Allium flavum, Hyacinthus monstrosus, plamosus, botrioides and Belgicus of sorts; Frutillarlas, Cyclameas, &c.

The above choice collection of lulls has been selected with much care, from one of the best houses in Holland, and are offered to purchasers with great confidence, believing they will give universal satisfaction to all who will give them a fair trial. Orders should be forwarded soon to the subscriber, No. 52 North Market Street, office of the New England Farmer. A liberal discount will be made to dealers. October 23.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, & C.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;

1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;

500 Quince Trees;

3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 5 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling;

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;

5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Fie Plant, lately introduced;

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. or different kinds;

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 8 Faneuil Hall, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND, Cambridge port, Mass.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Mulberries, & C.

Fruit Trees of all the different species;—The collections now offered, are of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds. The Pears are unusually fine—the Peach and the Cherry Trees are also fine, and in very extraordinary numbers. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready and will be sent to all who apply. In that catalogue the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a *do.*

100,000 MORTUS MULTICAULIS Trees or any other reasonable quantity, or cuttings of the same, are now offered. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern Establishment a Portsmouth in Lower Virginia. Also the Eliota, Cockspur and Buckthorn for Hedges, &c. Canton, Broussa, Moretti or Alprivo, and some other Mulberries. All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Noanant Hill, Newton, Mass. Oct. 9.

ROHAN POTATOES,

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at \$5 per barrel.

October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

	PRIME	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	5 50	6 00
" " " " "	5 00	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign.	1 62	2 25
" " " Domestic.	2 00	3 00
BEEF, mess,	13 50	14 00
No. 1.	12 50	13 00
prime.	10 00	
BEEFWAX, white,	40	48
yellow,	33	35
BUTTER, tub,	11	14
luump,	20	23
CHEESE, new milk,	10	12
CIDER,	1 50	1 75
refined,	2 50	4 60
BONE MANURE,		35
in casks,		40
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		
southern, geese,	37	46
FLAX, (America)	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	2 87	3 00
Bay, Chaleur,	2 75	2 75
Haddock, new,	1 50	
Mackerel, No. 1,	11 00	11 50
" " " No. 2,	9 75	10 00
" " " No. 3,	6 50	7 00
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	6 00	6 25
Salmon, No. 1,	22 00	23 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	6 62	6 75
Baltimore, Howard street,		
Richmond canal,		
Alexandria wharf,		
Rye,	4 25	
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	3 75	4 00
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,		
southern flat, yellow,	85	85
white,	77	78
Rye, northern,	88	90
Bly, nominal	70	80
Oats, northern, (prime)	53	55
southern, new,	45	
HAMS, northern,	10	11
southern and western,	8	10
HAY, best English, per ton,	15 00	18 00
Eastern scribed,	12 00	13 00
HOPS, 1st quality,		16 18
2d quality,		
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	11	12
southern, 1st sort,	10	11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	25	27
do. country do.	26	28
Baltimore city tannage,	24	25
do. dry hides,	22	24
New York red, light,	22	23
Boston, do. slaughter,	22	23
Boston dry hides,	21	23
LINE, best sort,		1 12
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	32	34
Sugar House,	50	55
Oil, Sperm, Spring,	1 10	1 13
Winter,	1 18	1 20
Whale, refined,	50	50
Linsseed, American,	70	72
Neat's Foot,	70	72
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	2 75	2 87
POAK, extra clear,		
clear,	20 00	23 00
Mess,	15 00	16 00
Prime,	11 50	12 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	2 75	3 00
Red Top, southern,	50	50
northern,	1 50	
Canary,		
Hemp,	2 62	3 00
Flax,	1 37	1 62
Red Clover, northern,		16 18
Southern Clover, none,		
SOAP, American, Brown,	7	8
Castile,	12	13
TALLOW, tried,		12 13
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M	2 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleeces,		58 62
American, full blood, washed,		55 68
do. 3-4ths do.		52 55
do. 1-2 do.		48 50
do. 1-4 and common,		45 48
(Pulled superline,		55 60
Northern pulled,		
No. 1,		50 55
No. 2,		35 40
No. 3,		25 30

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the garden of the subscriber a large collection of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees comprising most of the choice varieties of European and American origin.

Orders by mail will be immediately answered. October 16. ROBERT MANNING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIRDS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In pursuance of an order of the Legislature of this State, at its last session, a volume has been printed for the use of the members, containing scientific reports on the birds, fishes, and reptiles of Massachusetts, by the commissioners appointed by the executive of the State, for the purpose of making these reports. The following is an extract from the report of Mr Peabody on Birds. It presents considerations on a prevalent practice of our country population, which are well worthy of attention.

"Before proceeding to describe the omnivorous birds, which come next, in the proposed order, it may not be amiss to make some remarks on the practice of destroying them, which prevails to a great extent in our State. Sometimes it is deliberately done, by those who wish to secure their orchards and gardens; and, in such cases, there is a right, no doubt, to prevent aggressions, if possible. But far more are killed every year by wanton boys, who without any reason but their own pleasure, are permitted to indulge in a cruel amusement, from which every man of sense and feeling should carefully withhold his children. Any one who can find sport in giving pain to animals, needs to be taught the first principles of humanity; and lightly as this matter is regarded, it is certain that this thoughtless indulgence always depraves the moral feeling more or less, and leads on to the formation of habits of idleness which are not easily broken in after years. In a busy country like ours, there are few, beyond the age of boyhood, who have time for play; a civilized man is supposed to find his enjoyments in his duties; and if he needs relaxation, he can find it without torturing animals, whose right to happiness is as good as his own.

It is, however, in the light of utility, that this subject can be most forcibly presented; and it will be seen that to exterminate birds which do a little harm occasionally, is to protect ourselves from a small evil at the expense of a greater; it is in fact securing the fruit by the sacrifice of the tree. There is no question that we are now suffering severely in consequence of this folly. No kind of cultivation is affected to any considerable extent by the ravages of birds, and if it should be, means may be devised to prevent them. Not so with the insects and their ravages; the fate of the locust, the apple, the pear, and many other trees, shows, that if insects fasten themselves upon one of them, we must give it up as lost, for all that we at present know. Surely, then, of two evils we should submit to the one which may possibly be prevented, rather than invite and encourage one over which we have no control.

A slight calculation will show what amount of service birds are able to render. Wilson makes the computation, that each red-winged blackbird devours on an average, fifty grubs a day; so that a single pair, in four months, will consume more than twelve thousand. Allowing that there are a million pairs of these birds in New England, which is but a moderate estimate, they would destroy twelve thousand millions. Let any one consider what an immense injury that number of insects would do, and this would be sufficiently striking to show how much we are indebted to the labors of these birds. But the computation may be greatly extended, for many insects have young by the hun-

dred: besides cutting off the existing destroyers, they are prevented from multiplying; and when we consider what myriads of birds are constantly and efficiently engaged in the service, it gives us an impression, beyond the power of calculation to reach, of the astonishing manner in which the increase of insects is kept down, simply by sparing the lives of their natural destroyers; and this it must be remembered, is the *only* means of preventing their increase and reducing their formidable numbers. No other remedy that man can apply, will reach the evil. This is the natural vocation of birds, and if, for the sake of removing a small evil, we will not permit them to live and labor in it, we must not complain when the natural consequences come.

This is not mere speculation; we have experience to teach us on this subject. Kalm records, that after some States had paid three pence a dozen for the destruction of blackbirds, the consequence was a total loss in the year 1749, of all the grass and grain, by means of insects which had flourished under the protection of that law. The example of our trees, just alluded to, is also a standing warning, for we see that new ones are adding to their numbers. The maple, perhaps the most valued of our ornamental trees, is now marked out for destruction, and in spite of all that we can do, will soon be entirely lost. There is nothing to prevent this process from going on: other trees will soon swell the list of victims, and when it is too late, we shall lament that we have extended the evil, by protecting our enemies and persecuting our friends. Every cultivator, for his own sake, as well as the public good, should endeavor to spread right views on this subject, and to show that the wanton extermination of birds is throwing difficulties in the way of horticulture and farming, which no industry, science or skill can overcome."

Morus Multicaulis, Esq. has been nominated for the Presidency by a western editor. 'The New Orleans Picayune says he will undoubtedly prove a popular candidate. John Smith, however, says he shall oppose him. John thinks him too aristocratic, and says that he belongs to the *silk* stocking gentry.

Orders have been given to prepare a sloop of war and a schooner, with all possible dispatch, for cruising on the coast of Africa, in execution of the laws of the United States against the disgraceful traffic in slaves, and for the protection of our lawful commerce in that quarter.

Beautiful Exclamation.—When the queen of France, consort of Louis Philippe, first heard of her late daughter Marie's death, she ejaculated—"My God! I have a daughter less, but thou hast an angel more!"

One of the most curious ceremonies, says a French paper, incidental to the accession of the young Sultan, is said by a Constantinople correspondent, to have been the solemn shaving of his chin for the last time. This once done, no razor is thenceforth allowed to touch his face, the beard being one of the attributes of supreme power, which must be suffered to grow without being touched by any kind of instrument.

The population of Cincinnati has increased forty per cent. since 1835: it now amounts to 40,000.

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES,
AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.
Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass. will be promptly executed and forwarded to any part of this or other countries.
April 10.

Morus Multicaulis Trees from Seed.

The subscriber offers for sale 10,000 trees produced from seed of the genuine *Morus Multicaulis*. The seed was raised on his premises in 1835; the trees have been multiplied for the two last years by layers, their growth is more rapid than the original tree, and appear to be sufficiently acclimated to endure the winter, some of them having been standing in the open field unprotected during the two last winters without any essential injury. The leaves are very large and equal in quality to any other kind for feeding silk worm. Those who are wishing to purchase a superior kind of Mulberry are requested to call and examine for the selves, before the foliage is destroyed by frost.

CALVIN HASKELL

Harvard, September 11.

MULBERRY TREES.

The subscriber has on hand a quantity of Mulberry Trees of quality which is probably superior to any kind ever introduced into this country. They were imported four years since, though they have sustained the rigorous cold of the last two winters entirely unprotected, yet it is believed a *Southern Western* climate would be more admirably adapted to the growth and propagation. Their foliage is most luxuriant and affords more nourishment than any other variety. So produced by worms fed with the leaves, has been pronounced by judges to be the best ever manufactured by them, and is decidedly superior to the best Italian. A few thousand will be sold for immediate application is made to the subscriber where specimens may be seen.

Also—A few hundred *Morus Multicaulis* and Asiatic.

JOHN N. BARBOUR,

September 11. No. 30 Commercial Street, Boston.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay & Salk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most important effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made up together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable to the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

6000 *Multicaulis* from 2 to 4 feet high, wood well ripened now standing in the field on the Jones Place in Angell Street half a mile from the Providence Market, for sale low (if taken in the field) by JOSEPH STETSON on the premises or on application to STIMSON & HODGES.
Providence, October 23.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Plants, &c.

The present being the most favorable season for transplanting all hardy trees and shrubs, we would remind those who are in want of Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Shrub, Herbaceous Plants, &c. that we can furnish them at short notice at nursery prices, well packed for transportation any part of the country. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
October 15.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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[NO. 18.]

AGRICULTURAL.

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Committee on Tools, Agricultural Implements, and Machinery.

John Davis, Worcester, Chairman; Silas Allen, Newbury; John C. Whitin, Northbridge; Moses Tipton, Southbridge; Joel Nourse, Worcester. The committee on Tools, Agricultural Implements, and Machinery, beg leave to submit the following as their report.

The committee have examined the tools, implements and machinery, submitted to their inspection, with as much care as the time and circumstances would allow, and in some instances, witnessed satisfactory tests of their usefulness.

The exhibition was, in many respects, full and excellent; but in others less attention has been devoted to it by the makers of agricultural tools than desirable. The great object is to obtain tools that will perform the most and best work at the least expense of labor and power. It is, in truth, substituting mechanical skill for physical strength, and thus husbanding with good economy the resources of man and beast, and making them accomplish more and more by every useful improvement. This is often done by diminishing the size and weight of tools; often by modifying their form; and often by the union of both. The ordinary tools of the husbandman have, within the last twenty years, been so much improved by the skill of ingenious mechanics, that a farmer would almost excite the ridicule of his neighbors, who should attempt to retain those of the old model in his fields.

The attention of the committee was early attracted by a large exhibition of ploughs from the manufactory of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, of Worcester, who are well and favorably known to farmers in most parts of the United States. These gentlemen have, during the past year, improved their ploughs by adopting the leading characteristic of Jethro Wood's mould board, which gives a straight line from the share to the other end, and by lengthening the mould board and the land side. The advantages which result from these changes will be apparent, when the plough is viewed as a wedge which is first to separate, and then to turn over the soil. This it does by a combined operation, and it is obviously better that the friction of the furrow slice upon the mould board should be equal, than that it should be encountered at two points, as in the concave mould boards. The effect of lengthening the irons, the committee is persuaded, will be to keep the plough more steady in its work and lay over more smoothly the furrow slice.

These gentlemen exhibited nine sizes of this improved plough, ranging from a heavy strong plough, capable of the severest service, to a plough for the gardener. They also exhibited four sizes of the side-hill or swivel plough, which has passed through the same improvements, and is rapidly recommending itself to farmers for all kinds of work, as it leaves

no banks nor gutters. They also exhibited two sizes of the cultivator, in an improved form; one for the field and one for the garden. Their extensive sales of this implement, as well as of the ploughs, is the best test of their usefulness, and of the just estimation in which they are held by the public. They also exhibited a plough for paring low grounds, covered with moss, bog or other vegetable substances which it is desirable to destroy; and the committee are of opinion that it will be a valuable acquisition to the farmer. They also exhibited a drill barrow for sowing turnips and onions, which answers a useful purpose.

These, as well as all the tools made by these gentlemen which have fallen under the observation of the committee, are distinguished for neat and tasteful workmanship, as well as for strength and durability. They renounced all claim to any premium or gratuity from the society, being willing to enrich the exhibition, and trust to their own great merits as mechanics for that public patronage to which the committee think they have justly entitled themselves.

There were two exceedingly good straw cutters presented for exhibition, one by Mr Boynton, and the other by William Hovey, of Worcester. Mr Boynton's has, we understand, been in use for a considerable period of time, and does its work well and with great despatch, though they had no opportunity of seeing it operate. They saw Mr Hovey's perform, and were much pleased with the simplicity of the arrangement and the rapidity with which it cut hay, straw, corn stalks, &c., and were satisfied that it will prove a most useful machine to the farmer, being easily adjusted and kept in order, while a man can conveniently keep it in motion and feed it. The committee had no doubt that the food of a stock of cattle, such as is kept by most farmers, could be cut with very little additional loss of time beyond the usual labor of feeding without cutting, and recommend it to farmers as worthy of their notice.

A corn planter and seed sower was exhibited by George F. Lewis, of Boston, and the committee were pleased with the apparent perfection of the construction and its apparent capacity to answer the great purpose for which it is designed. It opens the furrow, drops the corn, and covers it, as the horse moves on, and all this is done with as much ease and despatch as you can furrow one way. It therefore strongly recommends itself on the score of economy, and the committee see no reason why, in mellow soils, it will not do all that is claimed for it, and prove a valuable labor-saving tool. It plants the corn in hills, at any distance from each other desired, and will sow the smaller seeds in the same way or in rows.

Messrs Ruggles, Nourse & Mason exhibited a vegetable cutter, which has been some time in use, and will cut about a bushel a minute.

Another was also exhibited as the invention of Mr E. G. Matthews, of Worcester, which is cheaper and cuts with greater despatch, while it does its work equally well. The committee saw neither of them work, but judging from the information be-

fore them, they came to the conclusion that both were valuable inventions; but the latter recommended itself most strongly to the farmer, as performing best and costing least.

Mr Walker, of Worcester, exhibited a corn sheller of ingenious construction; but the committee are not, from what they saw of it, prepared to recommend it as surpassing other inventions of the kind.

The committee next met in the room an ox yoke of Mr Dodge, of Sutton, whose good works in this way have long since made him known to the public. It is certainly a beautiful specimen of good workmanship and good proportions throughout, and is a new proof that Mr Dodge deserves to retain the favorable opinion of the public. The iron work appears to have been done by Mr Putnam, who has no occasion to shun a competition even with Mr Dodge.

Warren Hunt & Co. of Douglas, exhibited several kinds of axes, and as specimens of good workmanship they would do no discredit to any exhibition.

Col. Abbott, of Holden, exhibited several chisels, an axe, and some moulding irons of most excellent workmanship, suffering nothing by comparison with those of Messrs. Hunt & Co. which lay beside them.

Mr Francis Kinnicut and Messrs Newcomb & Bowen, hardware merchants of Worcester, exhibited chisels, bits, bit stocks, a spoke auger, and various other articles manufactured by American mechanics, which attracted much attention for the good workmanship displayed in them, and the committee were gratified to have the exhibition thus enriched from the stores of these gentlemen.

Messrs Green & White, of Grafton, exhibited a rich case of shoemakers' tools of their manufacture, containing a great variety, and reflecting great credit upon their skill and enterprise as mechanics. These tools were much admired, and we doubt not this public exhibition will bring the makers into extensive and favorable notice, which we believe they justly deserve.

Mr Goodwin, of Sterling, exhibited a boot crimping, which appeared to the committee to be a valuable invention, performing its work with great exactness, leaving the leather smooth and in good order to work, while it is believed there is little danger of tearing or otherwise injuring it.

Mr Jonathan Whipple, of Grafton, exhibited a machine for cutting out the sole leather of boots and shoes. There were no shoemakers upon the committee, but as far as they were able to judge, the machine performs its work with great despatch and economy, and for these qualities recommends itself to those who have occasion to use it.

Mr Samuel McClintock, of Vermont, exhibited a shingle machine, which the proprietor represented as valuable; but the committee did not see it under circumstances which would enable them to speak with confidence as to its usefulness. The timber is steamed before it is subjected to the knife.

Mr Albert Tolman, of Worcester, exhibited a light family carriage, as he styles it upon his card, weighing 503 lbs. The whole style and workman-

ship, inclusive of proportions and finish, are tasteful and do great credit to the skill of that gentleman. It attracted much attention and adds to his reputation.

Messrs Breeke, Poole & Brown, of Worcester, also exhibited two light buggies of very tasteful construction, and of exceedingly good workmanship. They also exhibited a carryall, commodious and throughout of good workmanship. These carriages are distinguished for their useful character and designed undoubtedly to supply the great daily demand which is felt for such accommodations. The committee think them excellent of the kind, and were rejoiced to meet them at the exhibition.

Mr William Leggett exhibited a light gig harness, which, in all its parts, was a specimen of good work and good stock, and every way creditable to that skilful mechanic.

An apple parer was also in the exhibition room, well made, and as the committee thought useful, though they could not learn who placed it there.

Messrs Newcomb & Bowen exhibited several stoves of improved workmanship, and well contrived to answer the purposes for which they are designed. The committee noticed among them Olmstead's with its radiator, and Wheeler's cooking stove, which, they believe, are in high repute.

Mr Henry Miller also exhibited several stoves of like character, with some improvements of his own, as the committee understood, which appeared to be very useful, and were favorably spoken of by those who had used the stoves.

It will be perceived that several of these articles did not fall within the scope of the duty assigned to the committee, but they examined and now report upon them, because they were so urged to do, as otherwise they might remain unnoticed.

The committee, in closing their labor, would observe, that if more time had been allowed them, they would have enlarged upon some of the more important matters under their consideration; but the brief space of a few hours to make the examination and report, forbids much deliberation.

Ten dollars, and no more, were placed at their disposal, it being all the society could spare to sharpen the tools of the farmer. This sum will have one advantage over a larger, as it will excite no unkind feelings, however it may be distributed. The committee have directed that it shall be awarded as follows:

To Wm. Hovey, for his straw cutter	\$2
To George F. Lewis, for his corn planter	2
To J. Whipple, for his leather cutter	1
To Mr Goodwin, for his boot crimp	1
To Green & White, for their case of tools	2
To Col. Abbott, for his tools	1
To E. G. Matthews, for his vegetable cutter	1
All which is respectfully submitted in behalf of the committee.	

JOHN DAVIS, *Chairman.*

Committee on Leather and Wool.

Lewis A. Maynard, Worcester, Chairman; Jacob W. Watson, Princeton; Nathaniel Lakin, Paxton; Alexander De Witt, Oxford; Jason Goulding, Phillipston; Amasa Wood, Milbury; Sullivan Thayer, Uxbridge; Jabez Low, Leominster.

The committee on Leather and Wool, and all Manufacturers of Leather and Wool, and divers other articles, beg leave to report.

Your committee regret to commence their report with regrets; but they really regret that the exhibi-

tion has been so sadly deficient in leather and articles of leather manufacture. The liberal premiums offered by the society for sole leather, cow hide boots, calf skin boots, calf skin shoes and brogans, have not been claimed.

Two lots of calf skins only were offered; one by Col. Jacob W. Watson, of Princeton, and one by Mr Matthew C. Carnell, of Leicester. The premium of seven dollars for the best manufactured calf skins, not less than twelve in number, is awarded to Jacob W. Watson, of Princeton. It is due to Col. Watson to say, that he withdrew from the committee while the calf skins were being passed upon. Your committee recommend a gratuity of four dollars to Mr Carnell for the lot presented by him.

Six sides of harness leather and one roll of upper leather, were offered by Mr Seth Blanchard, of Harvard. A gratuity of two dollars is recommended to Mr Blanchard for his harness leather.

Thick boots of very substantial material, were exhibited by Messrs Southgate & Wall, and Mr. J. E. Edwards, of Worcester. Twelve pairs of ladies' shoes, were presented by Mr Jason Collier, of Worcester, of elegant workmanship. Some thin boots were exhibited by Mr Samuel B. Scott, of Worcester, which, in the opinion of your committee, united much elegance with firmness and durability.

Ten pieces of broadcloth were entered for premium. Six by Samuel Slater & Sons, of Webster; three by Thomas Bottomly, of Leicester; and one by the Oxford Woolen Manufacturing Company, of Oxford; and so nicely were their merits balanced, that your committee were much embarrassed in coming to a conclusion. They finally awarded the first premium of twelve dollars to Samuel Slater & Sons, of Webster, for their piece of invisible green containing fifteen yards. They also awarded the second premium of eight dollars, to Samuel Slater & Sons, for their piece of fourteen yards, of like color, dyed in the wool. A piece, from the lot of Samuel Slater & Sons was selected, as meriting the first premium; but it was found, upon examination, not to contain the requisite number of yards. Your committee are of opinion, that all the broadcloths, for firmness of material and beauty of finish, might safely challenge comparison with any foreign fabrics of like character, whether imported or smuggled into the country.

Three pieces of satinnet were offered by Mr Rufus Robinson, of Oxford, and two by Mr John Metcalf, of Worcester. The lot by Mr Robinson was very finely finished. That of Mr Metcalf was of very firm texture and handsome finish. The first premium of ten dollars is awarded to Mr Metcalf, for his piece of blue satinnet, containing twentyseven yards. The second premium of six dollars is also given to Mr Metcalf for the other piece presented by him. No cassimeres were offered.

It is here proper to state, that the ownership of no article was known to any member of the committee previous to awarding the premiums, save to the chairman; and he, by the rules of the society, is not allowed to have any opinion, except in cases where there is an equal division, which fortunately did not occur.

Flannels were presented by Mrs Lucy Rich, of Charlton, Mrs Thirza L. Sibley, and Mrs Harriet P. Dana, of Oxford, and Mrs Thirza Nichols, of Charlton. The first premium of six dollars was awarded to Mrs Rich, and the second of five dollars to Mrs Nichols. One piece of white flannel, of

very good quality, was offered for exhibition by Mr Rufus Sanger, of Worcester.

Coverlets were presented by Mrs Clarissa Russell, of Oxford, Mrs Sarah Slade, of Paxton, Mr Lucy M. Hersey, and Mrs Nancy Hall, of Worcester, and Mrs Stillman Morse, of Hubbardston. The first premium of four dollars, for the best wool coverlet, was awarded to Mrs Hersey, and the second of three dollars, to Mrs Slade for her wool coverlet.

There were six pairs of stockings presented by Mrs John Clapp of Leicester, and five by Mr Thirza L. Sibley, of Oxford. The first premium of three dollars, for the best woollen half stocking was given to Mrs Sibley, and the second of two dollars, to Mrs Clapp. Three pairs were presented by Mrs Southgate of Leicester, a lady of *four score and eight years*. These would have received a premium, had there been the requisite number. A gratuity of one dollar is recommended to Mrs Southgate. A gratuity of one dollar is also recommended to Mrs Chase of Sutton, a lady of *seventy five years*, for four pairs of cotton hose exhibited by her.

Two woollen carpets were presented by Mrs Elizabeth Wilcox, of N. Brookfield; one by Mrs Relia Felton, of Barre; one list carpet, by Rufus Robinson, of Oxford; another by Mrs Lucy M. Hersey, of Worcester; and two by Mrs Harriet Watson, of Leicester—one, a stair carpet. The first premium of twelve dollars, was awarded to Mr Robinson, and the second, of eight, to Mrs Felton, and the third, of five, to Mrs Hersey.

Two pieces of frocking were exhibited; one by Mrs P. Rich, of Charlton, one by Mrs Abigail Pratt of Oxford, to each of whom your committee recommend a gratuity of one dollar. Two blankets, by Mrs Ruth B. Wheeler, of Lancaster, to whom a gratuity of one dollar is recommended; and two cradle rose blankets were offered for exhibition, by Mr Rufus Sanger, of Worcester; these were very soft and beautiful articles; and prove Mr Sanger to be quite judicious in the furniture of the cradle.

A quilt was exhibited by Miss Elvira Childs, of Barre, and one by Mrs Clarissa Russell, of Oxford. Also, two silk quilts by Miss Harriet P. Dana, of Oxford—very delicate articles. Ten bundles of yarn were exhibited by Mr D. S. Messenger, of Worcester, manufactured by J. Wheelock & Son of Uxbridge. This was considered to be of very superior quality, and a gratuity of two dollars is recommended to the manufacturers. A gratuity of two dollars is recommended to Mrs Thirza Nichols, of Charlton, for a very substantial woollen shawl. A center table cover of great beauty and elegance was exhibited by Miss Ophelia Phipps, of Framingham, to whom a gratuity would have been recommended, if that lady had been a resident of the county of Worcester.

There was a great display of hearth rugs, many of which were very tastefully and beautifully wrought. Your committee are precluded, by the great length of their report, from noticing many of them as their merits deserve. They would not fail, however, to notice one by Miss Elizabeth Howland, of North Brookfield, a girl of thirteen years of age, upon which a deer, with a luxuriant growth of horns, was very accurately and beautifully wrought. A gratuity of one dollar and fifty cents is recommended to Miss Howland. A gratuity of two dollars is also recommended to Miss Abigail C. Snow, of Fitchburg, for a rug presented by her, upon which is wrought a representation of

e "Colossal Statue of Peter the Great, taken from the Penny Magazine." Gratuities of one dollar each, are recommended to Mrs Plebe Weston, Westminster, Mrs Eliza Warren and Miss Sarah Parker, of Leicester, and Mrs Josiah Cutting, of Ampleton, for rugs severally presented by them. Gratuities of fifty cents each, are also recommended to Miss Eliza D. Bliss, of Warren, and Miss Nancy B. Sawyer, of Lancaster. Two were also presented by Miss Sarah Perkins, of Worcester, to whom a gratuity of one dollar is recommended. A gratuity of two dollars is also recommended to C. Peabody, of Sutton, for one presented by him.

Your committee feel that many articles, which attributed much to the exhibition, have escaped their notice; but they believe all omissions will be generously pardoned, when it is considered how much they had to do, and how little time they had to do it in.

LEWIS A. MAYNARD, *Chairman.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

IALOGUE BETWEEN FATHER AND SON.

PART II.

Proposed conversation between a provident and improvident farmer, and their respective crops and stocks, &c.

Frank.—Well, father, you see the book is right: nothing is impossible." When shall you be ready to give us the other side of that picture which you yesterday drew for farmer Grabb?

Father.—The twin brothers of the above proverb "nothing like time present!"—by means of both, may perform prodigies; so let us try at once. We will take our neighbor Sykes for the converse of the picture, and suppose him going into his fields "meditate at eventide."

No. 1. Wheat.—Ah, Farmer, I am glad to see you; 'tis not often that you are absent for two evenings—I was afraid you were sick.

Sykes.—Why, you see I had promised my wife to attend to some little alterations about the house, and that has prevented me from seeing you as usual—we must take care of the women, you know, or they will not take care for us—but you look well.

Wheat.—Yes, thanks to your bounty. I am now riding on that magnificent coat of manure which you gave to the young clover last spring, and just the time too, when it is needed, for if you will amine the plants on your left, you will find that their ear is already formed in the blade, and that they are all *five chesters*, too.

Sykes.—That's capital! Now that comes of being kind to the soil.

Wheat.—And now, will you cast your eye over the ridges, and say if you see any piece of wheat in the county so uniform and regular in its growth, the color of the plants on the sides of the ridge, is any thing, of a deeper green than are those on the top or crown of the ridge—a sure prognostic, this season of the year, of a heavy crop. The old just below is wheat, sown after a whole year's plow, with dung; but there the order is reversed, and the plants which are near the furrows on the sides of the ridges, are weak and yellow. And they trace the rows of green spots, in straight lines right across the fields! They were occasioned by the heaps of dung, which remained unspread for weeks, until they were overgrown with weeds, upon what was termed a fallow! The weeds now are

sturdy witnesses that the cultivation and dung have done much more for them than for the wheat, and yet it is probable that Farmer Grabb expects to reap a profit from his crop!

Sykes.—I do not think that he will have either a reap or a profit. Your present appearance warrants an early harvest, by the blessing of a good season, and I am delighted with the prospect. Can I do any thing more for you?

Wheat.—No, but there is something that you must do for yourself—you must increase the size of your stack yard—I go for nothing less than forty bushels per acre.

2. Corn. *Sykes.*—Well, I am glad to see you looking so much better; your first appearance was very weak and sickly, and my neighbors wanted to persuade me it was because I sowed the seed with Buckminster's drill, but I knew that could not be the cause, for I never saw any machine operate better; I only wish the handles were a little longer and lower.

Corn.—My sickly appearance was owing to your own good management.

Sykes.—Why, how could that be?

Corn.—You know that you are in the habit of ploughing a *little* deeper every time, and thus a small portion of the sterile subsoil was brought to the surface, and in this the seeds were sown; and the roller of the drill passing over, (a capital invention) pressed them so closely into the clay, and rain falling immediately after, and following the track of the roller, the surface became so hard and dry, it was with difficulty that I could penetrate it, and for a few days I know I looked miserably: I however soon got to the manure below, which you had so bountifully supplied, and now I feel as though I could mount to the height of ten feet. If the season should be favorable, you may put me down for 120 bushels per acre. I am in no fear of the weeds which I see springing up around me—you'll take care of them, I know.

No. 3. Sugar Beets. *Sykes.*—Ah! Mons. Sugar Beets, how do you do? How you like our country and climate? How you like the exchange?

Beets.—Ah! Mons. Farmer, I like your country! I like your fine, light and sunny days—they make *saccharine*; I like the exchange too, 'tis all in favor of America. But what for you not make sugar? make plenty sugar—more than in France; great remuneration! sweet recompense—no trouble—all pleasure—all profit!

Sykes.—I am not prepared to make sugar this year—next year I will do it without any fear of the result. In the mean time, unlike most other speculations, the growth of the sugar beet is about the most profitable crop which a farmer can grow for winter food; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, all are fond of it; and better than all, it contributes, in a surprising degree, to the farmer's comfort during the dreary time of winter, as it enables him to meet his animals without reproach, and gives him the means of fattening his stock at a time that others are starving; and he can rear house lamb, which about Christmas, would bring a fine price in the market. In the introduction of this crop to notice, there has been no mistake, and in substituting it for a crop of barley, I have relieved the land of an exhausting crop, and adopted one that is ameliorating; requiring neither fallow or dung, when the land is in good heart—so farewell, Mons. S. Beet.

S. Beet.—Adieu, Mons. Farmer—"vive la republic America!"

4. Potatoes. *Sykes.*—Well, the progress which you have made in growth during the last two days surprises me! But never, for a moment, have I doubted the fulfilment of my most sanguine expectations respecting this, my favorite crop.

Potatoes.—But you have left us nothing to do but to grow: your labors began last autumn, when you ploughed the land deep, and laid it high and dry for the winter; and before others could get on their land in the spring, you had planted your crop. Then again, your judicious management in not moulding us up—we have only to go on to maturity, while the crops of those who keep moulding, never know where to be, or what to be at; for just as they have discovered the height at which to form the bulbs, comes the hoe, and buries them so deep as to ruin them: they are therefore compelled to begin to form their bulbs higher, to be within the influence of the sun, leaving their first formed bulbs to their fate; but, exhausted in a degree by the double exertion, they are weakened, so as not to be able to bring the higher crop, any more than the lower, to perfection, and so both are much reduced, both in quantity and quality, having many small and useless bulbs; happy, however, if they escape a third, or even a fourth moulding. Men are very silly to suppose that potatoes don't know their own business best; their fear, that without moulding, they would form their crops on the surface, is very childish; why, *even they* themselves would not be guilty of any thing so thoughtless; their desire is, only to find the spot where they shall be within the reach of the sun's rays, and men need not fear that they will get above it. All the crops that are not moulded up, are free from those half formed bulbs, or warty excrescences, which are so apt to deform those which have been nursed into the rickets; and there are very few small bulbs, for the root is not anxious to form more than it knows it can bring to perfection. By your excellent management, you will secure a harvest ten days earlier than your neighbors, a crop larger in quantity, and superior in quality, and which will command an extra price in the market—put us down for 780 bushels per acre.

5. Clover. *Sykes.*—Well, this is the finest crop of clover in the country, and will soon be fit for the sythe.

Clover.—And no thanks to me, for you made me what I am, by that magnificent covering of compost by which I was literally buried alive. If the season remains favorable, I can promise you two tons of hay per acre the first crop, one ton per acre the second, and a capital aftermath for your dairy, and if that won't yield you a profit, why then quit, and go a fishing!

6. Cows in Pasture. *Sykes.*—Well, Fanny, Kitty and Judy, what have you done with Bill?

Cows.—Oh! he lies under yonder hedge, complaining it is *easier to lie down than to rise*, and thinks it hard to have to accompany us twice to the yard when we go to be milked—indeed he will soon be too fat to be healthy.

Sykes.—Well I think you all live in clover, and the return which you make of ten pounds of butter each per week, is a proof of your gratitude for good treatment.

Cows.—We are very happy, and the proverb says, "without comfort you can't make butter."—But our happiness is owing to your excellent care of us, especially in dividing our pasture into three compartments, and changing us often—if men were but sensible of the advantage this is to the dairy, their cows would not be compelled to lie in the

same pasture until the very atmosphere is contaminated with their filth; the milk would keep longer, and the butter would not be so soft in hot weather, to say nothing of the trifling circumstance of about two pounds of butter a week from each cow, in favor of your plan.

Sykes.—Well, I never heard cows talk so reasonably before! and I wish you would read Grabb a lecture upon Dairying; but unless he is the merest idiot alive, he must sometimes have heard and read, and felt the reproachful looks and low murmurings of his poor half starved animals in the garrickly meadow below: but he is sunk so low that it must be up-hill work for him, I know.

7. Sheep. *Sykes.*—It is remarkable, that just as I had determined to dispose of my Leicesters, and purchase sheep of a smaller breed, more suitable for short pastures, that Farmer Grabb should decide upon parting with his Southdowns, on the principle, that "as a sheep is a sheep, you know, (glancing his eye at Frank,) a large one must be more valuable than a small one"—*Frank.*—(That's a capital hit at me! I shall never forget the lesson which I have been taught)—so our exchange was no robbery.

Sheep.—To us it was "all 'tother way," as Farmer Ashfield says, but Grabb's sheep declare it was robbery, rank robbery; for they have been robbed of the means of existence.

Sykes.—To me it has been advantageous, and has proved the truth of the calculation on proportioning sheep stock to land—"The same land which carried indifferently, fortyfive long woolled sheep, maintained in good plight one hundred and fifty Rylands." I am therefore satisfied with the exchange.

8. But here come the Horses.—Well, my beauties! why, where are ye going in that frolicsome mood?

Horses.—Oh, we have eaten our supper, and are now going to rest in the upper pasture; we say to rest—Farmer Grabb's horses go to labor, for as they get no food in the stable after their day's work, they are compelled to gather their supper before they eat it, and hard work it is, with a bite so short; and after laboring at the plough all day, and all night at a short bite, 'tis no wonder that it costs him more in whips than in corn. We shall therefore be ready by break of day for whatever you will put us to, for "with horses who are kept above their work, their labor is play."

Sykes.—Well, but take care now, and if you meet Grabb's horses down the road, don't go to play with them, for they have something more serious to think of. Halloa! where did that groan come from? "And yet another and another," as the man says in the play. Oh! 'tis only the hogs, who have overeaten themselves again; this is butter-making day, and they are always a little uneasy after that.

Hogs.—And so would you be, if you had swilled as much as we have; but you men have no feeling for poor dumb brutes!

By this time Sykes had reached his house, and entered, singing the last verse of that fine old song, "No glory I covet;" it runs thus—

"How vainly through infinite struggle and strife,
The many their labors employ!
Since all that is truly delightful in life,
Is what all, if they will, may enjoy."

Sykes.—Well, wife, your elegant supper table looks very inviting!

Wife.—Frank, get your father's slippers.

Sykes.—And my bettormost "Blouse," I mean now to "rest and be thankful." And Frank, after supper, and while y^r mother and sister are "plying their needles," you shall read to us "The Yellow Shoestrings," which I read when I was a boy; and to the golden rule contained in that little book, "Nothing is impossible to a willing mind." I owe the chief blessing of my life, don't I, wife?

Wife.—Well, I confess that if it had not been for your perseverance, the difficulties which opposed our union would never have been surmounted, and that, I guess, would have been unfortunate for both of us.

Sykes.—Well, after that, I think we may go to supper!

Frank.—Thank you, father,—these stories will make a beautiful pair of portraits, and shall be preserved by me with gratitude; together with those beautiful lines which you gave me yesterday, and which have since been continually in my thoughts:

For every evil under the sun,
There is a remedy, or there is none;
If there be one, try to find it,
If there be none—never mind it.

*The French frock, a most convenient and suitable dress for farmers.

R. ISLAND SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

Since publishing the account of the Cattle Show and Fair of this Society, from the Providence Journal, two weeks since, we have received the official account. We should have preferred to have published it direct from the Society, as the account is more full. We will, however, add the Report of the Committee on Butter, also the Report of the Committee on Agricultural Experiments, Vegetable Crops, Grain, &c., excluding the premiums awarded, already published. J. B.

The Committee on Agricultural Experiments, Vegetable Crops, Grain, &c., beg leave respectfully to report—

That they have examined with a tention the various samples of produce exhibited, of which may be particularly noticed, the Rolan potato, mangle wortzel and common red Beet, Ruta Baga, Peppers, Squashes and Pumpkins, both of foreign and domestic origin,—that all submitted were of an uncommon size, perfection and beauty, thereby presenting substantial evidence of a present highly improved, and through their apparent productiveness, they trust, an earnest of future successful culture. But, however worthy the various specimens of their admiration and praise, they exceedingly regret, that for want of conformity by the exhibitors to the requisitions of the show bill, by communicating either verbally or by written statements, the mode and cost of culture; taking into the estimate the quality and quantity of manure used, its manner of application, labor, &c., your committee find themselves incapable of proposing at the present time, any premiums whatever for adoption;—they however recommend the following gratuities. [See account published.]

NOTICE.—For the special information of the Farmer and Horticulturist throughout the State, they would add, that an adjourned meeting of their board will be held at Dr Maura's office in Providence, on the first Wednesday in December next, (due notice of which will be given through the papers,) at which time they earnestly solicit, and hope

to receive from all engaged in agricultural pursuit, however limited their field of action, a full and accurate statement of their respective crops, modes culture, and particularly an explicit account of the expenses therewith connected; when adjudged premiums will be awarded to the successful competitor.

Respectfully submitted by
JOSEPH MAURAN, for the Committee.

The Committee on Butter and Cheese respectfully report—

That there were only fifteen packages of butter and two lots of cheese presented.

The butter was of various grades of excellence. None of it was considered of the very highest order; though much of it attracted a favorable notice.

It was difficult to decide upon the merits of some of the best lots, they were so nearly equal in quality.

From the liberal premiums offered for the best cheese, it was reasonable to expect much greater competition.

The committee beg leave to remark that in the manufacture of butter, the most prominent fault, are, oversalting, a want of uniformity in the same package in point of flavor, color, &c. The cream is often kept too long, and kept in an impure air while rising it will absorb all kinds of impurities that may exist in the surrounding atmosphere, hence the nicest and best is the result of good management. The Liverpool bag or blown salt is seldom fit for the purposes of the dairy;—it is impure and often of very bad flavor; it is deficient in point, that of preserving animal substance from putrescence. Butter and cheese should be salted with the coarsest kind of Rock salt, washed perfectly clean, dried in the oven, and then reduced to an impalpable powder. When the buttermilk has been thoroughly worked out, a small quantity of salt will preserve it; the less the better, provided it will keep. No butter can be kept good for a length of time in lumps, or in shallow open boxes. In all cases it is best to put it into kegs made of any kind of sweet wood, with air tight covers. In the manufacture of cheese, we have time only to remark that the greatest error, next to robbing it of cream, is to use rancid rennet.

In every instance the applicants for premium have failed to comply with the requisitions of the standing committee, by not giving a minute written description of the precise mode of making the butter and cheese presented. In consequence of this very important omission, we have awarded no premium to any one, but recommend the following gratuities to the most deserving. [See account published.] STEPHEN H. SMITH.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

MILK.

[From a correspondent in Europe.]

It is gratifying to see, from the columns of your paper, that deep interest has been awakened in regard to the quality of milk used in the city. It would seem as if no parent who reflects that his bones and muscles and constitutions of his children are composed from this very milk, could hesitate to incur any expense, to make any efforts which his circumstances permit, to ensure a supply of the very best material for this purpose. Even the most

igid economy requires it, whether we think of the expense of a feeble family, or of the continued demands which they often make upon parents, even after they are sent forth into the world. I cannot but hope that this feeling will even aid in the production of the northern rail roads, from which it is most truly observed the most effectual relief can be afforded. It may be said, indeed, that pure milk can be procured from the farms which abound in every direction from New York. But let it be remembered it must be transported for several hours by conveyances which would serve admirably for *ecomotive churns*—which cannot fail to prepare the milk to become speedily sour, whatever may be its original quality, unless indeed it may have been previously diluted and whitened with lime water.—On a rail road, it may be brought six times the distance in the same period, and almost without perceptible motion; to say nothing of the greater security of good food in places where grass is cheaper than slops, or even the mixture of decayed vegetables and parings and remnants of salad, &c., which form the refuse of the kitchen, and which are so often procured as a dainty morsel for the cow, to be returned afterwards in the form of pure milk!

I have recently met with a report addressed to the Medical Society of Paris, on the subject of milk, which shows the importance of procuring this food for the children from the purest source, in a new light; and proves that "distillery slops" are not the only thing injurious to its quality. Messrs Petit and D'Arcet, distinguished chemists in Paris, were led to examine minutely the quality of different specimens of milk, from observing their very different effects upon children. Some which they examined, and which they found to be speedily brown up by the children in coagulated masses, was proved by chemical tests to have a predominance of acidity, though it was not perceptible to the taste. Other portions which were well digested, were proved to have a predominance of alkali, which is considered the natural condition of milk. In inquiry, it was found that the cows from which the first milk was obtained, were *fed in the stable*, with remnants of vegetables as well as hay, and almost without movement—that the alkaline and healthy milk was from cows allowed to *range and feed in the meadows*.

These observations led them to examine the varying qualities of milk on a more extensive scale, as to the simple fact of the predominance of acid or alkali, and for this purpose they availed themselves of a test which may be procured without difficulty from a chemist. It is paper dipped in a solution of *Litmus*. If it be of good quality, the blue color will be changed to red by a fluid which is acid. A tincture of the blue cabbage will detect acidity also, if it is sufficiently fresh, in the same way.

During a voyage through Flanders, M. D'Arcet, in company with the celebrated chemist Gay Lussac, visited some of the best dairies, in which the cows are fed upon the meadows, and found the milk *without exception*, to contain a predominance of alkali. They examined the milk of cows fed in the stall on turnips, the leaves of vegetables, &c., which were only allowed to pass two hours a day in the meadows, and found it as uniformly acid.

The same experiment was repeated in the grazing regions in the north of France, and uniformly with the same results.

It would seem then to be fully ascertained that pure and perfect milk can only be given by cows

that pass the greater part of the day in the meadows during the mild season, and that it cannot be furnished by cows which are fed upon the parings and tops of vegetables of other food than the grasses, and are deprived of exercise—to say nothing of the pernicious effects of the distillery slops or the sour and putrid remnants of the kitchen. And yet this milk must be the staff of life of childhood—the staff of which its bones and sinews are formed; and its quality will do much in determining the feebleness or vigor of the next generation in your city. It is too true that the impure and often infected air, and the limited exercise of children in a city—added to the incessant and intense excitement of its movement and bustle—while they often render childhood precocious, and youth premature, lead to decay equally premature in a generation taken together. But surely this is an additional reason for seeking the purest and best possible nourishment in order to counteract these inevitable causes of decline.

I am sure that many a mother will thank me for adding that these chemists, on observing variations equally great in the digestion of children fed by different nurses, found the same difference in the quality of their milk—and that which was thrown up frequently coagulated, was uniformly sour when it was received—not to the taste always—but as tested by litmus paper. They observe that the child is not only deprived in this manner of suitable food, but he is obliged to call for it 40 or 50 times a day, in place of 4 or 5 times, and thus fatigues and injures her own stomach, without being nourished, and wears and exhausts his nurse so as to render the quality of the milk still worse.—Such a state of things, they say, ought immediately to be remedied, and that it can often be done by giving the mother or nurse a more simple diet, or by means of medicine, which a judicious physician can prescribe, among which they consider minute doses of super-carbonate of soda the best.

But can nothing be done to palliate the evil until we can procure pure milk? M. D'Arcet made the experiment in his own family of adding one half a grain of super-carbonate of soda to a pint of milk from a city fed cow, and succeeded in rendering it harmless at least, and far more nutritious.—One of his children, so feeble that he despaired of being able to save him, was thus suitably nourished, and grew up to vigorous health, by observing daily the quality of the mother's and finally of the cow's milk, and taking the proper measures to correct its defects. Now it will be incomparably better to procure the pure milk of the grass fed cows on the banks of the Hudson and on the hills of Connecticut, than thus to feed the poor children with a drugged mixture; but it will be at least a temporary palliative until the northern rail road can be completed, and pure milk can be obtained as easily as the pure water of the Croton river.

Housekeepers will be glad to know that by adding the same proportion (one half a grain only to a pint of milk) good milk may be kept 24 or 36 hours, without danger of souring, even in warm weather. But let them beware of converting food into medicine by increasing the quantity, for I have known this "simple, harmless thing," as it is called, even in the shape of excessive drafts of soda water, produce sores in the mouth and lips, which indicates corresponding sores in the stomach, and this was followed by the miseries of dyspepsia and decline. An able physician assures me that he could ascribe the death of a patient, from a similar

state of mouth and stomach, to nothing but the famed morning cordial of Connecticut lay physicians, "*pearlash and cider*." It is time the world had learned that medicine cannot safely be used as daily food or drink, without leading to disease.

Yours, &c.

S.

THE CULTURE OF FLAX.

Travelling through our hill towns we are pleased to observe that many farmers have turned their attention to the raising of flax. This will be more beneficial to them than the raising of multicaulis or even the white mulberry. We should joy to witness a return of the times when nearly every family had one or more spinning wheels for wool and likewise the hand wheel for the drawing out threads of fine linen: the sound of this instrument, disagreeable though it may be to some, would restore many of the pleasant recollections of childhood.—What daughter of New England that would not be proud to present as a portion of her marriage dowry, counterpanes and sheets and pillows of fine linen spun and wove by her own hand? "She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. She seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands. She maketh herself coverings of tapestry; she maketh fine linen. Many daughters have done virtuously; but thou excellest them all."

Every farmer who has suitable ground may find it his gain to have a plot of ground for flax. It is easily produced on the same ground that will raise a good crop of corn or oats. It should be prepared so as to be free of the seeds of weeds and wild grasses—before the seed is sown the ground should be stirred and pulverized. The time of sowing is the same as that of the earlier small grains. It used to be the fashion for ladies to spend their half a day or day in pulling flax, because they do their work in a better manner than the other sex often do: it should be so pulled as to preserve evenness at the bottom or roots composing each bundle. It is made to stand in the field in stocks until the head containing the seed becomes sufficiently dry for thrashing, when it is taken to the barn floor and thrashed with the flail after the usual manner of thrashing rye or wheat. The best method of rotting is believed to be the spreading of the flax in thin layers at a distance so as not to interfere with each other, on a common mown field in the month of September: the flax before the cold season arrives will, by the aid of alternate rains and dews and sunshine, become so rotted as to be broken out with ease. The breaking, which separates the shive from the beautiful stran, used to be done with the brake, a heavy instrument, which rises and falls upon the stalk: it may be done either by hand or by water or other moving power. Then follows the swingle knife upon an upright smooth board, which takes away what the brake has left. After this the hatchel, in the hands of the lady spinner, who prepares the article for her wheel, completes the process, giving the hackle the softness of silk, and leaving it ready for spinning.

Many millions of dollars might be saved to the country from the domestic culture of silk; and so might a few millions be saved by the cultivation of flax. The linseed often pays the farmer for his labor. But the substitution of elegant domestic linens for the foreign trash that is now used as linens would be such a benefit to the country as does not occur every year.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1839.

TO THE FARMERS.

The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey respectfully requests of the farmers of Massachusetts, and others, who may have it in their power, to communicate to him the results of any trials or experiments which they have made in the application of manures—particularly in the application of lime, gypsum, marl, bone manure, ashes, barilla, fish, sea-wreck, oils of any kind, salt, salt petre, brate, poudrette, peat, muscle bed, marsh mud, compost of any description, or any animal manures.

Information is desired particularly in regard to the points undernamed:

The kind of manure;

The condition of the manure: if lime, for example, whether powdered limestone or calcined; whether hot or effete. If animal manure, whether green or decomposed; single or mixed, &c. &c.

The quantity applied; the time and mode of application; the soil to which applied; the crop and the results; and particularly any results of a comparison between soils thus, and similar soils, otherwise treated.

The expenses attending any such manures and their application, are likewise matters of great importance; and in this case, labor may be estimated at one dollar for a man per day including board; and the same for a yoke of cattle or pair of horses.

The Commissioner particularly urges this subject upon the attention of the farmers, and earnestly solicits their aid. The matter is of universal and public importance; but he will consider any information given, a personal kindness, which he will do his best to reciprocate.

As the Legislature have made it his special duty to report early on the subject of the culture of wheat, he requests from those who have attempted the cultivation within the two years past or previously, whether successfully or not, any information they will be pleased to give him on this subject. The points of particular importance in this case are: the kind of seed; the preparation of the seed; the nature and condition of the soil; the previous crop on the ground, and the treatment of that crop; the manures applied, how, in what quantity, and when; the result; if any disease or blight or rust occurred, any circumstances connected with its occurrence, which may throw light upon its cause or prevention; if any insect, of what nature, and any remedy or protection against the evil, if such remedy has been ascertained.

Another point of great importance is the subject of insects or worms infesting or destroying corn or potatoes. The ravages of the cut worm among the corn this year, have been very extensive; and a remedy against them, if any could be found, would prove an immense boon to the country.

On these subjects the Commissioner requests the farmers to communicate with him as early as convenient; by the first or middle of December ensuing, if practicable. He hopes no one will hesitate, through any distrust of his inability to write in such a manner as he himself might wish. Practical men, who have clear ideas of the things they wish to communicate, though their spelling or grammar may not always be correct, find no difficulty in expressing themselves naturally and intelligibly, which is all that is in this case desired. The subscriber pledges himself to give neither name nor place to the public, in respect to any communication made to him, unless permission is granted to use them; and in respect to any communication which it might be

useful to publish, as far as depends upon him, he will do what he can to put it into a condition to meet the public eye.

Communications may be addressed to him at the office of the Secretary of State, Boston, by private conveyance where practicable, or by mail, if otherwise.

He would be glad to hear on any of these subjects from his friends in any of the New England States or in New York.

HENRY COLMAN,

Commissioner of Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts.

Printers favorable to the cause of agricultural improvement, in city and country, are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion in their papers, pro bono publico.

October 30th, 1839.

REVIEW OF THE SEASON.

The agricultural year is now drawing to a close. A severe frost occurred on the 20th ult. and vegetation is brought to a stand. The leaves have in a great measure fallen, though some still cling to the trees, like men, after the powers of action and enjoyment are gone, still holding on to life. The Indian corn harvest is generally concluded; and the house and cellars must soon be barricaded against the entrance of those relentless enemies, if so they may be called, cold and frost.

The review of the season, so far as the labors of the husbandman are concerned, present a most emphatical call for grateful acknowledgment. The earth has brought forth abundantly. Almost all vegetable products have been in perfection; and there are ample supplies for man and beast. It is both presumption and folly to suppose that every thing, or indeed that any thing in nature should be measured by our wishes or our notions of utility or expediency; but it would be difficult to point out a season, when a more liberal compensation has been made to agricultural industry and skill.

Early vegetables of every description came forward seasonably and in abundance. The small fruits yielded profusely. Grass has been every where much more than a middling crop; and after the first part of the summer, no season was ever more favorable to the securing of it. Rye and oats through the State, as far as we have heard, have given a great yield. Wheat in our part of the country, has in general produced an inferior crop; but in the western States it was never more abundant. It is said that wheat on the Wabash sells freely at thirtyseven and a half cents per bushel; and that it can easily be brought round to New York in sacks holding two bushels, by the way of New Orleans, and delivered free of all charges, at eightyfive cents per bushel. We have been told, perhaps however it may be only a traveller's story, and the due abatement is to be made from it, that one farmer in Michigan has this season, on thirteen hundred acres, raised thirtynine thousand bushels of wheat. Be this as it may, western New York is full of wheat. Dairy produce, too, through the country is abundant. Indian corn has come in well, and so perfectly has it ripened every where, that many farmers are in the situation of one who said he did not know what he should do for pig corn to feed his swine. The crops of onions, in some of our towns a large product, have, it is believed, fallen short of a usual supply. Sugar beets, ruts бага and carrots, were perhaps never better. More young stock has been raised in Massachusetts the current year, than is remembered to have been raised in any previous year. We might go on, but we stop here.

With all this abundance, in the midst of these unmeasured bounties of Divine Providence, perhaps there was never more or louder complaints of hard times and

hard pressures; and the commercial world seems to be threatened with a general crash. There is no mystery in all these matters; and we mean at some future time, to discuss at large the causes of these embarrassments and sufferings. It may not be very palatable to our pride to hear of them, but it may prove medicinal to our morals. Presently we shall learn that neither individuals nor communities, through either avarice or folly, can violate the great laws of nature or providence with impunity. If men will not labor they cannot be allowed to eat; and if they will not be satisfied with the gradual and moderate, yet ample gains of honest industry and just frugality, but will plunge headlong into every species of speculation and gambling, then, according to the proverbs of the wise, he that maketh haste to be rich shall seldom be innocent; and the folly of fools shall destroy them. All that seems to be lamentable in the case is, that the guilty drag the innocent into the same vortex of ruin. This arises from our social constitution; and is not without its benevolent designs and beneficent uses. Whatever the honest and industrious however, may be doomed to suffer on account of other men's follies and crimes, there is one good, the greatest of all earthly goods, of which a just providence will never suffer them to be deprived—which is a clear conscience—as the Romans called it, "the mind conscious of no right." This is a treasure which the wealth of the world cannot purchase, and for the loss of which the wealth of the world would be a poor equivalent. H. C.

For the New England Farmer.

MR BREC—I thank you for publishing Mr Bement's letter in your Farmer of the 23d ult. The imposition that are continually palmed off on the credulous in regard to the Berkshire pigs, will soon bring them in bad repute. The cross is now to be found in most aridrove or sty, and if tolerable promising, then they are the "simon pures." Now, sir, I have examined many fine pigeries this fall, but cannot say from my observation, that any improvement has been effected as yet in a cross. Therefore, I would recommend to those who have the pure full breed Berkshire, to keep them another while by crosses enough without the assistance of the honest breeder.

Yours, with respect,

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Oct. 26, 1839.

There was a good display of Dahlias on the 5th, 12th and 19th inst. On the latter day, Josiah Stickney, Esq. of Boston, exhibited upwards of two hundred specimens of some of them of great beauty. On the night of the 5th and 6th inst. the Dahlia plants were destroyed by frost on all the low grounds in the vicinity of Boston, and in Boston on the night of the 21st inst. At Nahant, the Dahlia is still in all its glory, and our rooms were that day made gay by many fine specimens of the Dahlia ar other flowers, from the garden of F. Tudor, Esq., Mr Hubbard and Dr Robbins. Among the flowers presented was a Lilac, "fresh and fair as lovely spring."

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, Chairman.

Multicaulis at a discount.—Of the eighty thousand trees advertised to be sold recently at Burlington, New Jersey, about ten thousand only were sold, at 7 1-2 ct for small trees, and 11 1-2 cts. for four or five feet trees the sale of the remainder being stopped.—Traveller.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 28, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 1420 Beef Cattle, 1250 Stores, 4500 Sheep & 670 Swine. Several hundred Beef Cattle, and more than two thousand Sheep unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We again reduce our quotas to conform to sales. First quality, \$6 75 a \$7 00. Good quality, \$5 57 a \$6 25. Third quality, \$4 50 a 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—All the Barrellers were at market & we have no knowledge of a single Ox being purchased for barrelling; and we are authorised to state that in consequence of the state of the market abroad & money affairs, the Barrellers refuse to pay a farthing more than \$5 00 for Mess Cattle, and other Nos. in proportion, nor will they contract now to pay any more for cattle to be delivered two or three weeks hence.

Stores.—Sales dull and prices heretofore obtained not sustained. We quote Yearlings \$10 a \$13. Two Year old \$15 a \$26.

Cows and Calves.—Unusually dull. We noticed only to sales \$27, \$45.

Sheep.—Prices have further declined. We quote lots 50, \$1 62, \$1 81, \$1 92, \$2 25, \$2 50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were taken at 4 1-4 a 4 1-2 sows and 5 1-4 a 5 1-2 for barrows. At retail 5 1-2 for sows, 6 1-2 a 7 for barrows.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded shelterly exposure, week ending November 3.

Oct., 1839. | 6 A.M. | 12, M. | 6 P.M. | Wind.

Monday,	28	53	69	59	W
Tuesday,	29	42	59	50	N. W.
Wednesday,	30	39	53	44	N.
Thursday,	31	44	55	40	E.
Friday,	1	36	47	40	N. E.
Saturday,	2	37	42	39	N. E.
Sunday,	3	35	45	38	N. E.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, & C.

An extensive assortment of the finest varieties of Fruit trees, and a great variety of Ornamental Trees of large size. A fine collection of Herbaceous Plants, Roses, Honey-suckles, Peonies, &c. 20,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis trees, of large size, the growth of Virginia. Also—1000 shels of Rohan Potatoes. Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention. Newton, Nov. 1, 1839. JOHN A. KENRICK.

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale. A partner wishing to withdraw from an old established Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, having a good run of country custom, would be willing to dispose of his interest on liberal terms, as he is about engaged in other pursuits. To a person wishing to engage in respectable and profitable business, having some ready capital, it is an opportunity rarely to be met with. A liberal settlement will be given on most of the purchase money if preferred. Any communications addressed to "Lafayette," New York city, will be treated strictly confidential.

GREENHOUSE GLASS,

All sizes and qualities, for sale by LORING & KUPPER, 20, 21 Merchants' Row. 21

DOMESTICATED WILD GESE.

A few pair for sale. Enquire at this office. November 6. 21

SPLENDID BULBOS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbos Roots, among which are the following:—

HYACINTHS.—Double white, double white with red and purple eyes, double rosy, double red, dark blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eyes, rosy, pink, red, light and dark blue, yellow and variegated, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

TULIPS.—Fine late named sorts, fine double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double Van Throll for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

CROWN IMPERIALS.—Double red and yellow, single red and yellow, striped leaves, &c.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.—White, yellow, white with yellow and citron cups, and citron with yellow cups.

NARCISSUS.—Orange Phoenix, Sulphur Phoenix, Incomparable, Van Sion, and Tratus cantus, with double flowers; Trumpet major, Sulphur and Poeticus, with single.

JONQUILLES.—Double and single.

RANUNCULUS.—Large double red and yellow Turkey, and other varieties.

ANEMONES.—Many fine mixed and named varieties. Iris—English, Persian, Spanish and Susiana.

CACUUS.—White, blue, purple, yellow, cloth of gold, striped, &c. in 25 sorts.

GLADIOLUS.—Bizantium communis, with purple, red and white flowers; Cardinalis.

LILIES.—Double and single white, striped leaved, and spotted; Calcidouica, Buliferum, Martigon, Kampschatkian, Aurantica, &c.

PEONIES.—Double white Chinese, double red do., double red and double white, double purple fringed, fennel-leaved, &c.

Also.—Show Drops, Anamyllis, Tuberoses, Ornitholium of all sorts, Arum dracunculis, Geranium tuberosum, Alium flavum, Hyacinthus monstrosus, plamosus, lotridae and Belgicus of sorts; Fritillarias, Cyclamens, &c.

The above choice collection of bulbs have been selected with much care, from one of the best houses in Holland, and are offered to purchasers with great confidence, believing they will give universal satisfaction to all who will give them a fair trial. Orders should be forwarded soon, to the subscriber, No. 62 North Market Street, office of the New England Farmer. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

October 23. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, & C.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds; 1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;

500 Quince Trees; 3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling;

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots; 5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Tie Plant, lately introduced;

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 8 Faneuil Hill, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL POND, Cambridge port, Mass.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Mulberries, & C. Fruit Trees of all the different species—The collections now offered, are of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds. The Pear is unusually fine—the Peach and the Cherry Trees are also fine, and in very extraordinary numbers. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready and will be sent to all who apply. In that catalogue of the very best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by aster.

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS Trees or any other reasonable quantity, or cuttings of the same, are now offered. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern Establishment a Portsmouth in Lower Virginia. Also the Elata, Cockspar and Buckhorn for Hedges, &c. Canton, Broussa, Moretti or Alpine, and some other Mulberries.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places. WILLIAM KENRICK. Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass. Oct. 9.

SOUTH DOWN RAMS.

5 half blood South down Rams, for sale at a reasonable price. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. New England Farmer Office. November 6. 21

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

		FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 37	5 50
" Pot, " " "		5 00	
BEANS, white, Foreign,	hushel	1 62	2 25
" Domestic,		2 00	2 23
BEEF, mess,	barrel	13 50	14 00
prime,		12 50	13 00
" " " "		10 00	
BEEFWAX, white,	ponnd	40	45
yellow,		23	35
BUTTER, shipping,	"	11	14
dairy,	"	20	23
CHEESE, new milk,	"	10	12
CIDER,	dozen	1 60	1 76
refused,	barrel	2 50	4 50
BONE MANURE,	hushel		35
in casks,			4)
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	ponnd		
southern, geese,		37	46
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 75	2 87
Bay, Chaleur,		2 75	2 87
" " " "			
Haddock,			
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	11 00	11 25
" No. 2,		9 00	9 00
" No. 3,		5 50	5 75
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,		6 00	6 25
Salmon, No. 1,		22 00	23 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	6 25	6 37
Baltimore, Howard street,		6 75	6 50
Richmond canal,			
Alexandria wharf,			
Rye,		4 00	4 25
MEAL, Indian, in blks,		3 75	4 00
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat, yellow,		85	86
white,		88	73
Rye, northern,		88	90
Barley, nominal		70	80
Oats, northern, (prime)		50	52
southern, new,		33	40
HAMS, northern,	ponnd	10	11
southern and western,		8	10
HAY, best English, per ton,		16 00	18 00
Eastern screwed,		11 00	12 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	ponnd	16	13
LARD, Boston,	"	11	12
southern,		10	11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do. country do.		25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		26	28
do. dry hides,		24	25
New York red, light,		22	24
Boston, do. slaughter,		21	23
Boston dry hides,		22	23
LIME, best sort,	cash		1 00
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	50	55
Sugar House,			
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 10	1 13
Winter,		1 18	1 20
Whale, refined,		50	60
Lined, American,		50	70
Neat's Foot,		95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		2 75	2 87
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	20 00	23 00
clear,		15 00	16 00
Mess,		11 50	12 00
Prime,		2 75	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	60	1 00
Red Top, southern,		60	1 50
northern,			
Canary,			
Hemp,		2 62	3 00
Flax,		1 37	1 62
Red Clover, northern,	ponnd	16	18
Southern Clover, none,			
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	7	8
Castile,		12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	12	13
TRAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M	2 50	9 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	ponnd	58	62
American, full blood, washed,		53	68
do. 3-4ths do.		52	56
do. 1-2 do.		43	50
do. 1-4 and common,		45	60
(Pulled superfine,		55	60
No. 1,		35	40
No. 2,		35	40
No. 3,		25	30

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the garden of the subscriber a large collection of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees comprising most of the choice varieties of European and American origin. Orders by mail will be immediately answered. October 16. ROBERT MANNING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TWO APPLE TREES.

A rich husbandman had two sons, the one exactly a year older than the other. The very day the second was born, he had set in the entrance of his orchard, two young apple trees, equal in size, which he had since cultivated with the same care, and which had thriven so equally, that nobody could give the preference to one of them before the other.

When his children were capable of handing garden tools, he took them, one fine spring day, to see these two trees which he had planted for them, and called after their names. When they had sufficiently admired their fine growth, and the number of blossoms that covered them, he said, "You see, children, I give you these trees in good condition. They will thrive as much by your care, as they will lose by your negligence, and their fruit will reward you in proportion to your labor."

The youngest, named Edmund, was indefatigable in his attention. He was all that day busy in clearing his tree of insects that would have hurt it, and he propped up its stem to hinder it from taking an ugly bend. He loosened the earth all round it, that the warmth of the sun and the moisture of the dews might cherish its roots. His mother had not tended him more carefully in his infancy, than he did his young apple tree.

His brother Moses did none of all this. He spent his time on a mount that was hard by, throwing stones from it at passengers in the road. He went among all the idle country boys in the neighborhood, to box with them; so that he was always seen with broken shins and black eyes, from the blows and kicks he received in his quarrels. He neglected his tree so far, in short he never once thought of it, till one day in autumn he by chance saw Edmund's tree so full of apples, streaked with purple and gold, that were it not for the props which supported its branches, the weight of its fruit must have bent it to the ground.

Struck with the sight of so fine a growth, he ran to his own, hoping to find as large a crop on it; but what was his surprise, when he saw nothing but branches covered with moss, and a few yellow leaves! Quite angry and jealous, he went to his father, and said, "Father, what sort of a tree is this that you have given me? It is as dry as a broomstick, and I shall not have ten apples on it. But my brother!—Oh! you have used him better. Bid him, at least, share his apples with me."

"Share with you," said his father; "so the industrious would lose his labor to feed the idle.—Take what you get; it is the reward of your negligence, and do not think to accuse me of injustice when you see your brother's rich crop. Your tree was as fruitful and in as good order as his. It bore as many blossoms, and grew in the same soil; only it had not the same usage. Edmund has kept his tree clear even of the smallest insects; you have suffered them to eat up yours in its blossom.

As I do not choose to let any thing God has given me, and for which I hold myself accountable to him, go to ruin, I take this tree from you, and call it no more by your name. It must pass through your brother's hands, to recover itself, and is his property from this moment, as well as the fruit he shall make it bear. You may go and look for another in my nursery, and rear it, if you will, to make amends for your fault; but if you neglect it, that too shall belong to your brother for assisting me in my labor."

Moses felt the justice of his father's sentence, and the wisdom of his design. He went that moment and chose in the nursery the most thrifty young apple tree that he could find. Edmund assisted him with his advice in rearing it, and Moses did not lose a moment. He was never out of humor, now, with his comrades, and still less with himself; for he applied cheerfully to work, and in autumn, he saw his tree fully answer his hopes.

Thus he had the double advantage of enriching himself with a plentiful growth of fruit, and at the same time, of getting rid of the vicious habits which he had contracted. His father was so well pleased with this change, that the following year he shared the produce of a small orchard, between him and his brother.

The Farmer's Cabinet says that the sugar beet is superior to any thing else for the fattening of sheep. Mutton which has been brought into Philadelphia market, by several farmers, fed on the sugar beet, hay, and a small portion of corn, commands an extra price, as the meat is more juicy than any other, and exceedingly tender.

Speculation.—A young man in an adjoining town was mightily smitten with the beauty of a lady whose father had a suit at law which must forever make or break him, and "popped the question."—She answered in the affirmative, and was expressing a desire for immediate marriage, when he thus interrupted her—"I can have the refusal of you for six months, can't I?"

The Providence Journal mentions a Rohan potato received at that office, which weighs 34 1-2 oz.

The Barnstable Patriot tells a monstrous pumpkin story, viz: that Capt. Peter Baker, of South Dennis, raised on his farm the past season, from one seed, 714 1-2 lbs. of pumpkins!

An Irishman said the hard hearted priests, instead of the tenth, would if they dared, take the twentieth of a poor man's earnings, and so keep on doubling.

The news of the battle of Bunker Hill was four days in getting to Newport, R. I. Passengers are now conveyed from Boston to Newport in about four hours.

The Atlas states that Massachusetts has lost more officers in the Florida war than any other State in the Union. So she did in the war of the revolution.—*Trav.*

Humane.—A society is about being established, the object of which is to discourage the use of figs and old cheese; it having been ascertained that we deprive a great many innocent little creatures of life every time we indulge in those luxuries.

The city of Mobile has been placed under martial law. The panic and excitement in consequence of the late successful attempts to burn the city, have been beyond all parallel. Several persons have been arrested under circumstances which make it almost certain that they were among the incendiaries who fired the city.

A man in Coventry, N. H. has fifteen children whose aggregate length is upwards of ninety feet!

A homicide of rather a singular character was perpetrated last Thursday, near Syracuse, N. Y.—A pedler, bending under the weight of his pack, encountered on one of the by-roads of that region foot pad who demanded his money. The pedler handed out his pocket book. "Is that all?" asked the robber. "No," said the pedler. "Well the fork up, and be quick." The pedler put his hand in his bosom, drew out a pistol, and shot the robber through the heart. The body was recognized that of a convict just discharged from the Auburn prison.

It is estimated that during the month of October \$4,000,000 of property was consumed by fire in the United States.

The New Orleans papers generally express the opinion that there exists an organized plot to reduce the cities of the south west to ashes.

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES, AND BOTANIC GARDENS.



Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbageous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c. Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly executed and forwarded to any part of this or other countries. April 10.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay, and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of its application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

- 1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bundles a minute, which is full twice as fast as was ever claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable to the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

ROHAN POTATOES,

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at \$5 per barrel October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Plants, &c.

The present being the most favorable season for transplanting all hardy trees and shrubs, we would remind those who are in want of Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Herbageous Plants, &c. that we can furnish them at special notice at nursery prices, well packed for transportation to any part of the country. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. October 15.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

6900 Multicaulis from 2 to 4 feet high, wood well ripened now standing in the field on the Jones' Place in Angell Street, half a mile from the Providence Market, for sale low (if taken in the field) by JOSEPH STETSON on the premises or on application to STIMSON & HODGES, Providence, October 23.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS 17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH FROCK & CO., NO 32 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13, 1839

[NO. 19.

AGRICULTURAL.

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Committee on all other Manufactured Articles.

Benjamin F. Thomas, Worcester, Chairman; John G. Thurston, Lancaster; Samuel Wood, Grafton; George C. Davis, Northboro'; John Boynton, Templeton; Horace B. Claffin, Worcester; Charles E. Barre; John P. Kettell, Worcester.

"The servants of the society, rejoicing in the precise and definite appellation of the "Committee on all other manufactured articles," having attended the duty assigned them, respectfully report:

Of the articles coming within the province of our committee, and for excellence in which premiums are offered by the society, the number was smaller, and the quality not equal, to those of some preceding years.

No specimens of linen or tow diaper were exhibited. Two linen table cloths, of a good quality, were sent to the exhibition by Mrs Hannah Gibbs, Boylston, and the committee recommend a gratuity to her of \$1.

In relation to the finest grass bonnet, the committee found no great trouble in forming their judgment, one only being exhibited, and this by Miss Arriet P. Dana, of Oxford; for which a premium of \$5 is awarded her.

Two straw bonnets only were exhibited—one by Mrs Parmenter, of Worcester, the other by Lydia Nichols, of Charlton. The committee, after much deliberation, were unable to decide which was best; they, therefore, concluded to recommend that the premium of \$3 be equally divided between them.

The premium of \$2 for the best palm leaf hat is awarded to Miss Sarah Fiske, of Worcester. Other palm leaf hats, of a fair quality, were offered by Miss Elizabeth H. Childs, of Barre, and Miss Eunice Williams, of Worcester.

Of fur, wool, or silk hats, only one lot was entered at the time when the premiums were awarded. This consisted of good plain brush hats, by John P. Kettell, of Worcester, to whom the committee awarded the highest premium of \$3. Some of a good quality were afterwards sent by Leonard & Tyler, of Worcester, and three of mole skin, well made and beautifully finished, by Nathaniel Tead, of Worcester. Very fine fur caps were also exhibited by John P. Kettell.

Though the articles coming within the province of your committee, entitled to premiums, were not very numerous nor of surpassing excellence, the fruits of the industry and taste of the county, for which no regular premiums are awarded, have been equalled by those of no former exhibition.

The committee viewed with peculiar pleasure, the contribution to the exhibition by the mothers and daughters of our county. The varied and beautiful specimens of woman's skill, industry and taste, could be surpassed only by the living products that slumber in the cradle or are folded in her bosom. These varied proofs of her industry and han-

dy work, reminded us of the good old times when our mothers sang to the music of the spinning wheel, and found, in the faithful discharge of their labors at home, their highest duty and their truest pleasure; before the march of mind had taught woman to unsex herself in the arena of politics, and to offer up her refinement, modesty and delicacy, on the altar of an ill-judged philanthropy.

There were specimens of fruit as beautiful as the apple that first tempted Eve: and flowers that vied with nature, save in the perfume. There were caps as nice as the shoulders they were designed to cover, and veils as pretty as the faces they were not meant to conceal. There were caps for daylight, and caps for no light at all. There were beautiful socks and beautiful hose, though, as modern refinement has abolished legs, the committee could conceive no use for them, except to cover the limbs of a table. The coming generation seems to have been provided for by maternal care and fondness, and there were nice little socks and nice little shoes for dear little boys and sweet little girls.

The productions of the young ladies, too, were such as to satisfy the committee that the next generation, like our own, would be blessed by good and notable wives and mothers, unless our young men, following the bad example set them by some of the officers of our society, should live in violation of that divine law, which commanded man to go forth and to multiply and replenish the earth.

Mrs S. R. May and other ladies of Leicester, exhibited a variety of beautiful little articles, such as children's socks, shoes, &c., for which the committee recommend a gratuity of \$1.

A fine lot of articles of a similar character was sent by Mrs Elizabeth Southwick and other ladies, also of Leicester, for which the committee recommend the same gratuity, \$1, regretting, in all these cases, that they do not feel authorized to do more.

For a variety of nice articles of the same kind, a gratuity of \$1 is given to the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Worcester.

A very beautiful work bag, wrought with eruels, offered for exhibition by the excellent lady of our excellent president, was much admired by the committee.

A very pretty shell basket, made by Miss Martha P. Holbrook, of Grafton, also attracted their notice, for which they recommend a gratuity of \$1 to that lady.

A great variety of beautiful wax flowers, many of them nearly perfect imitations of nature, made by Misses E. and Lucy Earle, and Miss Woodbury, of Leicester, by Mrs B. F. Dean, of Worcester, and though last, not least, by Mrs Lucy Anne Dixie, of Worcester, were a great addition to the exhibition. The committee would have been glad to have recommended gratuities to these ladies, but they felt that, limited as they were in funds, what was given should be for articles of a strictly useful character.

Very beautiful and tempting looking fruit, made of the same material, was sent by Miss Phebe S. Southwick, of Leicester.

An astral lamp rug with flowers, by Miss H. Sanford, of Oxford, two pairs by Miss A. Cobleigh, of

Templeton, a shell box by Miss E. Hubbard, of Worcester, fancy baskets, by Miss A. Putnam, of Grafton, attracted the favorable notice of the committee.

A black wrought lace veil, by Mrs Silas Goddard, of Milbury, and a handkerchief of the same material by Miss Silvia Holbrook, of Worcester, were highly praised, and the committee recommend a gratuity of \$1 to each of those ladies.

Another veil was sent by Miss A. Putnam, of Grafton, which the committee thought very good.

Ladies colored lace boots, a very beautiful article, were exhibited by H. F. Burchstead, of Worcester. A pretty foot in one of them, would be irresistible, even to the chief justice of pigs.

Gentlemen's slippers, wrought with eruels, were highly approved, as combining the comfortable with the beautiful. One pair, made by a young lady for the chairman of the committee of arrangements, excited a glimmer of hope in regard to that solitary officer.

A shawl wrought with silk of her own manufacture and coloring, by Miss P. W. Howland, of West Brookfield, was regarded as so creditable to her, that the committee recommend a gratuity of \$1.

Two very nice worsted pocket books, made by Mrs M. Newton, of South Shrewsbury, aged sixty years, and cruel work by Miss E. A. Howland, of Worcester, aged 11 years, cotton hose by Mary Chase, of Sutton, wire baskets by Mrs Southwick, of Leicester, capes by Sophia Harrington, of Spencer, Mrs Forbes, of Milbury, Miss E. Gardner, of Worcester, Miss Fay, of Oakland, and Miss J. A. Smith, of Worcester, a centre lamp rug by Miss H. N. Chamberlain, of Worcester, and a paper basket by Miss Ann E. Wilder, of Worcester, were favorably noticed.

Several articles of Britannia ware, exhibited by Messrs Boyden & Fenno, from the Taunton Manufacturing Company, were thought in beauty of form, material and finish, to compare well with the best specimens of the English.

Chester Dickinson, of Worcester, furnished a case with umbrellas, parasols, and musical instruments of his own manufacture, which elicited warm praise from the committee. They recommend a gratuity of \$5 to that gentleman.

Some beautiful specimens of machine cards were sent by Messrs Lamb, White & Co., of Leicester.

Knit thread caps and infants' shoes, by Miss P. M. Upham, of Leicester; wrought capes by Mrs B. F. Dean, of Worcester and Miss Lombard, of Sutton, and wrought collars by Mrs Patterson, of Uxbridge, were much commended.

A beautiful pair of children's mits, a pair of baby's socks, and a silk purse, were sent by Mrs Eliza Clapp, of Leicester.

Very beautiful lady's travelling bag and bead bags, by Mrs Southgate, of Leicester, increased the obligations felt by the committee to the ladies of that town, for their numerous and valuable contributions to the exhibition.

A worked pocket handkerchief by Louisa W. Coe, of Worcester, and a collar by Mary Coe, of the same place, were very much admired, and thought

by the committee to surpass any work of the kind in the exhibition.

Beautiful wax flowers, wrought ladies' collars, cotton hose, and fancy articles from the State Lunatic Hospital, were viewed with great pleasure, not only as an interesting addition to the exhibition, but as affording practical evidence of the blessed influences exerted by that noble charity.

W. & S. T. Coe, of Worcester, exhibited a case of medicines, perfumery, &c., so neatly and temptingly put up, that the committee seemed really to regret the want of an occasion to try them. These gentlemen are entitled to the censure of the society for offering men such temptations to be sick.

A case full of groceries, were exhibited by E. F. Dixie, of Worcester: they looked nice; but in relation to a portion of them, the committee felt that more direct and practical proof was requisite. It is hoped that Mr Dixie is of the wise, to whom a word is sufficient.

Tabourets, wrought with crucis, by Mrs A. D. Foster, of Worcester, by Miss Mary Denny, of Worcester, and by Mrs Eliza A. Washburn, of Worcester, were universally admired as beautiful ornaments for the drawing room, and as monuments of the industry, taste, and unwearied patience of those ladies.

Cotton sheetings, of a very nice quality, were sent by Messrs H. & S. B. Chase, of Grafton; some very good by Samuel Slater & Sons, of Webster.

One hundred skeins of sewing silk were offered by Lucy Earle, of Leicester, to whom the committee recommend a gratuity of \$1.

Sewing silk of a good quality, and a lot of cocoons, were sent by Mr J. H. Moore, of Charlton.

A small bureau, of very neat workmanship, by James M. Russell, of Worcester; a lady's dressing case by Seth Puffer, of Worcester; a beautiful work-box by George Evans, of Worcester; a lady's work-box by Amos Evans, of Worcester; and one from T. W. & C. P. Bancroft, received much commendation.

Very perfect imitations of rose wood by Charles P. Chapin, of Worcester, were much admired, and the committee recommend a gratuity of \$1 to that gentleman.

A very beautiful wrought lace cape by Miss Sarah G. Davis, of Paxton, delighted the committee. They recommend that a gratuity of \$1 be given to her.

An ingenious machine for winding thread was exhibited by Mary N. Hedge, of Worcester.

Two bonnets and a cap, tastefully made by Miss M. Willey, of Worcester, attracted much notice.

A stuffed owl, a fitting representation of the cynical wisdom of the age, looked down very knowingly upon the multitude beneath.

Several portraits by George L. Brown, of Worcester, were commended highly for the beauty of their execution and their great fidelity as likenesses. Two pretty landscapes by the same excellent artist, added to the attractions of the fair.

A landscape, by Francis Wood, of Worcester, attracted much attention.

Specimens of neat and delicate paper hangings were sent from the manufactory of J. M. Berry, of Worcester.

Silver ware, beautifully finished, and gold spectacles, were offered for exhibition by Messrs Dunbar & Story, of Worcester.

A very beautiful lady's work bag, wrought with crucis, by Mrs Pratt, of Worcester, was found to be added to the exhibition this morning.

Also, two neat palm leaf hats, by Mrs Hapgood, of Harvard.

A door, made by Henry Earle, of Worcester, was regarded as a specimen of neat and finished workmanship.

The committee cannot, with any decent respect to the patience of the society, even enumerate all the beautiful articles exhibited. Though not mentioned in this report, they did not escape the notice of the crowd of visitors who thronged the hall.

They would suggest to those who may furnish articles for exhibition at a future time, to send them at an early hour the day preceding the cattle show. After the hall is opened for visitors, it is not possible for the committee to make a minute examination of the articles exhibited. They do not doubt that many articles of great merit may have been unnoticed from this cause.

Yet, after all, the noblest specimens of our domestic manufactures were the daughters of our county, who in thousands thronged this pleasant village to celebrate the farmer's holiday. The committee could not but turn from the beautiful fabrics to their more beautiful makers. Even the cold and cynical bachelors, as they gazed upon the rosy-cheeked and beautiful girls, felt the ice melt within them, and for the brief hour were human.

BENJ. F. THOMAS, *Chairman.*

Committee on Sheep.

Joseph Mason, Templeton, Chairman; Seth Wyman, Shrewsbury; Washington Howe, Petersham; Cyrus Gale, Northboro'; Thomas Bottomly, Leicester; Joseph Day, Uxbridge; Samuel Daman, Holden; Sylvanus Holbrook, Northbridge.

The committee appointed to award premiums on sheep, respectfully submit the following report:

Like the shepherds of antiquity, your committee feel themselves honored in having charge of a flock of sheep. We have never felt any of that antipathy for this useful and inoffensive animal, which induced a distinguished southern gentleman to say that he would go a mile out of his way to kick a sheep. On the contrary, we have always entertained feelings of kindness towards this humble, though very warm friend of mankind. Nor do we feel any sheepishness in acknowledging our dependent relation to them as the receivers of their cast-off garments to cover our nakedness and protect us from the cold.

In its wild or savage state, the sheep is said to be a bold, courageous, and fleet animal, able to oppose and defend itself against other animals of its own size, or to escape by flight from those of superior strength. It is a problem that has not yet been solved, how the art of man should so change its nature and deprive it of its natural courage and boldness. As an explanation of this paradox, your committee will merely allude to the fact, that the ancient shepherds beguiled away the hours while tending their flocks, in performing on the harp or lyre some soft and simple strains of music; which fact affords a complete explanation, according to a principle laid down by the celebrated Montesquieu, that soft and plaintive music diminishes the ferocity and boldness of a people: unless, indeed, some good reason can be given why the same principle will not apply to sheep, which that learned writer has applied to men.

It would be a matter of curious inquiry, to ascertain whether with this change which has taken place in the character of the sheep, there has been

a corresponding change in its phrenological developments. This question we will refer to the phrenologists, and we hope that some of them will examine the subject and report before the next cattle show. It is to be presumed that there will be found a great depression of the organ of destructiveness, and an unusual elevation of the organ of sheepishness.

A sheep should be judged of like a dandy, by the fineness of his coat. We beg pardon of the shepherds for the comparison—but it is so apt! In both cases, the coat is the most important part of the animal. What is a sheep good for without a fleece, or what is a dandy good for without a coat?

Some of the sheep examined by your committee were of a superior quality. They were of different bloods of Merino, Dishley, and Saxony, mixed with that of the native sheep. None, however, were presented with a golden fleece, like that which Jason obtained in the celebrated Argonaut expedition; and it is the opinion of your committee, that that species of sheep is entirely extinct, at least, it is unknown in the county of Worcester. We think, that if another should be discovered these days, it would be kept to perpetuate the stock, instead of being sacrificed to either Jupiter or Mars; and that enough would be found to contend for the fleece, even though guarded by the bulls with brazen hoofs and horns, and the armed men and the sleepless dragon.

Your committee can express no opinion as to the best mixtures of blood for the wool grower to obtain. That must be determined by a variety of circumstances. In connexion with this subject, however, we will mention a very excellent suggestion of a good farmer's wife, somewhere in Vermont, who, having been put to some inconvenience to procure some cotton to mix with her wool for domestic manufacture, advised her husband to get *cotton ram*, so that they might have cotton and wool ready mixed, from their own flock.

Your committee awarded to Thomas W. Ward the premium of seven dollars for the best Merino ram. No other ram was presented that, by the rules of the society, could be considered as his competitor. Four Saxony bucks were presented by Rejoice Newton, Esq., of Worcester; but as a premium is offered by the society for Saxony bucks, we can merely certify to all whom it may concern that they had very fine wool and very large horns.

The best Merino ewes were presented by Messrs Francis Strong and Charles Hadwin, of Worcester, and your committee accordingly awarded to them the premium of eight dollars, which is offered by the society. The premium of four dollars for the next best Merino ewes, was awarded to William Thompson, of Oakham. The wool of these ewes was of a very superior quality, and had some appearance of being a mixture of Merino and Saxony.

The only mixed Merino sheep presented for a premium were five ewes belonging to Thomas V. Ward, of Shrewsbury. They were a mixture of Merino and Bakewell breeds, and both on account of their size and the quality of the wool, entitled the owner, in the opinion of the committee, to the premium of five dollars, which was accordingly awarded to him.

The premium of five dollars for the best native ram, was awarded to Hollon Maynard, of Northboro'. This ram is reputed to be two years old; although he had rather a *nutton-headed* expression, on the whole, a very fine fellow, and did not discredit to the place of his nativity.

Marshall Pratt, of Oxford, presented a large and very fine looking ram, which your committee found *slaying sheep's eyes* at a beautiful Dishley ewe in a same pen. The gallant fellow was a little disheveled by our plucking a lock of wool from his side, examination of which satisfied the committee at instead of being purely native, he had some bred blood.

A native buck was presented by Daniel Tenney, q., of Sutton, and also by Joshua Eveleth, of Inceston; but, though good, they were unequal to that of Mr Pratt.

Daniel Tenney, Esq., of Sutton, presented four ewes, and no others being presented, your committee had no hesitation in awarding to him a premium of four dollars.

There were two claimants for the premium for the best native wethers. Those presented by Colledge Pratt, of Oxford, were very fine; but, after no debate and much grave consideration, the committee resolved that the two native wethers of John Whitney, of Princeton, were the best, and therefore awarded to him the premium of three dollars.

Three rams of the Dishley breed were presented for a premium—two very clever ones by Seth Blanchard, belonging to the society of Shakers, in Harvard; but the largest and best of the three, was one presented by Edward Warren, of Northboro'. He had no horns, but his tail was as broad as a pillow, and would do admirably for the lambs to lay their heads on when they lay down to sleep: therefore, after due deliberation, the committee awarded to Edward Warren the premium for the best ram of the Dishley breed.

Your committee did not award to any one the premium for the two best ewes of the Dishley breed. No sheep were presented for this premium by Nathan P. Dana, of Oxford; but, on examination, we were of opinion that they were a mixed breed, and had but little Dishley blood in their veins.

Several other very good sheep were presented for exhibition.

On the whole, the superior quality of the sheep presented both for premiums and exhibition, shows the influence which this society has exerted in improving the breed of sheep, as well as the general interest among the farmers in this subject.

All which is respectfully submitted by your committee.

JOSEPH MASON, *Chairman.*

Committee on Working Oxen.

David Henshaw, Leicester, Chairman; Benjamin Monroe, Northboro'; Phineas Gleason, Westboro'; Charles Howes, Paxton; John Whitney, Princeton; Warren Humes, Douglas; Solon Hastings, Sterling.

The committee on Working Oxen having attended to the duty assigned them, beg leave to report: That the drawing matches, the trials of strength and docility, took place at the time appointed, immediately after the address was delivered.

The several teams entered for the premiums each drew the load of thirty-five hundred pounds weight including the cart, up an ascent of about twenty feet, a distance of about thirty rods, turned the cart round, descended the hill half way, then backed the load part way up the hill, and again descended to the starting place.

The teams that drew the load up with the least

apparent exertion, that moved it with the most facility, and were most obedient to the commands of the driver, taking into view the age of the team, were considered as entitled to the premiums.

Seventeen teams competed for the premiums, viz. the team of

Daniel Tenney, Sutton,	1 pair of 4 yrs. old.
Royal Keith, Grafton,	do " "
Henry Johnson, Milbury,	do " "
Nathaniel Dodge, Sutton,	do " "
Paul Goodale, Worcester,	do 5 yrs. old.
Nath'l C. Moore, " "	do " "
Joseph Bullard, Holden,	do 4 yrs. old.
Simon Carpenter, Charlton,	do 5 " "
Elbridge G. Wheelock, Milbury,	do 4 " "
George W. Spurr, Charlton,	do 7 " "
Marshall Pratt, Oxford,	do 5 " "
David Carpenter, Charlton,	do " " "
David W. Carpenter, " "	do 4 " "
Putnam King, Sutton,	do 6 " "
Simon Fuller, " "	do 5 " "
Stephen Marsh, jr. " "	do 4 " "
Reuben Sibley, " "	do " " "

The committee were greatly perplexed in awarding the premiums satisfactorily to themselves, owing to the very close competition and the slight difference between the performances of those that received, and those that did not gain the premiums. The committee noticed with pleasure that they had never before seen the like number of teams together, that appeared so well and performed so well.

After much deliberation, however, the committee have awarded the first premium to

Daniel Tenney, Sutton,	\$12
Stephen Marsh, jr., Sutton, second,	10
David W. Carpenter, Charlton, third,	8
Elbridge G. Wheelock, Milbury, fourth,	5

The committee likewise examined a team of seventy-four yokes of Working Oxen, all from the town of Sutton. It was a highly gratifying exhibition—the oxen were generally young, in good condition, and well broke—there was not in the whole team, what could be called an inferior yoke of cattle. It afforded most credible proof of the enterprise and well directed industry of the inhabitants of that large and thrifty agricultural town, and added character to the whole exhibition of the day.

The committee recommend that the premium of seventy-five dollars, offered by the society, be paid for this team.

The committee also examined a team of six yokes of fine looking and well trained oxen, from the farm of David Carpenter, of Charlton.

And also one of five yokes of excellent and well trained oxen from the farm of Simon Carpenter, of Charlton.

They recommend a gratuity to each of these gentlemen, for the exhibition of their teams, of five dollars.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID HENSILAW, *Chairman.*

PEACH TREES.

About three years ago, I wrote an article upon this subject for your paper, and recommended coal ashes to be placed about the trees for their preservation. So fully persuaded was I of their usefulness in giving vigor to the tree and preserving it from the attacks of worms, that in the spring of 1838, I applied it again to my trees, but the results were not so favorable as I anticipated. A hole large enough to contain about three shovels full, was dug around the root, and this filled up with

ashes which were perfectly dry, and the trees were afterwards whitewashed. If the ashes had been damp, the results might have been different. This was done just as the buds were bursting. The consequence was that there appeared to be a check or absorption of the sap. The blossoms were slow in opening and remained for a long time upon the trees, but notwithstanding, I had an abundant crop of fine fruit. The trees, however, were manifestly injured, but as I was making an experiment, I determined to allow the ashes to remain, to see the effect during this season. They continued to decline during this summer, and had much dead wood upon them. Their leaves were yellow, they bore no fruit, and I was firmly convinced that I would not have a living tree next spring if I persisted in my experiment. I therefore about the first of August, had the ashes carefully removed, and the worms destroyed. The holes were then filled up with short hog manure, and this covered up with earth. The beneficial results are very manifest. The foliage is now rapidly changing its sickly yellow color for a luxuriant growth of dark green, and I feel confident from present indications, that most of them will soon be restored to vigorous health.

The peach is so delicious a fruit, and the cultivation of it has been attended with so many difficulties in this county, that I regard anything which may be calculated to remove them, as too important to be withheld from the community, and as I am satisfied that the application of manure to the root will, in most instances, restore a sickly tree to health when the trunk is not too much injured by worms or other causes, I recommend those whose trees may require it, to adopt the means which I think I have successfully used.—*German-town Telegraph.* PENN.

From the Franklin Farmer.

BREEDING AND REARING SWINE.

For economy, I would advise the farming community to select out of their herd of swine, every spring, as many female pigs as they may think will produce them as many pigs as they may be prepared to rear through the winter for family or market use, and to have this lot of young sows kept in a lot sufficiently close to prevent males from getting to them. Should the grazing on the blue grass or clover not be sufficient to keep them in a good healthy growing condition, I would advise a small proportion of corn, given regularly morn and noon; to assist their regular growth. And as I have, from my own experience with a lot of eleven head, having only ordinary blue grass woodland pasture, made a regular practice morn and noon, of giving them 8 or 10 ears of corn at a feed, I can say with safety, by so doing you will be well paid for your husbandry. Your sows will have health, good sleek coats of hair and good stamina, and they will not be hurried in their growth—then the animals will be much more capable of propagating. Young sows kept in this way, will weigh from 120 to 160 lbs. when about 8 months old.

Sows are susceptible of conceiving when 4 or 5 months old; but for better size and form, I would recommend not to breed them until they are about 6 months old, that their first littering will be when they are about 12 months of age. Sows impregnated from the 20th to the last of December, will bring pigs from the 10th to the 30th of April, as the period of gestation is about 112 days. I have a num-

per on record of the above age, and find their produce to be from 8 to 13 pigs a litter. I know the usual wants of the farmers, by hearing them frequently observe, by their fire-side, "let me have my stock of pigs to come the first of March," and at the same time, unconscious of the danger of severe storms and cold blasts in March—and the little economy they have in providing shelters for their sows—frequently lose their entire stock of pigs, which is of no small value to a farmer that has his plan laid out to rear a great number of hogs, consequently must buy a stock, or sell their grain at reduced price. I have experienced the loss more than once, to a considerable amount, consequently I have postponed breeding, as before mentioned. Thus I have the security of better weather and the benefit of vegetation, which has a good tendency to correct any indisposition in sows, which frequently occurs in animals as well as human beings. They are subject to inflammatory colds, and fever succeeding, dries up their milk, the pigs perish and death intervenes. To insure the farmer a quick and rapid growth in his lot of pigs, let them come about the last of April, (say 20th) which is far preferable to March pigs, which have sustained much injury while very young: stunted by frost and hunger, they cannot be well resuscitated by the best of attention afterwards.

In an ordinary way, sows suckle their young in the spring from six to eight weeks, but in the fall the sows frequently wean their young in about six weeks. I would say, to make your pigs thrive and grow on without much injury in their looks from weaning time, the better way is to prepare a covered pen for your pigs, and have a hole sufficiently large so they can go in and out at pleasure, and always keep shelled corn by them. Be particular to commence this feeding when they are about three weeks old, and it will aid the sow in rearing them—consequently they will wean them kindly and grow on without any ill effects which are common to weaning. These pigs will have age and sufficient growth by good clover and blue grass—will winter kindly, which will insure the farmer a regular growth in his lot of hogs by the common mode of corn feeding, or following corn-fed cattle, the excrements they collect from them are equal to cooked or steamed malt. After weaning their litter of pigs, I would advise all the old sows to be spayed, while reduced in flesh by suckling, as the period is most favorable. A careful hand performing the operation in the left side, I seldom or never lose any of that age and healthy rearing. They will fatten kindly, and make about as much weight at selling time as their brothers of the same litter.

You now perceive I do not winter any hogs more than one winter. I can say from experience, that sows with pig winter better than barrows. They should be kept in a large woodland pasture, if practicable, by themselves, to prevent any injury from other hogs. Be careful to have a house or shelter to protect them in inclement weather. Continue to select every spring the best female pigs out of your litters, as many as you may think will produce as many pigs as you may want to breed from, and by so doing you may rear your hogs on your farm at a moderate calculation of 20 per cent. over and above the prevailing practice of the day. As in the common way the farmer has his males and females running together at large, then they may expect to have litters of pigs every month in the year; the unevenness of the lot of hogs, and consequently the stronger will be certain to abuse the

weak, (a hog is a hog by name and nature,) and having masterly strength, and in all cases the weaker are driven from their food and comfortable shelter in the forest; and in many cases we have a proof of the uneconomizing rural system of our farmers, by having all sizes and ages. In our usual winters we see the small class of hogs, when pinched with cold, deep snows and wet weather, fall victims of death by smothering and suppression by the larger class being with the small ones. On all occasional hogs ought to be separated and classed according to size, and kept in the woodland pastures where they may provide shelter in the forest foliage.—Every farmer should provide himself with hog-houses in his wood-land pastures, where they can get the foliage of the forest to make their beds.—The best place for these houses should be selected on the south or northeast side of a hill, so as to receive the warmth of the sun in the winter, and on a moderate slope, so as to drain off the water, and that the sun may the better dry and warm the earth. As to form I am not particular, but always recommend the shelter to be close and dry; to aid in keeping dry much care should be observed in trenching around the house to turn the water.

Rearing a herd of blooded female swine; spring and summer treatment; breeding and winter treatment.—They should be left in a lot sufficiently large for exercise, containing plenty of water (for wallowing) and shade. If the grazing is not sufficient, I would advise a little corn, dish-water, slops and soap-suds, mixed together, to be given them, so as to keep the animals in a good healthy look, but by no means like fattening, to hurrying them in their growth.

My practice for winter treatment. After my sows are all pregnant, if practicable, I always have a large field of clover or meadow for their grazing, or put them on rye or wheat fields, and let them graze about 24 hours, twice a week, when the snow is off the ground; always providing a comfortable dry shed or houses for them, having a regular time for feeding, (morning and evening,) and if any animal stands in danger from the want of regular feeding while pregnant, it is the sow; and there is great danger of their being fed too much at a time, by careless or inexperienced servants, which is apt to produce abortions. Another cause is the severe weather on sows, snow and wet weather, when they have frequently to make their beds in the snow, and sometimes in mud and water—when shelters are not provided for them; this is the cause why we so often hear our farmers say all their sows have slunk their pigs, and shall have no pigs in the spring, and another cause still more particular, I leave to the careful to observe; when my sows are half gone with pig, (sometime in February,) without fail, I separate my sows and put them in lots (4 or 5 in number) to prevent from laying one upon another along in February and March, cold snowy spells, which causes them, by oppression, to miscarry.—This is the time that the greatest care should be taken with sows, as the period of littering is close at hand, for if they should miscarry, you have again to breed them, when their pigs will come late and much time lost.

Breeding of blooded Sows.—When they have attained to the age of eight months or thereabout, my practice is to breed them between the 1st and 15th December, so as to make their littering to the latter end of March, and by having shelters or houses for their littering in, I can venture breeding sooner

than I would otherwise advise. I can rear this litter and have my sows stunted to boar, and bring the second litter in and about the 1st and middle of September, so as to have time to rear them, and so they will stand the ensuing winter. Then my sow can have about a month's rest until the 1st of December, which I very much approve of for breeding again, and by so doing I have three litters in the period of 12 months. You now see the month I prefer for my blooded sows to litter—the end of March and the 1st of April. The second litter from 1st to 15th September, and the third litter the latter end of March and 1st of April, which makes the period I have noticed. In stunting my sows to the boar according to the time mentioned, I have been very particular to aid my memory by committing to writing the time when they were stunted and the mode of stunting. I was in the habit of the old custom in my first beginning of doing business in this way. I soon saw there was an error somewhere, and my intentions were defeated somehow—as I would reserve my lot of common sows to be bred in December, so as to bring the pigs the first of April, when the weather was warm, and the old custom would be to let the boar go with some twenty or thirty sows, with the expectation of having a lot of pig of one age, and in a common way there would come in season at one time, in all probability, one-third of the sows. Admit the boar to be in good health and a full flow of animal spirit and strength, he will soon by severe service be impotent, and consequently only the first few sows may be impregnated. The sows will in all probability continue to come in season, and the boar still reducing every day, and yet his lasciviousness keep him incapable of being fruitful. Hence, I found by experience, my sows were unproductive, soon having two or three pigs, and they coming in much later than I expected, consequently I would recommend one boar to every ten sows, where you want all your pigs of one age and of good size. Of all the animal creation that I have any acquaintance with, the boar and ram will lose their juices faster from gendering. I will aver that a boar may be in good health and high condition of animal spirits and just let him with a lot of corn twenty or thirty in number, and in four weeks time he will lose one hundred pounds weight, and you may feed him with what corn he may want to eat.

My young maiden sows I hardly ever permit to be served but one time; my reason for this is that the old boars are too heavy and strong for them, he mashes them down when they are willing; if not, he hunches them with his nose, and bruises them so much that it impedes their growth forever afterwards. It is astonishing to think how they frequently support them. I disapprove under any circumstances, of letting the male to a sow more than once when he is in good order. I recommend an aged male to maiden sows in all cases, to secure large, sprightly, and well formed pigs, and more prolific. I have kept a true account heretofore, of this practice. I let a lot of seven sows run with the boar until they have done with him, and kept their several dates. I also had a lot of young and old sows. I let the boar out of his pound and let him serve them once a piece, and kept their several dates. There was but one out of the six that did not stand, and out of the lot of seven there were two which did not stand. The lot of six produced from six to eleven pigs apiece, and the lot of seven did not produce as many pigs by four as the six. I kept both lots in the same manner with care, and

they answered their several dates in littering, the period of gestation being about sixteen weeks. If you stint your sows to the boar only one time and you keep her in a lot to prevent other males, and the stands, she will be very sure to bring forth a litter from 111 to 113 days; but if permitted to run with the boar when she is in season until she is one, I have recorded a number of instances and dates where they have varied from the set time of 111 to 116 days. This convinces me of the injury the boar sustains, and the sows receive no benefit from his masterly strength she is constrained to do what nature does not desire, therefore the great discrepancy in the supposed period of gestation.

Particular feeding.—I have always given my sows dish-water slops, when practicable, through the winter, in a trough, sufficiently long, that they may all feed out of it without scuffling, with a pole confined on each end of the trough, and also to keep their feet out of the slop and keep them from fighting and slipping over the rotundity of the trough. The ammonia in the dish-water will suit impregnated sows much better than strong salt. I had twelve head last winter in the severest weather and deep snows; I never gave but three ears of corn to each head, morning and evening, and when the snow was off, my feed was from one to two ears to each head, morning and evening.

Treatment.—When in some two or three days of their littering, I always separate my sows and put them in sheds or houses by themselves; I prepare caves for their beds, if practicable, as I prefer them to straw or hay; they are light and warm, and here is no danger of the young pigs getting entangled, as they do sometimes in straw; being very weak, they die before they get to the teat; now whilst confined before littering, give them two ears of corn morning and evening, and a plenty of water until they have farrowed. After they have littered give nothing but water for 24 hours; then give two or three ears of corn night and morning, for some four or five days—never give rich slops for some four or five days before littering, for they are not in good health, but feverish, &c., and rich food will increase the fever and swell the teats, so that the pigs cannot draw them, more especially in warm weather.

I have known instances of the milk entirely drying up from fever, and the pigs die for the want of it. Our affection frequently takes precedent of reason, by giving in to supposed calls of nature, therefore many feed their sows on the richest food immediately after littering. It also produces that very injurious disease among the pigs—scours.

Treatment after the pigs are some five or ten days old.—The sows should be kept separate from each other at least ten days after littering, to secure the pigs' affections to their own mother, and to prevent them in large herds of pigs from this evil, which is so common when the sows are permitted to run and litter together. The strong pigs will suckle all the sows, for their superior strength will force the weaker and younger from their teats, and consequently soon become puny and weak, which if kept as I have described, has a good bearing to prevent them. I can say from experience, that every pig will have their own teat, and regularly as the sow calls or permits them to suckle, they will return to their own, unless forced away by the stronger. My practice is, after they have arrived at the age before mentioned, to put them in a lot of grass sufficient for their grazing and exercise, with a plenty

of shade and water, if practicable, and always keep other stocks of hogs away from them of any size, for the purpose of keeping the sows from fighting, and running over and crippling the young pigs, which is pretty generally the case if they are permitted to feed with the sows and pigs. I feed my sows while suckling with as much corn as they will eat up clean, and always if possible put the corn on smooth and dry ground for them. As for economy, from experience, I can say I am well paid for my husbandry, to have houses and sheds for winter feeding. My summer and fall feeding of slops to my sows while suckling their pigs, is done in the following described manner: have two barrels or tubs placed convenient to the troughs, then put into each barrel two pecks of rye and one peck of corn meal, one of wheat bran, then fill the barrels with kitchen slops and soap suds; when not enough of this, make up the deficiency with water, frequently stirring it with a paddle, and in 24 hours by a summer heat it will be about as acid as common still beer. Commence slopping out of one tub the first day, leaving some of the slop in the tub to retain the acid for quick fermentation; the same evening fill up this tub again for the third day; now commence slopping the second day out of the tub, and re-fill in the evening as you did the first; now you have both your tubs fermented and a body of acid in them, you must keep it up by filling one every day; renew the meal and bran every two or three days by putting in one peck of the three kinds mixed together in each tub, in the same proportion to the first put in. From this quantity I fed five aged sows and thirty-one pigs three times every day, which took about twenty gallons altogether, leaving in the tub about 12 gallons to fill up on. I continued slopping them in this way for seven weeks, which was about weaning time. In this time they consumed about twenty bushels, and at an average cost of 50 cts. per bushel, they cost \$10, expended in meal and bran. From these pigs I sold \$310 dollars worth, leaving me some five or six pigs on hand.

Description of the Russia hogs.—Their color is generally white, with long coarse hair, their head is long and coarsely featured, their ears are not so broad as the common variety of the country, yet longer and narrower, and come regularly to a point, projecting forward, and they do not appear to have so much command of them as other breeds; they have fine length and height, their bone is large and fine, they stand well upon their pastern joints and trackers; quite industrious; they are thick through the shoulders, indifferently ribbed, (or suddenly inclined down), their plate or kidney bone rather narrow and oval than otherwise, hams pretty good, though not so good as the Irish, Bedford or Berkshire, yet preferable to the variety; they do not graze so well as many others; they want more time to bring them into market than the above named breeds. Give them from 18 to 20 months age, they will make very large hogs; they are quite prolific, their usual number is from nine to twelve pigs a litter. I have found their cross with the named breed to be a valuable acquisition to their grazing, aptitude to fatten, and rapid growth at the same time.

Rearing, treatment and management of thorough bred male hogs.—To ensure good size, form and fulness in their hams; straight in their stifle joints, and to give a good and regular growth, I seldom or ever suffer my boar to serve a sow until he has

arrived at the age of 8 or 10 months, and older if possible. I give them a lot sufficiently large for exercise, and give food enough to keep them in a high state of flesh while growing; by so doing, I have no fears, from past experience, of injuring their libidinous propensities as so much objected to by aged men, who pretend to be hog growers in Kentucky. By this mode, I am satisfied that you will have stronger, more vigorous, active and regular sized pigs in every litter; and furthermore, you will find your sows in littering are not so apt to produce pigs dead, *filly* and feeble, as when got by a young or poor boar. In this way I breed them, and, according to my former view, never suffering them to run at large with spayed sows, &c. I believe by this treatment they will be good producers for ten or twelve years, if not longer. They are dangerous animals, and should not be permitted to run with horses and cattle.

This is the practice that I have adopted and shall follow, unless I see some further information from the pen of some other writer upon the subject. I am always open to conviction, and willing to receive instruction, and will not spare time, trouble and expense to procure correct principles. I should be pleased to see some writer who has the weight and benefit of years and experience on his side, that I might look up to as a son to a father, for further information, as I am but yet in the morning of life. I feel much delicacy in coming out in the columns of a public agricultural work, but still, from solicitation, and as a friend to the cause of agricultural pursuits, I have ventured. We find recorded in the book of Genesis, chapter 3d, verse 23d, one of the first commands that God gave to man—"to till the ground from whence he was taken."
JAS. E. LETTON.

Millersburg, Ky.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

RUTA BAGA AND THE GARDEN FLEA.

MR EDITOR—I believe it is a principle at common law that no man shall profit by his own misdoings; but laws are not always just, and there are few principles which do not admit of exceptions.

Last spring I planted about half an acre of Ruta Baga, on land that was manured with long manure from the barn yard, and before the plants got fairly started the weeds got ahead of them, and being busy about other matters, I neglected to hoe them until they were completely overrun with weeds, and seeing my neighbors' plants entirely devalued with the garden flea, I felt but little disposition to neglect other work to weed mine, from the impression they would meet the same fate. One day I discovered a few straggling plants making their way through a thin spot of weeds, which induced me to examine the piece. I found the plants to be perfect and entire, not one having been molested by an insect of any description. I hoed and thinned them out, and in ten days I had the handsomest and forwardest yard of turnips in the town, and I have no doubt that by my negligence in not hoeing them, I have gained over one hundred bushels of fine roots. Many of my neighbors will not have forty bushels from a piece as large as mine, while I shall probably get two hundred. I would therefore suggest whether neglecting to weed turnip plants until the 20th or 25th of July, will not prove an effectual safeguard against the depredations of those insect intruders.
CYRUS SLACK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1839.

CARROTS AND RUTA BAGA.

The product of these crops is not so large in this State as to require much expense or pains in their preservation. An acre of ruta baga or carrots is, upon the whole, a large quantity for any one farm. As yet our farmers in the cultivation of roots for stock, are slowly feeling their way. We hope they will come right at last; and that small experiments will encourage them to extend the cultivation. They will presently learn that for keeping stock, there are many much more profitable crops than English hay at a ton or a ton and a half to an acre; and by turning their attention to other crops, by which they will have it in their power to keep much more stock, they will increase their manure heaps and in this way quadruple, in some cases increase ten fold, the productiveness of their farms.

An acre in carrots may be easily made to yield six hundred bushels. In the estimate of an experienced and excellent farmer in Berkshire county, half carrots and half oats are as good feed for a horse as all oats; or rather to use his own expression, he would prefer one hundred bushels of carrots and one hundred bushels of oats to two hundred bushels of oats for his horses. The experience of a distinguished farmer in England, in the practice of keeping eighty horses on his farm and in his colliery, entirely confirms this statement. Now a bushel of carrots a day with chopped straw or salt hay, would, we have no doubt, keep a work horse in high condition, though it would probably be much better in the case to give him in lieu of so many carrots, some grain or meal. Half a bushel of carrots per day, however, at twenty-five cents per bushel, cut off from the allowance made above, would pay for an allowance of a peck of oats per day to a horse. Upon the supposition then, of his being kept in the stable six months or one hundred and eighty-three days in a season, an acre of carrots yielding six hundred bushels to the acre, supposing one-half to be sold at twenty-five cents per bushel and the money expended in oats at thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel, to eat with the carrots, would considerably more than furnish three horses with half a bushel of carrots each per day and two bushels of oats per week, or more than a peck of oats per day besides the half bushel of carrots. Under this feed a horse would require very little lung feed of any kind to keep him in good condition.

Now on the other hand, suppose the horse has English hay, and if he is worked he ought to have as many oats as in the former case, besides, one horse will consume in that time, at twenty-five pounds per day, not less than two tons and a quarter, or the three, six tons and three-quarters; and this can hardly be obtained from less than seven acres of land of ordinary yield. The horses will not, in the next place, be by any means in so good condition; and the manure made from this feed of not half the value as that made in the other case.

This is, many will say, a remarkable statement, but it is well founded and not at all exaggerated. In other respects it deserves particular consideration. There cannot be a doubt of the advantages, to our animals, in respect to health and comfort, which the use of succulent vegetables in some proportions, would have over the dry feed, which we are accustomed to our present mode of keeping to give them in the winter season.

We might go on to speak of the green vegetables for stock in winter; the sugar beet, the ruta baga, the para-

nis, &c. &c., but it does not come within our design to treat this subject more fully at this time.

Our intention now was merely to speak of the mode of preserving these vegetables through the winter. We say then distinctly and emphatically, that neither ruta baga, nor turnips, nor cabbages should ever under any circumstances be put in any considerable quantities in the house cellar. The least decay produces an offensive odor and poisons the air of the cellar and of the house. Carrots and beets are by no means as bad, but they, if placed in large heaps, are liable to become heated and to decay; or otherwise to sprout, when their nutritive powers are of course lessened.

We have kept them well in several cases, and often known them kept well by others, by piling them in a field thus. Take a dry knoll near where they were raised; dig a trench about a foot deep, lengthwise north and south; and of such width as you choose, and then after the tops of your carrots and ruta baga are cut off, put them into this trench, piling them up as high as they will lay, in the form of a house roof—do this when they are dry; then put in a light layer of straw and cover it lightly with dirt, piercing some holes in the top of the heap with a crow bar, to let off the steam; and so let them remain until the severe frosts are about setting in; then put on another covering of straw and a thick covering of earth, fastening up the south end with several bundles of straw, which can be removed at pleasure. They may be put up in heaps of one, two or three hundred bushels, or more, as may be desired. They will keep well in this way, and in pleasant days they may be got at without inconvenience at any time as you may want them for your live stock. You must be careful to see that there is an escape for the steam after they are first put up, otherwise they may disappear without your suspicion and very much to your chagrin. H. C.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The *Morus Multicaulis* speculation is now at an end, at least for the present. It is, in common parlance, flat upon its back; and whether it can be made to stand again of itself, or be held up upon crutches, remains to be seen. It has fallen suddenly like a tremendous Colossus; and it now lies sprawling with a good many under it, who are crushed by its fall. Some are quite dead; others may crawl out with only some of their limbs broken; others may by careful surgical skill, be restored again to soundness, if such skill should fortunately be at hand; but vast numbers have fallen like those who were revelling in the halls, which the giant in the old testament pulled down over their heads. We have no pleasure in contemplating these wrecks of hope; these enterprises of avarice stimulated to an intensity which never can be reached without our integrity as well as our happiness being put in extreme peril. In all such cases the reaction is extreme—the ebb corresponds to the flood. The country in many parts is covered with the *Multicaulis* almost as thickly as most wheat stubbles are with the Roman wormwood; and prices have gone down next to the point of giving away.

Some years since, in Boston, when the marketing was brought to town in panniers slung across the horse, wild pigeons were in such abundance, that a farmer who had come to market with his panniers full of pigeons, after selling as many as he could for a penny a dozen, at length in despair went away, leaving his horse, in hopes that some person would steal what remained unsold. But judge of his surprise, when on returning to his horse, he found that some other marketer as unfortunate as himself, had turned his load upon what he had left. It has not yet quite come to this with the Multi-

caulis, although they have been sold in quantities a public sale, at four cents and at two cents per tree; and then the sale was stopped for want of any further bids.

This is certainly greatly undervaluing them. They are a plant of inestimable value to the country. They yield an abundant foliage. The worms consume them with avidity; and they have not, as many feared, proved unwholly. The silk produced by them is of excellent quality. They will not endure our rigid winters; but the taking them up and storing them in the cellars, or covering them up in the fields, is not an affair of any great labor or trouble; and the extra labor is amply compensated by the ease of picking the leaves from low shrubs compared with the difficulty of gathering leaves from high standard trees.

We have a right to hope, therefore, that the public judgment will at length do them full justice; and although they cannot be expected to go as high as they have heretofore been sold, yet they will bring such a price as will fully pay for cultivating them; and be obtained so reasonably that the farmers will be warranted in making plantations of them for the purpose of raising silk.

Our only fear is that the disappointments which many must experience in failing to realize the brilliant prices which their heated imaginations anticipated, may disgust many with the whole matter, and operate to produce prejudices against the business of raising silk. This will be a great evil; for in our humble opinion the raising of silk in New England may presently become almost as valuable an interest as the raising of cotton in one of the Southern States. When we have a little leisure and an opportunity of looking at the documents, we design to give a history, little known to most persons, of what was done for the encouragement and advancement of this business many years ago and long before the American Revolution. H. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Nov. 2, 1839.

Dr James Jackson exhibited five specimens of Coffin's Virgalieu Pears; also Passe Colmar, Granasne and Green Sugar do.

Henry Corse, Esq., our attentive correspondent at Montreal, sent Upper Canada Seedling, a very dark red apple, of medium size and oblong form; St Lawrence—this fruit is in perfection in September, but it retained a fine flavor; Fameuse or d'Neige, a well known fruit; Seedling Crab apples, of large size and remarkably beautiful; St. Antoine, Golden Reinette and another seedling.

Mr J. F. Allen, Salem, exhibited large specimens of Beurre Diel and Chaumontelle Pears, and also a variety, name unknown.

Mr Manning exhibited the Minister apple, a handsome striped fruit—form oblong—the size above medium. This fruit sustains a very high reputation.

For the Committee,

E. M. RICHARDS.

Great Yield of Onions.—Mr Moses Greenleaf, of Bolton, Mass. has raised this year on 33 1-2 rods of ground, 152 bushels of White Portugal Onions, which is at the rate of 725 bushels per acre. The ground was measured by one of his neighbors, and we have no doubt but the onions were properly measured. We saw the crop before it was gathered, and can say we never saw a finer and more productive crop. J. B.

Wool. Duty—The value whereof at the piece of exportation shall not exceed 8 cents per lb. free. All thereof the value exceeds 3 cents per lb. 40 per cent. ad. val. and 4 cents per lb.

Some few sales of fleece and pulled have been made during the week, but nothing like the ordinary demand exists, and where sales are effected they are made at quite a reduction on former prices. The stagnation in this business is owing partly to the scarcity of money and partly to the fact that nearly or quite one half of the woollen machinery in New England is not in operation, nor will it be started again until the woollen business improves. We omit quotations as there are no fixed prices for the article.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Nov. 11, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 1100 Beef Cattle, 850 Stores, 2700 Sheep and 1250 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—First quality, \$6 75 a \$7 00. Second quality, \$5 75 a \$6 25. Third quality, \$4 50 a \$5 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—A sufficient number were not purchased to establish prices.

Stores.—Sales dull; very few purchasers at market, probably on account of the election. We quote Stores \$10 a \$13. Two Year Old \$15 a \$26.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at \$1 50, \$1 62, \$1 81, \$2 00, \$2 25, and \$2 50.

Swine.—Lots were sold to peddle at 4, 4 1-4 and 1-2 for sows and 5, 5 1-4 and 5 1-2 for barrows. At retail 5 a 5 1-2 for sows, and 6 a 6 1-2 for barrows. There was a lot of Berkshire shoots at market, some of which were full blooded and sold, but we did not learn the price.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded northerly exposure, week ending November 10.

Oct., 1839.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	4 38	40	31	N. W.
Tuesday,	5 22	43	40	S. E.
Wednesday,	6 40	53	48	S. E.
Thursday,	7 40	51	43	S. E.
Friday,	8 33	45	40	N. W.
Saturday,	9 33	37	35	N. W.
Sunday,	10 27	38	36	N. W.

IMPROVED PIGS FOR SALE.

For sale three, improved Pigs of the following breeds; One half Berkshire and half Mackerly. One half Berkshire, quarter Mackerly and quarter Mocha. One half Berkshire and half a large English breed, name of known.

The above hogs are two years old. they are disposed of on account of keeping young sows of their set for breeders. they will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For terms, &c. apply to J. BRECK & CO.
November 13.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &C.

An extensive assortment of the finest varieties of Fruit trees, and a great variety of Ornamental Trees of large size. A fine collection of Herbaceous Plants, Roses, Honey-suckles, Primroses, &c. 80,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis trees, of large size, the growth of Virginia. Also—1000 bushels of Rohau Potatoes. Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.
Newton, Nov. 1, 1839. JOHN A. KENRICK.

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale. A partner wishing to withdraw from an old established Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, having a good run of country custom, would be willing to dispose of his interest on liberal terms, as he is about engaging in other pursuits. To a person wishing to engage in a profitable and profitable business, having some ready capital, it is an opportunity rarely to be met with. A liberal credit will be given on most of the purchases made if promptly secured. Any communications addressed to "Lafayette," New York city, will be treated strictly confidential.

GREENHOUSE GLASS.
All sizes and qualities, for sale by EORING & KUPPER, No. 10 Merchants' Row.
November 6.

SPLENDID BILEOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following:—

HYACINTHS—Double white, double white with red and purple eyes, double rosy, double red, dark blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eyes, rosy, pink, red, light and dark blue, yellow and variegated, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

TULIPS—Fine late named sorts, fine double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double Van Throll for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

CROWN IMPERIALS—Double red and yellow, single red and yellow, striped leaves, &c.

POLYANTHUS NARCISUS—White, yellow, white with yellow and yellow, single white, white with red and yellow cups, and citron with yellow cups.

NARCISUS—Orange Phoenix, Sulphur Phoenix, Incomparable, Van Sion, and Tratus cantus, with double flowers; Trumpet major, Sulphur and Pecticus, with single.

JONQUILLES—Double and single

RANUNCULUS—Large double red and yellow Turkey, and other varieties.

ASEMONES—Many fine mixed and named varieties. Iris—English, Persian, Spanish and Sussiana.

CROCUS—White, blue, purple, yellow, cinth of gold, striped, &c. in 25 sorts.

GLADIOLUS—Bizantium communis, with purple, red and white flowers; Cardinalis.

LILIES—Double and single white, striped leaved, and spotted; Calcedonica, Buliferum, Martagon, Kampschatkin, Auratica, &c.

PEONIES—Double white Chinese, double red do., double red and double white, double purple fringed, fennel-leaved, &c.

Also—Snow Drops, Amaryllis, Tuleroses, Ornithogolus of all sorts, Arum dracunculids, Geranium tulerosum, Allium flavum, Hyacinthus montrosus, planosus, botroides and Belgicus of sorts; Fritillaria, Cyclamen, &c.

The above choice collection of bulbs have been selected with much care, from one of the best houses in Holland, and are offered to purchasers with great confidence, believing they will give universal satisfaction to all who will give them a fair trial. Orders should be forwarded soon, to the subscriber, No. 52 North Market Street, office of the New England Farmer. A liberal discount will be made to dealers. October 23. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds; 1000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season; 500 Quince Trees; 3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling; 30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots; 5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Tie Plant, lately introduced; Also—a good assortment of Goosecherries, Roses, &c. o different kinds; All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 8 Faneuil Hall, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL POND, Cambridge port, Mass.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Mulberries, &c.

Fruit Trees of all the different species;—The collections now offered, are of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds. The Pears are unusually fine—the Peaches and the Cherry Trees are also fine, and in very extraordinary numbers. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready and will be sent to all who apply. In that catalogue the very best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a star.

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS Trees or any other reasonable quantity, or cuttings of the same, are now offered. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern Establishment, a Portsmouth in Lower Virginia. Also the Elata, Cockspur and Budington for Hedges, &c. &c. Canton, Broussa, Moretto or Alpine, and some other Mulberries.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places. WILLIAM KENRICK, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass. Oct. 9.

SOUTH DOWN RAMS.

5 half blood South down Rams, for sale at a reasonable price. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. New England Farmer Office, November 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	5	57	50
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	4 75	6 00	
BEANS, white, Foreign,	1 62	5 25	
" Domestic,	2 00	2 00	
BEEF, mess,	13 00	13 50	
No. 1,	12 00	12 50	
prime,	9 50	10 00	
BRESWAX, white,	23	35	
yellow,	23	35	
BRISTLES, American,	35	70	
BUTTER, shipping,	11	14	
dairy,	20	23	
CANDLES, mould,	14	15	
dipped,			
sperrn,	40	42	
CHEESE, new milk,	10	12	
dozen	1 50	1 76	
CIDER,	2 50	4 00	
refined,			
BONE MANURE,	35	40	
FEATHERS, northern, geese	37	46	
southern, geese,	39	42	
FLAX, (American)	6	12	
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	2 62	2 67	
Bar, Chaleur,	2 67		
Haddock,	1 37	11 25	
Mackerel, No. 1	11 00	9 50	
No. 2,			
No. 3,	6 50	6 75	
Alewivies, dry salted, No. 1,	25	650	
Salmon, No. 1,	22 00	23 00	
Flour, Genesee, cash,	6 25	6 37	
Baltimore, Howard street,	6 50		
Richmond canal,	6 37		
Alexandria wharf,	6 25		
Itye,	4 00	4 26	
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	3 75	4 00	
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,			
southern flat, yellow,	77	80	
white,	74	75	
Rye, northern,	85	90	
Barley, nominal	70	75	
Oats, northern, (prime)	50	52	
southern,	35	40	
GAINSTONES, per ton of 2090 lbs. rough,	15 00	20 00	
do. do. do. finished,	28 00	30 00	
HAMS, northern,	9	10	
southern and western,	7	8	
HAY, best English, per ton,	16 00	18 00	
Euatera screwed,	11 00	12 00	
HOPS, 1st quality,	16	18	
2d quality,			
LARD, Boston,	11	12	
southern,	10	11	
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	25	30	
do. country do.	25	27	
Baltimore city tannage,	26	23	
do. dry hides,	24	25	
New York red, light,	22	24	
Boston, do. slaughter,	22	23	
Boston dry hides,	21	23	
LIME, best sort,		1 00	
MOLASSES, New Orleans,			
Sugar House,	50	55	
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	1 10	1 20	
Winter,	1 20	1 23	
Whale, refined,	50	50	
Lined-seed, American,	50	70	
Neat's Foot,	35	30	
PLASTER Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.	9 00	10 10	
POAK, extra clear,			
clear,	20 00	23 00	
mess,	15 00	16 00	
prime,	11 50	12 00	
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	2 75	13 00	
Red Top, northern,	60	1 00	
southern,			
Canary,			
Hemp,	2 62	3 00	
Flax,	1 37	1 62	
Red Clover, northern,		16	18
Southern Clover, none,			
SOAP, American, Brown,	7	8	
" Castile,	12	13	
TALLOW, tried,	12	13	
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	2 50	3 00	
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleeces,			
American, full blood, washed,			
do. 3-4ths do.			
do. 1-2 do.			
do. 1-4 and common,			
(Pulled superfine,			
No. 1,			
No. 2,			
No. 3,			

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOCKS.

The first mode of measuring the lapse of time was, undoubtedly, the observation of the sun's motion. In almost all climates, the morning, noon and evening, would be readily distinguished. The Babylonians appear to be the first who obtained greater accuracy by the invention of the sun-dial, at what epoch is not exactly known; but it was evidently at a very remote period. The dial of Ahaz, mentioned by Isaiah, must have existed eight centuries before the Christian era; and it is a curious example of the little communication which existed in ancient times between the nations of the world, that this instrument was unknown to the Greeks, until about 640, B. C. One of these Grecian sun-dials is preserved in the British Museum. It is conjectured that it served to show the hour in one of the crossways in Athens.

A few centuries later, the Egyptians, in order to distinguish the hours at night and in cloudy weather, invented the clepsydra, or water-clock; probably a mere float, with a rod fixed upon it, like a mast, and placed in a vessel of water with a hole at the bottom: as the water ran out, the float descended, and figures marked on the rod, at proper intervals, showed the number of hours elapsed. The sand-glass, made like the modern hour glass, was also used in ancient times, as appears from a bas-relief, representing the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, in which is the figure of Morpheus, holding a glass of this construction.

The period of the invention of wheel-clocks is involved in uncertainty—some authors stating it to have been as early as the fourth, and others as late as the tenth century. The cause of this disagreement is, that the word clock has been used to designate the clepsydra and hour-glass; and probably the clocks mentioned by old chroniclers, and set down by modern authors as proofs of the antiquity of the invention, were some modifications of these instruments. Such, probably, was the clock sent by Paul I. to Pepin le Bref, in 760.

The French historians describe a clock sent to Charlemagne in 807, by Haroun al Rashid, the Caliph of the East, which struck the hours by the falling of twelve brass balls upon a bell. It had also twelve horsemen, who came out, one at a time, at separate doors, which they opened and closed again. This clock must certainly have been furnished with some kind of wheel-work; but the moving power is said to have been the fall of water.

In the twelfth century, clocks moved by weights, appear to have been used in Italy; and, early in the fourteenth, one was put up in London, by Wallingford, a monk, who died in 1325, which was said to show the time with accuracy. In the year 1344, Giacomo Dondi erected at Padua, his celebrated clock, which, besides the hour of the day, showed the course of the sun in elliptic, and the places of the planets. The celebrity acquired by this clock, was the cause of great advancement in the art: almost every court in Europe was desirous of possessing a similar work, and skilful mechanics were, in consequence, induced to turn their attention to the manufacture. Its author was dignified with the surname of Horologius, which is still borne by his descendants.

A story told of Louis XI. (king of France from 1461 to 1483,) shows that the art had then made great advances. A gentleman who had lost, a great

deal of money at play, stole a clock belonging to the king, and hid it in his sleeve. In a short time, the clock, which continued to go, notwithstanding its removal struck the hour, and the theft was of course discovered. Louis, as capricious in kindness as in tyranny, not only pardoned the culprit, but made him a present of the clock. All these instruments, though much superior to the clepsydra, and celebrated at the period of their invention for the accuracy of their movements, gave, according to our present notions, but coarse approximations to the true time. They were retarded greatly, when a particle of dust got into their works, and accelerated when cleaned. As to the minute divisions of time, they were quite useless. Tycho Brahe, an astronomer who lived in the sixteenth century, and who spared no expense or trouble in their construction, found that no dependence could be placed upon them for his observations.

The adaptation of the pendulum, by the celebrated Huygens, in 1657, at once brought clock-making to perfection. The clock, which had hitherto merely served to divide the day into periods of sufficient accuracy for the details of business, or the hours of eating or sleeping, now became the means of recording the minutest lapse of time, of showing the smallest irregularities in the apparent motion of the sun and planets, and of reducing astronomy to the exactness of mathematical reasoning. Increased skill in workmanship, has, of course, produced greater accuracy; but the pendulum is still the means of giving it effect.

DR FRANKLIN AND LEGISLATIVE CHAPLAINS.

Our great American philosopher has not been usually ranked among those, who, among the renowned names of the world, can be claimed as a believer and follower of the Christian religion.—Yet, in the testimony which is annexed, and which we do not remember to have seen before, there is such proof, both of religious faith and practical wisdom, as to outweigh many vague accusations.—*New York American.*

Motion for prayers in the Convention.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The small progress we have made, after four or five weeks' close attendance and continual reasoning with each other, our different sentiments on almost every question, several of the last producing as many noes as ayes, is, methinks, a melancholy proof of the imperfection of the human understanding. We, indeed seem to feel our own want of political wisdom, since we have been running all about in search of it. We have gone back to ancient history for models of Government, and examined the different forms of those Republics, which, having been originally formed with the seeds of their own dissolution, now no longer exist; and we have viewed modern States all around Europe, but find none of their constitutions suitable to our circumstances.

In this situation of this assembly, groping, as it were in the dark to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not hitherto once thought of applying humbly to the Father of Lights to illuminate our understanding? In the beginning of the contest with Britain, when we were sensible of danger, we had daily prayers in this room for the Divine protection. Our prayers, sir, were heard—and they were graciously answered.

All of us who were engaged in the struggle must have observed frequent instances of a superintending Providence in our favor. To that kind Providence we owe this happy opportunity of consulting in peace on the means of establishing our future national felicity. And have we now forgotten that powerful friend? or do we imagine we now no longer need its assistance? I have lived, sir, a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth—that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writings that "except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it." I firmly believe this; and also believe that without His concurring aid, we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel; we shall be divided by our little, partial, local interests; our project will be confounded, and we ourselves shall become a reproach and a byword down to future ages. An what is worse, mankind may hereafter, from this unfortunate instance, despair of establishing government by human wisdom, and leave it to chance war and conquest.

I therefore beg leave to move—

That henceforth, prayers, imploring the assistance of Heaven, and its blessings on our deliberations, be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business, and that one or more of the clergy of this city be requested to officiate at that service.

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES,
AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.

Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass. will be promptly executed and forwarded to any part of this or other countries.

April 10.

ROHAN POTATOES,

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse a Seed-Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 85 per barrel. October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrub Plants, &c.

The present being the most favorable season for transplanting all hardy trees and shrubs, we would remind the who are in want of Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Shrub (Herbaceous Plants, &c. that we can furnish them at sh notice at our nursery prices, well packed for transportation any part of the country. JOSEPH BRECK & CO October 15.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

6000 Multicaulis from 2 to 4 feet high, wood well ripened now standing in the field on the Jones' Place in Angell Street half a mile from the Providence Market, for sale low (if taken in the field) by JOSEPH STETSON on the premises or on application to STIMSON & HODGES Providence, October 22.

DOMESTICATED WILD GESE.

A few pair for sale. Enquire at this office. November 6.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay will sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS
17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1839.

[NO. 20.]

AGRICULTURAL.

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Committee on Fat Cattle and Milch Cows.

John L. Boylston, Princeton, Chairman; Joseph Estabrook, Royalston; Daniel Tenney, Sutton; Joseph Sawyer, Bolton; Salem Towne, Charlton; Josiah Gleason, New Braintree; Larkin Ammidown, Southbridge.

The Committee on Fat Cattle and Milch Cows respectfully report:

If the main station of wealth and prosperity is ever gratifying, it is peculiarly so when witnessed on an occasion like the present. It brings with it a heart burnings to contemplate the possession of that forms the elements of the husbandman's wealth, for its very possession contributes to the general comfort and independence of the whole community. His granaries may run over with fulness; his stalls may be crowded with their tenants, and his fields may teem with nature's richest products; and yet there is such a consciousness that these are the rewards of industry, that the heart is not cold indeed which does not rejoice in such manifestations of thrift.

Here is no hoarding—here is no evidence of envy premiums wrung from the distresses of the unfortunate. Here may be thirty, or even sixty old return for the seed cast into the earth; but it is the usury, only, which nature and a beneficent providence pay to him who lets the changing season be his broker, and looks not to Wall street to new the value of his stock.

It has been the privilege of your committee to examine and enjoy the exhibition of a portion only of those specimens of agricultural wealth which have been this day collected here. But they do not derogate from the importance of any other part of the exhibition, when they claim for it a high rank. Our county may not vie with the fertile valleys of the west in the production of grain crops; but we need not fear competition with any part of our country in the character of the herds that graze upon the herbage of our pastures. Our dairies, too, all of the qualities of the animals that supply them, at the same time that they bear witness to the neatness and domestic thrift that makes our farmers not only independent citizens abroad, but happy husbandmen at home. In the general feeling of congratulation at the truly magnificent exhibition of the day, your committee would gladly avoid theviduousness of distinction where all are so worthy of commendation. But their duty requires it, and they proceed, therefore, to particularize the animals which they have examined.

And with great propriety, the first ox which they name is Columbus—not the Genoese navigator, but the admiral of the Princeton herds. Unfortunately for his owner, in the way of premiums, this was not his first voyage to this port—but, fortunately for the society, Col. Whitney had too much public spirit to hesitate, on that account, from offering

him for exhibition. Though Columbus could not, therefore, claim much on the score of being a discoverer; he was certainly as great in his line, as ever his Genoese namesake was of old.

Next in the order of pens, was an ox of Lewis and Ebenezer Barnard, of Worcester. Although it is not by any means odd for the Messrs Barnard to have fat oxen, or to offer them to grace our exhibitions, they certainly brought an odd one into the pens, and as he weighed 2252 lbs. at the age of 7 years, your committee thought it would not be easy to match him, and have awarded to him the society's first premium of \$20. The ox was wholly fattened upon grass, and had been worked until March last.

Jedediah Estabrook, of Rutland, offered a pair of oxen, weighing together 3880 lbs.; to one of which, being his yellow ox, the committee have awarded the second premium of \$15. The age of this ox was 6 years, and his weight 1960 lbs. He has been fattened upon grass, except two bushels of corn and ten bushels of potatoes, and has not been worked during the last season.

Gardner Wilson, of Leicester, offered a pair of oxen, weighing 3980 lbs., which were so near equal that although the committee were satisfied that the third premium should fall to one of them, it was not a little difficult to distinguish to which it should be assigned. The committee, however, awarded the third premium of \$10 to Mr Wilson, for his red ox, weighing 2130 lbs.

The animal was wholly fattened on grass, and is five years old, and was constantly worked until the last spring.

James Adams, of Rutland, offered a fat ox weighing 2115 lbs. He was a beautiful animal, but as he was not raised in the county, he was not entitled to the privileges of citizenship, and, of course, could not be voted for by your committee. He did great credit to Vermont, the land of his birth, and showed that 'out west' is not the only place to look for fat things.

Mr Holloway Bailey, of Northboro', offered a pair of oxen, six years old, weighing 3905 lbs., which were of an excellent quality. They were fattened entirely upon grass, and have been worked during the last hay season. They deserved and received the especial notice and commendation of the committee, as well as of others who examined them.

Mr John Rich, of Sutton, offered a pair of oxen, twelve years old, weighing 3788 lbs., and if the committee could state the amount of work done by these oxen before being placed at grass for fattening, and the high condition in which they now are, they would but add new testimony of the value to the farmers of such stock as has been this day exhibited.

The Messrs Barnards did not seem content with exhibiting the best ox on this occasion; but, as if determined to embarrass the committee by offering others of excellent quality, presented a pair of oxen for premium, weighing 3914 lbs., 8 years old, which were worked until last March, and were wholly fattened on grass; but as all the good cattle could

not have premiums, the committee are obliged to pass to the oxen of Francis Davis, of Holden. The pair offered by him weighed 3427 lbs. at the age of 5 years, and were worked until June last, and have been fattened on grass until within ten days past. They were a handsome pair, and, in any ordinary exhibition, might have deserved something more than high commendation.

The committee are unanimous in their recommendations, that the usual fees for travel should be allowed for the several fat cattle exhibited this day, as they all come fairly within the qualities required by the society to entitle their owners to such allowance.

There were five cows offered for premium.

Jacob Stevens, of Charlton, offered a cow, which has been kept with five others, with no extra feed beyond what the pasture supplied. The quantity of milk which she yielded in ten days in June, was 180 quarts, and in September 150 quarts, from which was made 17 lbs. 11 oz. of butter in the ten days in June, and for the same space of time in September, 14 1/2 lbs. of butter; and for this cow the committee award to Mr Stevens the first premium of \$15.

The second premium your committee have awarded to Elijah Darling, of Princeton, for a cow kept by herself, and fed upon ordinary keeping; she was a fine animal, and it was stated to the committee that she produced 221 1/2 lbs. of butter during the past summer, which, with the quantity of milk used in his family, furnished by the same cow, proves her to have been a remarkable animal.

The third premium was assigned by your committee to Reuben Barton, of Millbury, for his cow, eight years old, which produced 13 1/2 lbs. of butter in one week in June, and 8 lbs. of butter during the first week in September; making the quantity of 130 lbs. during the season, besides furnishing milk for the consumption of the owner's family—and, also, for sale, to the amount of eight dollars.

The fourth premium was awarded to William Eames, of Worcester, for his four years old cow.

There was a cow exhibited by Noah Allen, of Shrewsbury, that was of a very high quality in all respects; but as no more than four premiums could be awarded, the committee must content themselves with thus noticing this fine animal.

Fourteen cows were offered for exhibition.

Jacob W. Watson, of Princeton, placed in the pens a valuable cow, with her calf eight days old by her side, which the committee examined with much pleasure.

Wm. Eames, of Worcester, exhibited a cow of the Ayreshire breed, six years old, which, though a foreigner, showed real yankee thrift.

Thomas W. Ward, of Shrewsbury, exhibited two milch cows of an excellent quality.

And Orsemus Willard, of Harvard, also exhibited an imported cow of a fine quality. Although she bears the name of "Lady Blue," the committee were better pleased with her domestic qualities than her learning, if her name was derived from that quality which stamps the sex with the epithet which she wears.

Amory Holman, of Polton, presented one cow, with a calf by her side, which attracted particular notice. She was of half Durham blood, and a very fine animal.

Ephraim Mower, of Worcester, with becoming spirit, placed a fine cow in the pens, which sustained the character of the stock of Worcester county.

The State Lunatic Hospital offered eight cows for exhibition, all of which seemed to partake so much of the character of comfort, good keeping and progressive improvement, which distinguish every thing connected with that institution, that they were a source of general satisfaction in their exhibition.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. BOYLSTON, *Chairman.*

PLYMOUTH CATTLE SHOW.

Report on Improvements.

The welfare of the whole community is very intimately connected with continual improvements in the art of agriculture. Increasing products of the soil are necessary to supply a growing population with food and raiment, necessary to furnish the means of prosecuting other arts in society, both useful and ornamental; and, as the principal source of the capital which moves the commerce of a country, the branch of business which presents so many attractions to young minds. The motives of interest to engagement in this work seem very numerous and strong, yet enlightened and serious minds can discover higher inducements than any of mere temporal interest. In the labors and experiments of the field we become co-operators with the great Author of all things; there we are continually incited to consideration of his doings and purposes; there we are abundantly blessed with the means of that acquaintance with our God which will give peace and all the good an immortal mind can desire. Notwithstanding all the inducements presented to labor in the field, it is often true that other branches of business obtain a very injurious ascendancy. Numbers of our citizens, like some of the Israelitish worshippers, want a mass of gold immediately before them to stimulate their exertions; a promised land at some distance, though the assurances be repeated and strong, that it shall "flow with milk and honey," does not prove sufficient encouragement to persevering and laborious pursuits. Great haste is made to be rich. This circumstance has heretofore diverted the attention of many from some of the most important objects presented on your lists of premiums. Calculations seem to have been made whether the amount of the offer would prove any thing like a compensation for the labor and expense attending the proposed experiment. We hope more just and extensive views are now cherished—that competitors are generally seeking and will receive better reward than our hands can give.

We have witnessed with pleasure an increased attention to the renovation of swampy lands.—Some of the choicest treasures of this county have long remained useless and dormant in those situations. We rejoice to see the rigid bands broken and banks of discount opening there. Claims to the premiums made payable in 1840, have been entered by four persons, who in the accomplishment of their respective objects, will add a good number of acres to the productive fields in the county.

Three claims have been entered to the premiums offered to encourage the cultivation of nurseries of Chinese mulberry trees. Be not alarmed, sir, there is no furnace underneath to force the growth, nor any reckless speculator at your side, who would ride your pockets by the influence of false representations, who would tell you that every bud in these nurseries is of equal value with a five dollar bill, that the leaves of the tree are healing to every disease which afflicts the body, that they are convertible into pleasant cheering beverage and nourishing food, and that what may not be required for those important purposes can be manufactured into fine paper on which you may write briefs.

The cultivators of mulberry trees in this county, have not been rash adventurers, and, therefore, will experience less temptation to resort to falsehood and imposition. Some of them feed worms proportionate to the increase of their trees. This we think the proper course, especially when the *Morus Multicaulis* are cultivated, for it is very doubtful whether those trees will ever be so acclimated here as to endure our winters. *

We recommend the award of the first premium of \$8, to Mr Lincoln Jacob, of Hingham, who has cultivated a nursery of 2160 trees. The second of \$4 to Mr Franklin Ames, of West Bridgewater, who has 2150 trees, 1771 more than reported last year. We also recommend that 2 vols. of N. E. Farmer be given Mr Ames; and 2 vols. Yankee Farmer to Mr Benjamin P. Pratt, of Middleboro', who has a nursery of 1700 trees.

Richard Stone, of West Bridgewater, is entitled to \$9, having built the past season more than one hundred rods of stone wall. The same sum is also awarded to Austin Keith, of West Bridgewater, Nahum M. Tribou, John Wood and Isaac Pratt, of Middleborough.

The committee in viewing stone wall, regard chiefly the sufficiency of it to protect fields against the inroads of cattle; but think the builders would do wisely in giving some attention to appearance, especially on public roads. The traveller will naturally conclude that fields enclosed with misshapen and loose walls are no more than imperfectly cultivated. The ranges of wall built by Messrs Keith and Pratt, were distinguished for neatness in appearance, and we recommended that 2 vols. of N. E. Farmer be given to each of these persons.

In a country where there has been something of tillage more than two centuries, the farmer's success will depend very much on his attention to the operations of nature and his diligence in the collection and application of those vegetable substances and alluvial soils, which time is continually depositing in hollows, on the margin of forests, by the road side, and wherever the course of the wind meets an obstruction. To encourage labors of this kind, the premiums which we have now to award were framed. The alteration from our former offers was not well understood by some of the competitors. In consequence of their misunderstanding, possibly, the committee have been led into some errors. The arrangements in future years will be better understood. We think the alteration important and useful; we cannot think otherwise, if we suppose there is any semblance of truth in what one of our orators said on a former occasion, that "in this county it is no uncommon thing for one town to blow into another."

The first premium for the collection of materials

to enrich fields, \$20, we award to Galen Howard, of W. Bridgewater, who has collected 526 loads. The second of \$15 to Horace Collamore, of Pembroke, who has collected 344 loads. The third of \$12 to Alfred Whitman, of E. Bridgewater, 330 loads. The fourth of \$10 to Paul Hatlaway, of Middleborough, and 2 vols. N. E. Farmer.

The statement of Mr Collamore was distinguished for particularity, and we believe for general correctness; we recommend that 2 vols. of Yankee Farmer be given him.

As this is a visiting committee, we may be justified in taxing your patience with a few excursive remarks. Every passing season presents to the farmer numerous lessons which should be studied and applied. In a strong wind which passed over the country in the month of August, and prostrated so much of the corn, we were forcibly admonished of the importance of providing some protection for the fields by planting trees on the borders. One field was passed after the gale, where the road was bordered with trees on the north, and the corn in that field was standing almost perfectly erect. We could not suppress an emotion of regret, that the efforts heretofore made by this society to induce the inhabitants of the county to plant trees on the road side, had not received more attention. On the sea coast, raking winds are of more frequent occurrence than in the interior country; the injurious effects of them on plants and in the impoverishment of the soil will be far greater where neither trees nor stone walls are standing as breakers. We have been sorry to observe in many instances the remains of former wrong habits; in tillage, in the erection of little mounds of earth round corn, potatoes, or other vegetable plants. Ridge culture belongs not to New England, except when swamps are cultivated. In this climate there is seldom any redundancy of moisture, but often deficiency; therefore our cultivation should be directed with a view to the greatest retention in the soil of dews and rains.

In our circuits in the county, we have remarked a very prevalent neglect of fields in the last of the season. The strength of the soil in many places, is more clearly exhibited in a rank growth of weeds than in useful plants. Weeds have the same forbidding aspect to the farmer that vices have to the moralist. But the *appearance* is the least evil in the case; there is exhaustion of the soil and an abundant supply of seed to produce a future harvest of bitterness. We regard it important to direct attention to this subject, and encourage farmers to keep their fields clear of weeds as possible, through the whole season; still we are conscious this is one of the subjects on which preaching is easier than practice, and are willing to receive the application of the proverb in the full force that the appearances of our fields will justify, "physician heal thyself."

MORRILL ALLEN,
JESSE PERKINS,
JOSHUA EDDY.

Bridgewater, Oct. 16, 1839.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Fancy Articles.

Betsey P. Fobes, Bridgewater, 2 stool covers	\$1 00
Mrs M. C. Virgin, Carver, 2 do	75
Mrs Jas. A. Leonard, Middleboro', 1 do	25
Mrs Jacob Thompson, do	1 do 37 1-2c.

Hannah M'Lathlin, E. Bridgewater, 2 thistle lamp mats	50
do do do 2 lamp mats	25
Miss Fanny Leonard, Bridgewater, 2 do	50
Mrs Josiah Bisby, Rochester, 1 do	25
Rosilla Ford, Marshfield, 1 do	50
Caroline Basset, Bridgewater, 3 do	25
Ann Christian, do 2 do 37 1-2c.	
Ann Elizabeth Eddy, E. Middleboro', 1 black lace veil	2 00
Ruth Backus, do do 1 do do do	1 00
Sarah H. Turner, Duxbury, 1 white do do	50
Hannah Backus, Middleboro', 1 black do do	50
Eliza T. Perkins, Duxbury, 3 painted curtains	75
Mary Leonard, Bridgewater, 1 wrought sampler	50
Eliza A. Crooker, do 1 do do	25
Charlotte Christian, do 1 do do framed	50
Susan L. Revere, do 1 do muslin collar	25
Mrs W. W. Barker, do 1 do do	25
Fanny D. Kingman, Middleboro', 1 do muslin cape, 37 1-2c.	
Lydia Kingman, do 1 do do	25
Fanny D. Kingman, Middleboro', 1 do do	25
Aurelia F. Jacobs, Scituate, 1 do do	25
Mrs Jas. A. Leonard, Middleboro', 1 do do	25
do do do " 1 wrought muslin collar	50
Elizabeth A. Dunbar, Bridgewater, 1 do do cape	1 00
Miss H. Basset, do 1 do do collar	25
Emily M. Washburn, do 1 do do do	25
Hannah R. Crooker, do 1 do do do	25
Jane Hayward, Plympton, 1 do do do	25
Hannah M'Lathlin, E. Bridgewater, 1 lace do	25
Isabella T. Hartwell, W. Bridgewater, 1 thread do	25
Cordelia F. Hartwell, do 1 do do	25
Sarah Harlow, Middleboro', 1 muslin cape	75
Sarah E. Hathaway, N. Middleboro', 1 wrought lace do 37 1-2c.	
Hannah Backus, Middleboro', 1 do do collar	75
Sarah H. Leonard, Duxbury, 1 do do cape 37 1-2c	
Jane Reed, W. Bridgewater, 1 do do do	50
Lydia R. Kingman, Middleboro', 1 wrought bag and watch case	50
Mrs Joshua Washburn, Middleboro', 1 linen table cloth	2 00
Betsy B. Kingman, do 1 wrought linen apron	25
Hannah H. Leach, W. Bridgewater, fruit basket	50
Patience Fuller, Hanson, 2 fur capes	2 00
do do do " 2 chair cushions	
Geo. H. Brown, E. Bridgewater, writing ink and penubery	2 00
Elizabeth Whitman, Pembroke, lace edging	1 00
Paulina T. Damon, Bridgewater, do	50
Hannah Backus, Middleboro', do do	50
Mary E. Murdock, do 1 pr wrought shoes	25
Hannah Barker, Pembroke, silk safety chain	25
Mrs John Howard, W. Bridgewater, bead chain	75
Hannah M'Lathlin, E. Bridgewater, do do	50
Geo. H. Brown, E. Bridgewater, samples gold card printing	2 00
do do do " 1 pr miniature socks	25
Deborah Hale, Bridgewater, 1 bead bag	38
Amelia W. Hyde, do 1 wrought child's frock	1 00
Martha W. Hyde, do 1 lace child's cap	25
Dorcas Society, Hanover, 1 linen cambric do	75
Mrs Wm. P. Cutter, Bridgewater, 1 lace cap	50
Miss H. Basset, do velvet painting	25
Miss Betsy Hooper, do 1 Dunstable bonnet	3 00
Miss Malencia Hooper, 1 do do	5 00
Hannah M'Lathlin, E. Bridgewater, 1 variegated straw do	2 00

Jerusha Sylvester, Hanover, 2 covered stools	75
Hannah Backus, Middleboro', 1 do do	25
Sarah H. Turner, Duxbury, 1 pr wrought cuffs	25
Mrs B. Bates, Bridgewater, 3 lamp mats	25
Caleb H. Packard, N. Bridgewater, 1 work box	2 00
Sally Thomas, Duxbury, 1 fancy rug	1 00

NAHUM STETSON, *Chairman.*

Inventions.

The committee award to Fobes Crane & Co. of West Bridgewater, for an improvement on cooking stoves, \$5 and 1 vol. of N. E. Farmer.

To John A. Conant, 2d, of East Bridgewater, for an improved leather roller, \$4 and 1 vol. of N. E. Farmer

To George W. Pratt, of Bridgewater, for a new constructed straw guage, \$1.

To Jonathan Whipple, of Grafton, leather cutter \$2.

To Sproat & Andrews, for a board saw reliever \$3.

To Seth Pratt, Jr., of Bridgewater, for a bugle \$2.

Most of the articles are in a highly finished state and give evidence of increased improvement in the mechanic arts. The bugle by Mr Pratt we consider, though we are no musicians, to be particularly an article of superior workmanship.

All of which is submitted.

SOLOMON HAYWARD, *Chairman.*

Stock.

The Committee take pleasure in saying, that on no former occasion have they witnessed better specimens of stock than has been exhibited this day for premiums. The pens have been well filled with prime fat oxen, excellent milk cows and beautiful young stock. The committee regret that they have not more premiums to award, finding so many competitors whose merits and claims are so nearly equal—but being under the necessity of cutting our garments according to our cloth, we have cut and distributed as follows:

1st premium of \$6, to the Hon. Daniel Webster, for the best fat ox.

2d do \$5, to do. for the next best do, from his farm in Marshfield.

3d do \$4, to Samuel F. Sanger, of Bridgewater, for the next best.

4th do \$8, to Jarvis Burrell, for the best milk cow.

5th do \$5, to Sidney Packard, E. Bridgewater, for the next best.

6th do \$4, to George Bates, of Bridgewater, for the best heifer.

7th do \$2, to James Stetson, of W. Bridgewater, for the next best.

8th do \$8, to Martin Swift, Bridgewater, for the best bull.

9th do \$6, to Reuben Thompson, of Plympton, for the next best do.

10th do \$4, to Calvin Williams, for the best bull calf.

11th do \$3, to Zephaniah Keith, of Bridgewater, for the next best do.

12th do \$3, to Col. A. Washburn, for the best heifer calf.

13th do \$2, to Seth Pratt, for the next best do.

They recommend the following gratuities to unsuccessful claimants:

1 vol. N. E. Farmer to Capt. S. Howard, W. Bd'tr.

1 " " to Galen Howard, do

1 " " to Isaac Wilbur, Bridgewater.

1 " " to Ephraim Snell, West do.

1 vol. Yankee Farmer to Jacob Robinson, Bridg'tr.	
1 " " to Jacob Carver, do	
1 " " to William Gardner, do	
1 " " to Mrs Betsy Gilbert, do	

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. OLDHAM, } *Committee*
SALMON HOWARD, } *on*
JOHN TILDEN. } *Stock.*

Ploughing.

The committee had eight teams entered for ploughing. Seven appeared at the appointed time and performed their work very much to the satisfaction of your committee. After much deliberation, your committee have agreed on the following awards:

They award the 1st premium of \$8 to Abraham Washburn, 2d. Work performed in 22 minutes.

The 2d do of \$6, to the town of Bridgewater, Silas Robbins, Superintendent of the Almshouse, ploughman. Work performed in 19 1/2 minutes.

The 3d do of \$4, to Willard Wood. Work performed in 22 minutes.

The 4th do of \$2, to Adin Alger. Work performed in 18 minutes.

They also award to Cornelius Holmes one volume of the New England Farmer. Work performed in 20 minutes.

To Newton Mitchell one volume of the Yankee Farmer. Work performed in 21 minutes.

To Philander Wood, one volume of the Yankee Farmer. Work performed in 24 minutes.

The ploughs used were all of cast iron, and of very good quality. The committee were of opinion that the one manufactured by Prouty & Mears, called the Centre Draft Plough, was preferable to any other. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ABRAM WASHBURN, 2d, *Chairman.*

Cocoons and Silk.

The greatest quantity was presented by Mary Eliza G. Niles, for which your committee award a premium of \$4.

The next greatest quantity was presented by Hannah Sparrow, of Middleboro', for which we award a premium of \$2.

Hannah Sparrow also presented 2 oz. of wrought silk, for which a premium of 20 cents is awarded.

Sally Pratt, of Middleboro', also presented a specimen of about 5 oz. of wrought silk, for which we award the sum of 50 cents:

Mrs Franklin Ames, of West Bridgewater, also presented a small specimen of wrought silk, for which we award 20 cents.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JARED WHITMAN, *Chairman.*

Articles of the Dairy.

The number of competitors on butter and cheese was about the same as on former occasions, and the quality would not suffer in comparison with any heretofore offered. In fact, they have seldom met with so many excellent samples of the kind. It was with some difficulty that they could come to the nice distinction, in some instances, between the 1st and 2d premiums, and in this they may have erred. But the excellent quality of the articles exhibited, serves to show that with skill and perseverance, as good butter and cheese can be made in the Old Colony as in any other section of the country. It gives the committee pleasure to commend

the handiwork of our fair dairy women to the lovers of good living and to the community generally.

Butter.

They have awarded the 1st premium to Mrs Geo. W. Bates, of Bridgewater, \$4.
2d do to Mrs Rosanna T. Pobs, of do, \$2.
3d do to Dyer Robinson, of do, \$1.
To Mrs Hannah Crooker, of do, 1 volume N. E. Farmer.
To Mrs Lydia Dean, of Middleboro', 1 vol. Yankee Farmer.

Cheese.

1st premium to George Thompson, of Middleboro', \$5.
2d do to Mrs Bethiah Bates, of Bridgewater, \$3.
3d do to Ezra Phillips, of Hanson, \$2.
To Mrs Lydia Thompson, of Middleboro', 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.
To Dexter Pratt, of East Bridgewater, 1 vol. Yankee Farmer.

Although the majority of your committee have passed the meridian and are in the downhill of life, and have no occasion themselves to speculate in fancy stocks, yet they would recommend to the young men just coming upon the stage of action, who are employed in the useful and honorable occupation of tilling the earth, to keep a good look out for the best dairies, and to secure for their companions, graduates from those most useful seminaries.

For the Committee,

HOLMES SPRAGUE, *Chairman.*

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

SIR—I see a statement made in a late number of the New England Farmer, by Caleb N. Bement, of Albany, in which he denies having ever sold any Berkshire pigs to me or to any other person in Framingham.

My advertisement in your paper of June last, runs thus—

“W. S. Turner has just received 14 pigs from Albany, male and female, of the Berkshire breed. These pigs were procured of Bement & Glauson.”

Now Mr B. denies that he sold them to me or to any person in Framingham. Who says he did? My statement was that these pigs were procured of Bement & Glauson. Were they not? Mr B. does not say they were not. But to prove that they were procured of them, I send you my voucher, which is a bill of sale signed by Thomas Reed, Jr. and is in the following words—

“Framingham, June 13, 1830. I hereby certify that I have this day sold Mr Wm. S. Turner 14 full blooded Berkshire pigs, which I had of Messrs Bement & Glauson, of Albany, N. Y., and from their recommendations. THOMAS REED, JR.”

Mr Reed is of East Kingston.

W. M. S. TURNER.

Framingham, Oct. 30.

Butter.—Perhaps there is no article of general use produced by farmers, of which the quality, as a whole, is so inferior as that of butter. The grand fault is, not freeing it from the buttermilk. Unless this is done, sweetness is impossible. Butter freed from all extraneous matters, is as little liable to spoil or grow rancid as lard or tallow; but buttermilk soon becomes intolerably offensive, and when left in the butter renders it most unpalatable. Dairy-women, remember this.—*Genesee Far.*

For the New England Farmer.

MR BRECK—The following detached thoughts, written rather for amusement than for the edification of you or your readers, may serve to fill out space in your columns for which you lack more valuable matter.

THE FARMER'S HAPPY LOT,

The condition of the thrifty husbandman of this country, is a condition conferring more of the real blessings of life than any other human lot:—it is conducive to the greatest health—the strictest independence, and to the purest happiness; especially with him who can appreciate the beautiful in nature—who can learn lessons of virtue from the humblest plant of his fields, and trace in the meanest herb the hand of an Almighty Power. Such are nearer than other men alled to God:

“The men
Whom nature's works can charm, with God himself
Hold converse; & grow familiar day by day
With his conceptions—act upon his plans,
And form to his the relish of their souls.”

If there is one thing more peculiarly calculated than another to impress the farmer with a sense of the independence and happiness which it is his high privilege to enjoy as a cultivator of the earth, it is such times of depression in the business world as the present—when the merchant, the mechanic and the manufacturer, deprived of the facilities upon which, principally, they rely for the successful prosecution of their business, are subjected to sufferings and expeditives to which the husbandman is a stranger. With him, the refusal of banks to discount, the fluctuations in stocks and exchanges, and the numerous vicissitudes in business affairs which so disastrously affect other men of other professions, need cause no concern. The facilities he requires for prosperity in his pursuit, are supplied chiefly by Him who has promised ‘seed time and harvest,’ and whose promise is good. Calm in the consciousness of his independence of human aid, with his granaries filled to overflowing and every thing around him conspiring to his comfort, how signally blessed is the farmer over other men in ‘hard times’ like the present, which drive hundreds to bankruptcy and ruin and bring distress upon thousands. The earth is the bank he deals with, and, favored by Heaven, she never refuses to the hand of industry whatever in reason it solicits. Happy, thrice happy man, in being so independent of his kind, and so dependent upon God.

Could the farmer who murmurs at his lot and is anxious to enter on some more money-making pursuit, but be made acquainted with the suffering experienced by business men in a crisis like the present, his murmurs would soon cease, and he would readily perceive that in ‘striving to better’ he would ‘mar what's well.’

Speaking of farmers murmuring at their condition, it has ever been a matter of surprise to me that discontent should ever enter the breast of an industrious husbandman, because it is difficult to reconcile it with common wisdom and common sagacity. Does it not arise from the lack of a due observation of men and things? which deficiency is to be ascribed to the secluded situation of the yeomanry, insulated as they are from the busy world and deprived of those sources of instruction so easily accessible to those of large communities.

This discontented spirit operates disadvantageously to agricultural improvement, and it is therefore desirable that it should be extirpated from the

breasts of the cultivators. How may this be effected? How may the husbandmen be supplied with that information which will enable them to perceive wherein as cultivators of the earth they are ‘better off’ than other men of other professions—wherein they are more happy—wherein they are more independent—wherein they are more secure in their property? We answer, through agricultural publications as one and the chief means, and through conventions of farmers at cattle shows and on other occasions, in address and conversation as another means.

In a former communication I spoke of the great efficacy of agricultural papers in benefiting the cultivator in his profession and of exalting that profession in the public estimation; and so deeply am I impressed with their importance as a means to promote this end, that I would again allude to them.

The season is at hand when the farmer has much time to devote to reading; and it would seem that agricultural papers contain the very kind of reading which should engross the chief part of his attention. It is needless to advise those who are subscribers on this point: it is those who are not subscribers, and who (it is a much to be regretted fact,) compose by far the greater part of the yeomanry—it is this class of farmers that we would have read these papers and profit from their perusal. We can conceive of a plan to effect this great object to some extent if not generally. Let some noble souls in each village form themselves into a reading club and subscribe for the agricultural journals of the middle and eastern States for a term of six months in each year;—let these papers be kept at the dwelling house of one of the club or other convenient place—then invite, may I urge, the non reading portion of their brother farmers to meet and peruse them whenever they saw fit, and contribute their mite towards defraying the expenses attending the commendable enterprise: might not some permanent good arise from this step? might not the farmers who do not now take a paper devoted to their interests, be induced thereby to become subscribers, and, as a consequent, better farmers and more valuable neighbors? We are disposed to think much of good would result from this project: it commends itself to every one—and let him who has a disposition to benefit his kind, move in this matter—yes, let one move, and a nucleus will be formed around which sufficient soul will gather to accomplish the object.

You will remember, Mr Breck, that in reply to the suggestion of a correspondent published some months since, you informed him you were willing to receive in pay for the Farmer, from those who would like to become subscribers but who thought they could not pay money, most any articles of farm produce. I introduce your offer here for the purpose of asking a small favor of your subscribers, which is, that each will inform his neighbors who are not subscribers, of the accommodating terms on which you offer the Farmer, and represent to them the advantages to be derived from its perusal. Are there not some who will act upon this request? I trust there are many, and that you, sir, will have proof of it in accessions to your subscription list;—not that my aim is to benefit you solely or particularly—no, it is the yeomanry I would particularly benefit: benefit by persuading them of the importance of their profession, and teaching them so to pursue it as to render it a source of greater contentment and greater wealth;—benefit by diffusing among them the light respecting their art which it

s been reserved for modern times to develop—benefit by inducing them to renounce hereditary error and adopt for their guide the teachings of science and enlightened mind. All these benefits will arise from the constant reading of well conducted agricultural papers, and in some degree, from lectures and addresses, and from the labors of loan-men employed by government in making agricultural surveys and scientific researches, for the special good of the husbandman and the common good of all. Let the great mass of the husbandman but become addicted to reading the papers devoted to their interests, and all ground for murmuring at their lot will vanish, and new inducements will arise for sticking closer to their honorable employment.

One of the most powerful means operating to reduce this end was the pen of a BUREAU. Oh, that death had spared him longer—spared him as a benefactor of his kind—spared him as an example for us to imitate. But though removed from the scene of his usefulness here, his works will not only follow him, but will tend in time to come as time past, to promote the great object for which so zealously labored, the improvement of American agriculture. The yeomanry have lost in him a powerful friend and instructor—but they have a COLMAN spared, and others too, gifted in the godlike grace of intellect, the giant might of mind," to teach, to expound and to defend.

Boston, Nov. 1, 1839.

J. H. D.

For the New England Farmer.

MR BRECK.—In Mr Kenrick's very valuable work, "New American Orchardist, under the article *Antwerp Raspberry*, he says, "Like the red requires protection in winter." Permit me to enquire, if experiment has shown this to be universal—necessary in the vicinity of Boston; or is the necessity of protection limited to certain exposed situations?

I have for many years successfully cultivated a variety of Raspberry, and have never protected the plants during the winter. I prune them in the autumn and leave the young shoots standing between two narrow rails on each side. The last autumn I made a new plantation of about 500 roots the month of October. The ground was nearly covered most of the winter, and at no time covered with more than a few inches of snow. Every plant wintered, and there was a good crop of fruit the past summer. Yours, respectfully,

P. CLEVELAND.

Brunswick, Me., Oct. 28, 1839.

[Remarks.—Raspberries that are protected produce more abundantly than those which are not.—We believe it is the general custom to protect them about Boston. Some cultivators take them up and lay them in, and plant them out again in the spring.—J. B.]

Important to Farmers.—A former of Long Island writes that the half-bred Durham cattle are better suited to bear the extremes of heat and cold which they will be exposed to in this climate, than the pure Durham, as their skins are thicker and their coats closer and longer than the pure breed. The milking qualities of the heifers bred in this way are almost beyond belief, some of them milking forty, and even fifty quarts a day of rich fine milk.—Boston Trav.

From the New York Observer.

DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION.

Common Schools.

It being a given point that the blessings of education ought to be universally diffused—that every child in the State, however poor, should be taught to read and write and keep accounts, the great practical question is, how this end can best be accomplished. In Scotland it has been done ever since the Reformation, by the parish school-master; and in New England, from its first settlement, by the aid of common schools. Whether this is the best system of popular education which can be devised, is a fair matter of inquiry. If there is a better, it ought to be suggested, matured and adopted; for what we want, is a system which will insure the elementary education of the whole mass of the people, and bring it at the least expense, within the reach of every family.

As the common district school system of New England has worked so well for more than two centuries, and no essential change, that I am aware of, has ever been proposed, I shall take it for granted, that in all its essential features, it is better adapted than any other to the condition of our people, and the genius of our free institutions. Its great advantages are, that it is strictly republican in principle and in operation; that it plants down its school-houses within convenient distances, all over the face of the land; that it brings the children of all classes together upon one common level; and that it provides instruction for those who are in the most indigent circumstances, as well as for their rich and thriving neighbors. It is not to be supposed, however, that our primary school system is so perfect in its essential principles as to admit of no modifications or improvements; and still less, that the greatest possible efficiency has been imparted to it anywhere. Like other great machines, it must be moved by some adequate power. There must be a general co-operation of the people with the government, to keep it in motion.

In order to reap the highest advantages from our admirable system, there must be a sufficient number of school-houses, pleasantly and healthfully located—well built, warmed and ventilated—admitting enough, but not too much light; and comfortably fitted up with seats, writing desks, and such other conveniences as will rather attract than repel both teachers and scholars.

There must be competent and faithful instructors—male and female—apt to teach, fond of the employment, skilled in government, patient, conscientious and laborious; instructors who will be always at their posts, working month in and month out, for the pleasure of it, as well as for the wages, and delighting in nothing so much, as the intellectual and moral improvement of their pupils.

The children, likewise, must be sent steadily to school—must be furnished with suitable reading and spelling books; with slates, pencils, writing apparatus, maps, geography, arithmetics, dictionaries, and whatever else is necessary to aid and encourage them in their studies.

To pay the teachers and defray other necessary expenses, moneys must be raised either upon the scholar, or by assessments upon the property of the town or district, or from such permanent funds as may be provided by individual liberality or legislative appropriations.

School committees, selected from the most intelligent and best educated class of men in the respective school societies and districts, must be appointed to hire and examine teachers; to select and recommend books; to visit the schools, and to aid the instructors with their best influence and advice.

And finally, the great mass of the people must move together, or the end will never be accomplished. Parents of all classes must be warmly enlisted in the improvement of their children and the prosperity of the schools. Without their hearty co-operation, whatever else you may do, the primary schools will languish and ultimately run down. The families of a village or neighborhood are not mere inert masses of matter, to be moulded and fashioned according to your pleasure, like so many potters' vessels; but living, thinking beings, to be swayed by motives, and to co-operate with you in your efforts to do them good.

This is a hasty outline of what I take to be essential to the highest prosperity of our common schools. But the great importance of the subject seems to require considerable enlargement, for which I must crave the reader's indulgence.

(To be continued.)

BENEFITS OF NEWSPAPERS.

The existence of newspapers is one of the most remarkable features of the difference between ancient and modern times. These sheets of intelligence now form an element in the condition of nations, which the ancients scarcely possessed in embryo. They render the official duties of statesmen much more difficult than they formerly were, but they also render the condition of nations much more safe and secure; for no measure can become a law without the merits and demerits of it being fully discussed by the press and understood by the people. For the want of these useful monitors, the ancients were like people wandering in the dark; timid because of their ignorance, and apt to be overset by the slightest alarm. But by the aid of newspapers, we are enabled to know exactly the state of affairs in every part of our own country, and all over the whole world as well, and to be prepared in some measure for any coming event whatever. Newspapers are the brief chronicles of the times, and have a wonderful influence in guiding and directing the public mind on all public questions.—*N. Y. Sun.*

An orange tree frequently yields fifteen hundred to two thousand four hundred oranges. An elm living one hundred years, produces not less than thirty-three millions of grains; and a purple digitalis one million seven thousand seeds. Some plants are so prolific, that one flower producing forty-four seeds, would, if left to itself, in a short space of time, spread from one end of the globe to another.

Progression.—We learn to climb by keeping our eyes on the mountains that rise before us, and not on the hills that lie behind.

Washington fought for his country—Bonaparte for fame. The lips of a mighty nation speak the praises of one—the ocean waves chaunt the requiem of the other.

Quince Wine.—A delicious wine is made of this fruit in the following manner: Take one quart of the juice of quinces mixed with one pound of sugar, and ferment.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.**

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1839.

OBITUARY.

Died at Pittsfield, Mass., on the 8th inst., **THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq.**, of Stockbridge, Mass.

It is our painful duty to record the death of this estimable and excellent man; and it is a debt due as much to public morals as to private virtue, to hold up this bright example of integrity, honor, truth and patriotism, to the encouragement and emulation of the friends of virtue, wherever he has been known.

If it should be asked what claims have his life and character to notice in such a publication as ours, we answer that Mr Sedgwick was eminently the friend of the laboring man, the admirer of rural and agricultural life, and the most ardent advocate for the education and improvement of the industrious classes of society; and for every public enterprise and work which had in view particularly their elevation and comfort. It is delightful, and amidst the selfishness and meanness which every where pervade society, it is a precious consolation to be able to recall the memory of so excellent a man.

Mr Sedgwick was endowed by nature with superior talents, and these were cultivated and improved by ample advantages of education and a wide and familiar intercourse with society in all its various departments. His perceptions were extremely rapid; and he arrived at his conclusions with a quickness and certainty, which are rarely seen, even among the highly cultivated, and which always evince a comprehensive and powerful intellect. He was a man of much originality of mind and distinguished by an extraordinary energy of thought and feeling. If his opinions and conclusions were not always deemed sound and true, (and where on earth are perfect consistency and wisdom to be found?) yet no one, such as they might in any ease differ from his own, could for a moment doubt that they were the honest convictions of a perfectly true and incorruptible mind; a mind incapable of being biased in its decisions by any little, low, or mean purposes or interests. He was indeed a true man; and in that purity and elevation of character which rendered him as utterly incapable of a mean purpose or thought as of a mean action, he might justly be pronounced one of the noblest of men.

His conversation was full of instruction and information; his manners kind and courteous, and in every condition of life in which he was placed or was called to act, he displayed an exemplariness of good conduct, which conciliated universal affection and regard. His manners were unostentatious, and of a transparent simplicity and frankness. In the private and domestic relations of life no one was ever more beloved; and as a citizen and in the official services of public life, let the rancor of party be as bitter as bitter can be, no one ever distrusted and no one ever presumed to cast a suspicion or reproach upon his sincerity, integrity, honor and disinterestedness.

He was at home at once upon every subject which concerns humanity. A few years since he made a visit to Europe; and his observations on the condition of the poorer classes, show a heart deeply wounded by the injuries and oppressions under which they were often crushed to the earth; and in which a benevolent desire for their relief and amelioration of these evils wherever they might be found, predominated over every other sentiment. Such men as he are rare in the community.

It becomes every poor man and every working man, woman and child in the community, to cherish the

memory and character of such a man, let his religious denomination or his party attachments be what they may, with the strongest affection and respect. We believe that in purity of purpose and kindness of heart, and in perfect honor and uprightness, he has not left his superior behind him.

H. C.

SILK CULTURE.

We have now become entirely satisfied that the production of silk must advance and become a great interest of the country. In this matter we have ceased to trust to hearsay or mere report; but we have come to the knowledge of various experiments made in different places, and made with perfect fairness and the greatest care and exactness, which demonstrate, that even with the high prices of labor current among us, raw silk can be produced at an expense not to exceed two dollars and fifty cents a pound. We shall presently have the pleasure of laying these reports before the agricultural public in such a form that they cannot be distrusted or disdained. The silk likewise produced in New England is in point of strength, weight, and lustre not inferior to any grown in any country. We know very well that many persons pronounce it very much superior to that grown in warmer climates; but this may be so or may be otherwise. This opinion may result mainly from the habitual self conceit, which we must confess, is a somewhat strongly-marked feature in the organization of a Yankee. It is enough for us however, to say, that the silk produced among us is as good as any that is to be found any where; and this circumstance is in itself a great encouragement to the cultivation.

We have given the last three weeks almost exclusively to the investigation of this particular subject, and at the fountain head. The inhabitants of Manchester, in Connecticut, have been in the practice of producing silk for nearly seventy years. They have found it a source of considerable profit even on the limited scale upon which it has been pursued among them. The work has been principally performed by females, and it has not unfrequently happened, where a mulberry plantation has been taken as it is termed to the wives, the young woman taking it gets thirty to fifty dollars and her board for her six or eight weeks labor. In this case the owner of the land furnishes eggs, trees, and room to work in, besides boarding the woman while the operation is going on. The woman tends the worms, picks the leaves and reels the silk; the produce is then divided equally.

The tree hitherto used in Mansfield has been the white mulberry. In 1835, two thirds of all the trees in the town were killed by the severity of the cold. They have not as yet been replaced; but they soon will be, either by some of the same kind, or by the imported and improved varieties. In other places experiments have been made with the foreign kinds—the Mulcaulis, the Canton, and the Alpine; and these experiments have been perfectly successful; the foliage has proved abundant; the silk made from them of fine quality; and the worms have proved healthy under this feed. This is a great result; and puts it in the power of any one so disposed, to ascertain the practicability and the profits of the silk culture. The question is soon settled; and the determination of it requires a small expense of money or time.

The prosecution of the silk culture will prove of immense importance to the country. For half a century to come there can be no danger of its being overdone.—The demand will, as matter of course, increase with the supply. To meet the present wants of the country, is no small matter; and years are likely to elapse before we can reach this point. Why it may not hereafter be

made matter of export from the country, no good reason can be given; at least no better reason than could have been given forty years ago, why cotton should not come an article of export from the country.

We look forward to the production of silk with highest satisfaction and interest, as affording a most desirable resource for aged persons, who, incapable of doing severe toil, have not yet passed the period useful labor; for young persons, whose services could be made useful only in some such light employment; and for indigent persons, decayed widows and females who often find it extremely difficult to obtain or invent the means of support.

It will have some prejudices to encounter from persons who are habitually distrustful of every new project and the extravagant calculations and most exaggerated estimates of profits to be expected from it, which constantly made and put forth by the ignorant or signing, must operate much to its hindrance and disadvantage. The public mind will presently be disabused in all these matters; and results, resting upon the most careful and decisive experiments, and such an accumulation of settled facts as leaves no room for doubt, will set every thing right. The culture of silk will go and prove a source of profit to industry and good management sufficient to satisfy every reasonable desire to compensate most amply the labor bestowed upon it. We forbear further statements on the subject at this time, as we shall make it matter of full examination and discussion in our next report to the government.—H. C.

BRINGING CATTLE TO THE BARN.

The 20th of November is universally understood throughout New England as the close of the season for pasturing, and the time for bringing out cattle and stock to the barn. Sheep may be left out as long as ground remains bare; but it is believed to be bad management to leave cattle out after severe frosts come; especially in storms of sleet and snow. Fat cattle in the fatting districts are tied up to be fed and turned in the yards at night. In this case the yards are well tilled and a dry place is always furnished for the cattle to rest upon. For young cattle, well protected yards and open sheds with a southern aspect, are to be preferred to close and warm barns. For milch cows, however, stables which are dry, warm but well ventilated and well littered, and kept thoroughly clean, should be provided, and these animals should never be exposed to cold rains or storms, or winds, which make them shiver and become restless; and of course cannot fail to diminish their milk. They should be well fed, and carefully carried, and treated always with gentleness and unvarying kindness. It is impossible to reconcile the careless, slovenly, neglectful, and we may add inhuman man with which these useful and beneficent animals are commonly treated, with any just regard to the farmer's own interest or even with the principles of common justice.

H. C.

WHEAT.—The Cleveland Herald of the 5th states that the receipts of wheat at that port during the preceding month, were 377,115 bushels, and of flour 46,488 barrels; and in the past seven months, 1,350,620 bushels of wheat and 230,550 barrels of flour. The amount of wheat trees that received two years ago.

The Chicago American states that winter wheat of the first quality, is now selling at Chicago at 75 cents. The quantity of wheat coming in from the country exceeds all expectations.

W. B.'s communication on Forest Trees shall appear in our next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Library of Health.

SLEEPING WITH THE HEAD COVERED.

Before the danger of sleeping with the head covered can be rendered sufficiently plain, it will be necessary to state one fact in Physiology, to which we have not yet adverted.

The same change of the blood from bad to good—from pure to impure—which is effected in the lungs, is effected also, in some good degree, on the whole surface of the body. Some of the insects or worms, may be said to breathe entirely on the surface of the body. They have no lungs whatever. As we rise in the scale of existences, to snakes, &c. we begin to find lungs or gills, in which a part of the change of blood to which we allude, is effected. Rising still further in the scale of being, we find the lungs larger and larger, and the skin less and less concerned in the change, till we come to man, and some few other animals, in whom the change is almost wholly accomplished by the lungs. Still, we repeat it, the skin, even in man, has some share of the work of renovating the blood to perform, as may be readily shown by a very simple experiment, like the following.

When a person has lain several hours in a bed, closely covered to the neck with thick covering—say with the modern article called a comfortable—let a candle or lamp be introduced under the clothing, and it will soon be extinguished. The oxygen is so much diminished, and the carbonic acid gas so much increased, as to be incapable of supporting combustion; and by the same rule, unfit for respiration. Let it be also distinctly understood, that this change is wholly effected without the agency of the breath; though when the head is covered, it is, of course accomplished much faster.

This fact, that we breathe, as it were, that is to say, purify the blood and poison the air with the whole surface of our body, as well as by means of the lungs, is of the utmost practical importance. It is of importance to be understood by those on whom we urge the duty, of keeping the skin clean; for how can a foul skin—a skin varnished over with dust—perform its delicate and important functions? It is of importance to be understood in order to know how to clothe ourselves; for all those forms and circumstances of our clothing which tend to embarrass or interrupt the action of the skin, in its work of assisting the lungs to purify the blood, are, of course, objectionable. It is, however, of still higher importance, that it should be well understood by mothers, in the managements of their infants; not only in regard to cleanliness and dress, but particularly in regard to sleep.

For, in the first place, the bed clothing ought to be as loose and porous as it can be, and yet at the same time retain a sufficient amount of heat, in order that the carbonic acid gas may have opportunity to escape, and the purer air to find its way through it. Secondly; The clothes ought to be often thrown open, and the air under them thus exchanged for better. Thirdly; The child ought never to be allowed to sleep with its head under the clothing. Immense is the mischief done in this way, as we have already said, by ignorant parents, and even by those, whose fault is more that of carelessness than of ignorance. Fourthly; He should sleep alone as much as possible, either in a

bed or a crib, rather than with parents, brothers, sisters, &c. Fifthly; He should never be permitted to have domestic animals, as favorite dogs or cats, sleep in the bed with him—a practice quite too common in our country—especially that of having a puppy in the bed. The child's body poisons the imprisoned air quite fast enough without any aid from dogs and cats, or from other human bodies; and above all, without being aided by his own breath.

What has been said in relation to the management of infants, will be generally applicable—the principles which it involves will, at least be so—in the management of childhood and youth, and manhood and old age. Fires without flues, lamps, candles, breathing, the action of the skin, (if not prevented by dirt, improper clothing, &c.) and many more causes, will continue to operate to deteriorate the atmosphere at every period of existence. There will be no moment of our lives when we shall not need the whole active force of a free, vigorous pair of lungs, and a healthy skin, to form and reform the blood, and to cast off the poisonous carbonic acid gas which is formed by these important processes. There will be no waking moment of our lives when we shall not need to be constantly on the watch—at least as much as our circumstances and employments will admit—against an agent which will threaten our destruction, and which, after we have done our best, will probably gain, more or less, the dominion over us.

Hence the importance which philosophers, in all periods of the world's history, have attached to pure air, and the concessions which have been made—ground as mankind have been, and ashamed of and averse to labor—in favor of agricultural employments. The habitual breathing of pure air, with plenty of active exercise, will counteract, in no little degree the bad tendency of a host of the ordinary physical transgressions.

STOVES.—Medical men state that the innumerable complaints to which persons are subject during the winter, are not the effects of the cold, but are produced by the use of stoves, the heat of which it is difficult to regulate. The air of a room in which a stove is used becomes at length completely dry, unless care be taken to keep up the supply of moisture by having constantly in the room a vessel filled with water. From the air becoming dry, the cells of the lungs become ultimately deprived of their necessary fluid, the skin of the face and hands become heated, and headache ensues.—*Dost. Trav.*

The Illinoisian speaks of a field of fifteen acres of land on Fox river, which yielded 45 bushels to the acre, and was the first year the soil had ever been cultivated.

The committee on a Geological Survey of Vermont, have reported to the Legislature in favor of the same, and of an appropriation of \$6000 to carry the same into effect.

More Patriot Troubles.—It is said that the patriots on both sides the lines are again preparing for winter operations. We sincerely hope it is not so, but from the fact that the Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Scott to make the tour of the frontier, we fear there is too much truth in the rumor.—*Rochester Dem.*

They are luxuriating on green peas at Wilmington, N. C.

1 Patriot gone.—The Belfast (Me.) Journal records the death of John Cochran, who made one of the famous "Boston Tea Party." He was born in Boston, and removed to Belfast a number of years since. He was a man of good property, which is not always the case with our revolutionary veterans and highly respected by a large circle of friends.

Subscribing to Lectures.—A gentleman being called on to subscribe to a course of lectures, objected, because, said he, 'my wife gives me gratuitous lecture every evening.'

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to work it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to use it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two loads a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not liable to the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES,
AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.

Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP Brighton, Mass., will be promptly executed and forwarded to any part of this or other countries.

April 10.

ROHAN POTATOES,

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at \$3 per barrel.

October 16

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs,
Plants, &c.

The present being the most favorable season for transplanting all hardy trees and shrubs, we would remind those who are in want of Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, &c. that we can furnish them at short notice at nursery prices, well packed for transportation to any part of the country.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

October 15.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

6000 Multicaulis from 2 to 4 feet high, wood well ripened now standing in the field on the Jones Place in Angell Street half a mile from the Providence Market, for sale low (if it be in the field) by JOSEPH STEPHENSON on the premises or application to

STIMSON & HODGES.

Providence, October 23.

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the garden of the subscriber a large collection of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees comprising most of the choice varieties of European and American origin.

October 16

ROBERT MANNING.

DOMESTICATED WILD GEESE.

A few pair for sale. Enquire at this office.

November 6.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a reduction of 50 cents.

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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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[XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1839.

[NO. 21.]

AGRICULTURAL.

For the New England Farmer.

BEST TREES—THEIR IMPORTANCE— SOWING THE SEED.

MR. COLMAN—When we witness the rapid diminution of the primitive forests of New England, and act upon the intense rigor of our winters and increasing demands upon our woodlands for purposes than that of supplying fuel for an increasing population, we cannot but be anxious, in behalf of those who are to come after us, as to the whence they are to derive one of the most necessary articles to their comfortable existence—timber for fuel and other purposes. We are aware that our fears are deemed foolish by you, for you point us to our groves, whose "tall trees" have long since passed away, and to our oaks, whose rugged sides and "airy tops" afford defiance to the vandal excursions of the ax, and exclaim, "the growth is greater than consumption." This however is not the fact; our groves are hardly sufficient to shield poets' noses from a summer's sun, much less to protect from the cold winds of winter, while our oaks are literally exhibiting the appearance of many mighty Sampsons, slorn of their beaulocks, with the Philistines still gathering round, to take the last remnant of their strength.

We are led to these remarks by an inquiry in your paper of October 2d, as to the best manner of the seed of forest trees, a process which, if successful, we have no doubt may be profitably employed in covering many lands which are almost useless for other purposes, with a growth of timber the increase of which would give a rich heritage, and in a course of years become valuable property and when taken off, leave the lands in a state for cultivation.

We know of no better way of aiding nature, than serving her process and conforming our operations thereto as nearly as possible.

When we see a forest spring up and grow young, we may well examine the condition of the soil in which its rudiment vegetated.

On examination, that trees which spring from fences have the most rapid growth of any in lands. An obvious reason may be offered for it is so. Such places are usually the richest of our fields—quite too much so to allow them to overrun with thorns and thistles, and their fertility continues to increase by leaves being deposited beside them, as long as the old fence continues. We give one example of a tree—an oak—springing up on our own premises, and which, for your convenience, we have sown down since your inquiry of your correspondent reached us. On examination we found it contained nine cortical layers and was fourteen and a half feet high. It must have originated from an acorn, as there is no sinuosity in many rods. It must have been slightly buried, unless the squirrels buried it deep. It had

a fine light soil, which we deem important to the successful vegetation of all seeds.

Your correspondent inquires how chestnuts should be sown. We have never sown any, for we have a plenty of the timber without, and a prospect with good management, of its continuation from self sown trees. We can tell him how nature sows them. The land on which chestnut grows in the forest is generally light and free from grass and weeds. The fall of the fruit and leaf is about the same time, and from beneath its covering of leaves, the fruit the next spring sends up a new tree. We would not, however, recommend this covering of leaves in open fields, lest they blow away and leave the fruit bare, or if they remain, they become so dry as to prevent germination. A slight covering of mould must supply their place.

The lamented Judge Buel, whose praise is in the mouth of all good farmers, and who, though dead still speaks and must long speak to us by the practical precepts he has given, says—(vide N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. page 164)—"On the 28th of May 1827, I repaired to the banks of the Hudson with an assistant, and collected seeds of the soft maple, some species of the elm and of the buttonwood, which were then falling—the latter of the preceding year's growth. They were planted the same day, very thick, in beds of mould. They immediately grew and the plants attained some size that year. Last week [the article is dated Nov. 28, 1829,] I transplanted some of the maples for ornamental trees, which were from ten to fourteen feet high. Some of the buttonwoods were ten and the elms six or seven. This in thirty months from the time of planting the seed." Judge B. then goes on to state his process of planting out three hundred more of these trees, which he obtained from "a space less than six feet square," and transplanting them at a "space of about four and a half feet," to form a screen on the side of a field, which in fifteen years he supposed would do to cut for fuel, and would continue to renew itself fit for the axe, by sprouts from the stumps once in fifteen years. He also stated that the expense of his trees thus far did not exceed \$3.

Your inquirer says that he planted his trees on grass land, some of which is dry and solid, the rest meadow,—all favorable to the growth of wood, large forests having grown there in time back.

Is it not probable that his land has become too solid? an event which will take place where long cultivation is followed, by the exhaustion of the fine vegetable mould, which is important in accelerating the growth of young forest trees. Did not his thrifty young trees of natural growth, in the north end of the field, start up while the land was yet new, perhaps by an old stump, or by an old fence, or did they start up in grass land?

If we wished to plant the seeds of trees of any kind, we should pursue the plan of Judge Buel—prepare us a sumpire of good vegetable mould, of such size as we thought best, then we should gather our acorns, chestnuts and walnuts, or other seeds, when they fall from the trees, and sow them immediately and liberally, broadcast. At a suitable time

we would transplant them—a ceremony which may be rapidly passed through, and we should be very sanguine of success. This may look to your inquirer like a roundabout way of getting to the wood, but we would rather take it than to meet with a disappointment similar to his, for in this way the trees starting from a soil congenial to their habits, would be healthy, which would enable them to push forth more vigorously in his land, dry and solid, than though they had originated there, plants of slow and sickly growth.

Since we are on the subject of trees, which it appears is quite a hobby with us, we ask leave again, as a suitable season for the operation is now on hand, and as the hurrying season of the farmer is past, to call the attention of your readers to transplanting. Last spring, we all paid our highway tax most cheerfully, in anticipation of smooth roads to pass over in our business and pleasure excursions during the season. We have been more than compensated for the few shillings assessed against us, by the luxury they have brought. Next spring the tax must be repealed—it ever has been, and must be still, and it will be cheerfully paid as long as good roads are in repute.

We propose another tax or rather a donation, for the benefit of ourselves and the traveller, which if once well discharged, will need no repetition for ages;—it is nothing less than transforming all our highways into beautiful avenues. And would each town in "Old Massachusetts" appropriate the same amount of labor in effecting this object which they have given this year to repair roads, the object would be accomplished, and "Old Bay" would set an example to her sister States in no way reproachful of that which she set them in the days of the Revolution. We are happy to see that in many parts of Berkshire, they are beginning with new zeal, especially to fill the greens and vacant places. May the work become a contagion, and spread until it has extended into every lane and by-corner of our country.

Yours, truly,
Mount Oscola, Nov. 4, 1839.

W. B.

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Judges of Swine.

William Lincoln, Worcester, Chairman; Artemas Lee, Templeton; Nathaniel Rand, Lancaster; Ebenezer D. Amundson, Southbridge; Otis Adams, Grafton; Charles Sibley, Barre; Abel Whitney, Harvard; Warren Hunt, Douglas.

REPORT.

The advancement of the Society in prosperity and usefulness may be measured by the progress of improvement among the swine. In 1833, twenty-seven of the most interesting of all the animal races, graced the festival of the farmers of Worcester; in 1839, eightyone have honored the husbandman's holiday with their presence;—in 1833, there were only two boars at the show; in 1839, eighteen have been present;—in 1833, six competitors entered in-

to the peaceful contest for premiums; in 1830, twentyfour have quietly disputed for prizes and praises:—in 1833, two towns of the county were counted here; in 1839, eleven towns of the commonwealth have represented the uncommon-wealth of pigs.

Our schoolmaster has been abroad. Abel Whitney, Esq., who was and is a "judge of swine," has been absent with the ploughs which he now uses instead of pencils and slate. Had his associates been at home in the arithmetic that excellent instructor and ready reckoner imparted to his pupils, the precise relations of the past and the present might have been given. Deprived of his countenance, the sum can only be stated in the simplest form. It may be assumed, that as 27 are to 81, and as 6 are to 24, and as 2 are to 11 and 18 so were the persons, pigs, and places of 1833 to those of 1839; and so are the various merits of the first fair to the multiplied excellencies of the last exhibition.

Eighteen boars were in the pens:—out of the pens there were other boars; but they were not entered for the premiums they deserved.

The committee were invited to unite with the delegation of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, in bestowing the liberal rewards offered for the encouragement of good breeding in Worcester county. The honor of the appointment was enhanced by the pleasure of being aided in the execution of the duty by the Hon. Jos. Welles and H. Codman, Esq., of Boston, and by the advice of the Commissioner of Agriculture, learned in the laws of the land.

The equality of excellence of swine produced by the diversity of opinions of committees. The boar of James H. Clapp, of Belchertown, son of an English noble pig of the Berkshire family, was round, square, long and broad, fat and finely formed, of high descent and pure blood. The boar of Samuel A. Knox, of Grafton, descended from the same race on the father side, inherited the virtues he possessed more than the graces of his English ancestors. Their merits were so nearly equal, that the difference was too fine to be distinguished. It may be divided more easily than the first premium of the State Society, decided by the committee of twenty dollars to either party. The proprietors when they would have desired to have been possible, to have given the first reward to both, have instructed the chairman to report, that they bestow one gratuity of ten dollars on Mr. Clapp, and another of the same amount on Mr. Knox.

Fine representatives of the four-footed points of Berkshire, were their two animals. In the points of good hogs, the small head, short legs, big body, broad back and large hams, they were exemplary. To these qualifications were added ears as silky, eyes as bright, and faces which were gentle, as have ever been worn with dignity. Their early maturity and ready disposition to fatten, completed the character of perfect swine. They represented that they were small, but that their aptitude to fatten was such, that they could almost live without food, and thrive on more than nothing.

The art of eating is coeval with the existence of living. Eating is uniform: living is various, and has been carried on in many ways. The *without-work* has been popular among all civilized nations: it has not furnished steady employment, and at times has been over laborious. *Living without means* has been practised in all ages, but never

rose above a mean condition. *Living by one's wits* has been attempted, but the business has always failed for want of capital. *Living without eating* has not been extensively used. There is an ancient account of a quadruped who was taught the mystery, but as soon as he acquired it he perished, and the secret died with him. Amateurs less gifted with legs, have endeavored to revive the discoveries of the old world. While millions of well filled pots, steaming as did those of the founders of independence, send up their savory incense at noon-tide from house and hotel, there are some who drop the solid substance of beef and pork to grasp at the fleeting shadows of diet, until they become so delicate and pale as to have no blush in the shade, and to cast no shadow in the sunshine. Aged error and youthful refinement, like other extremes, have held a meeting. The spendthrift of old wasted his substance in sumptuous banquets, till necessity compelled him to partake of the frugal fare of the swine of Palestine. The prodigal of health in modern days, returns to the feast on larks, but the swine are not guests at his board, nor do they become revellers on the banquet of air.

It is but too true, that the manly and vigorous appetite of our forefathers, which could compass whole hams and sirloins, and disperse whoe's fleas, and coveys of fowls, to sustain their athletic forms and vigorous spirits, has sadly declined. The degeneracy of the eating capacities of the present plants, has been attributed to the excessive cultivation of coals and whiskers, which, by their asperity, obstruct the mouth, tend to exhaust the vital powers, enervate digestion, and infuse the provisions of that great charter of health and happiness, the human constitution.

Let us agree again to return to the pigs, who will do us no fanciful extravagancies.

The boar of Samuel A. Knox, of Grafton, might be mentioned frequently without the repetition of his praises exceeding his merits. He came to the age of discretion at six months, two days ago. He was of the weight of 270 pounds at 9 o'clock this morning, but from the testimony of his rapid increase in goodness and fatness, may be much heavier now. A slight tint of the blood of the Mackay breed, mingled by his maternal ancestors with the Berkshire, make him more excel in all the standard marks of a pig. He bore the name of *Major*, and was worthy of that high rank in the infantry corps. His claims to the "five dollar bounty" for services in the department of national defence, which needs the valor of the citizen soldier, and invigorates the right arm of the State by providing rations for its militia, were too strong to be denied, and the County Society's first premium was awarded to him.

The second premium of three dollars was awarded to Peter Fay, of Southboro', for a full blooded Berkshire boar, of the age of 7 months 9 days, and of the weight of 250 pounds.

The labors of the committee were not diminished by bestowing two premiums where eighteen were expected. There remained a crowd of competitors deserving respectful notice.

The United Brothers of Harvard, exhibited a Berkshire boar, whose appearance was evidence of the success of the society of Shakers in keeping every creature connected with them in good condition. He carried his notions of neatness and propriety so far as to decline the exercise of rooting lest he should soil the cleanliness of his nice black coat. The committee recommend that a gratuity

of \$2 be given to Seth Blanchard, in behalf of the Brothers of Harvard, as a slight testimonial of a probation for the improvements in good farming made by that industrious community.

The Berkshire boar of Eden Davis, of Westboro', seemed to be aristocratic in his manners. He arrived in a cart drawn by four oxen and did not alight from his carriage to enter the parlors provided for the pigs with carpets of green turf and wadding of chestnut rails; but this proved to have been owing to the rooms being entirely pre-occupied. Mr. Davis would benefit agriculture if he would allow his pig to continue locomotive, and him run to every farm which could be reached by team as strong and well trained as that which he joined in the honor of drawing his pork. It is commended that the Society bestow a gratuity of two dollars to Mr. Davis, to be expended in food and lodging for his excellent animal, as a compensation for the misfortune of being excluded from proper place.

While the supremacy of the breed of swine from Old England has been acknowledged, the claim of that of New England origin must not be neglected. The boar of Marvin Wesson, of Phillips, was of the "Miller's breed," and looked as he had taken tolls from the meal of his master, could repay the debt by furnishing him with a tithe of meals. It is recommended that a gratuity of two dollars be bestowed on a pig having solid and substantial worth of Yankee character.

Weaned pigs, not less than four in number, numerous, with all the premonitory symptom of future excellence. The first premium of six dollars for the rising generation of swine, is awarded to Harvey Dodge, of Sutton, for four Berkshires who promise much to benefit posterity. Seven of William Eaton, of Worcester, sturdy New Englanders, received the second premium of \$3.

Whenever it is necessary to approach female society, it is proper to proceed with great caution. In this opinion the members of the committee, being constituents around their firesides to whom are responsible, could not formally concur without consultation.

The sow of Eleazar Porter, of full Berkshire blood, brought with her five interesting testimonial of her accomplishments in good breeding, in pleasant little pigs. Her own fair face and rounded form were so satisfactory proofs of good living of the American Temperance Hero, that the certificate of being kept well at the table where she resides, was not examined.

A venerable Berkshire matron of Harvey Deane, of Sutton, appeared in a cart. If there was room without her carriage, there was no room anything but room within. Her narrow pen ornamented with a flourishing family, and this tibia of the swine in her humble apartment, m like the Roman mother, have pointed to her dress and exclaimed "these are my jewels." This breeding sow, the second premium of four dollars is awarded.

Massachusetts has encouraged all that is useful and excellent. Her government has cherished agriculture by appropriations for societies, by paying for careful surveys, by bestowing bounties on the production of grain, and by employing first talent in developing the resources of the soil the best modes of cultivation. Her citizens improve as they fatten pork. The commonwealth gathers up precepts and holds practice to teach by examples. Great ex-

worthy of imitation, were fifteen swine of the Bay State, from the Lunatic Hospital. The ciple that all things have beginning, middle, end, has some exceptions: the hogs of Massachusetts seemed to be without particular beginning and, with nothing middling. They would have a cubes of pork if they had not been rounded spheres for the more perfect symmetry. They are sober and solid, as all is belonging to the institution of which they are members. They were recipients of despatches from the Superintendent, communicating a remarkable instance of resistance to authority and order of their home.

Two of the fattest and best of the swine," says Dr Woodward, in his letter bearing even with these presents, "remain behind. Before I left the sty they manifested repugnance to the exercise of the authority which disturbed their repose—they were urged to advance till they had reached the pen, when they turned up their noses, set themselves on broad constitutional ground, refused to advance. They were flattered and caressed without good effect, and finally were commended, but to no good purpose. They seemed to have that they had state rights and could nullify measures of their general government. Their pride could not be roused by the prospect of seeing public, or even by the promise of meeting the judges of swine"—nor could their sense of justice be excited by the argument that their good piping deserved from them cheerful acquiescence in the arrangements of the great exhibition. So as their ideas could be understood by those who do not studied their language of signs, they did like the law which compelled them to remove from the places of their business where they had accumulated large personal estates—they regarded it as anti-sumptuary—and questioned the power well as the right to enforce such enactment."

These bold rebels have been placed in close confinement in the custody of a faithful keeper, to obtain with no better food than bread and water, if they should be converted to non-resistance.—Should they continue contumacious, they will be brought to trial at the next December term of the court, and the painful necessity will exist of inflicting capital punishment for their offences.

It should be remarked, that to drive a pig pleasantly is an accomplishment as rare as it is elegant. This branch of education has not yet been introduced in the seminaries for instruction;—it is not taught in the Normal schools, or the colleges of New England—it can only be learned in the university of nature. Much mischief and great diversity of practice have resulted from the neglect of study of the art. Some have attempted to enslave the pig into the way in which he should go, by the moral suasion of meal: if he was of the gentle Berkshire race, he would seriously incline his ear to an ear of corn, but not infrequently halted.—Others have preferred the coercive process of fasting the fifteen-stranded cord of compulsion around his nose: if the pig was "striped," he would not move an inch on such terms. Neither time nor care allow the discussion of the comparative advantages of the two modes, or the attempt to reconcile the discordant views in regard to being led or driven.

Some of the swine who obeyed the summons to come from the Hospital, looked as if they had forgotten to bring their heads. The omission might have been considered contempt, and to have justified sentence to a confinement as severe as that recent-

ly endured by witnesses who have been unanswerable in other courts, to stand committed until liberated by the habeas corpus, which enlarges the body of pork from the prison of the barrel. But it appeared that for the convenience of travelling, they had packed their heads too deeply in their trunks to be again taken out. The dissolution of the copartnership existing between head and body, by the pressure of rope or the motion of knife, is not considered agreeable: to have the chief end embalmed in pork must be delightful. While these animals remain under the care of Dr Woodward, the loss of the extremity is of slight consequence. At the Hospital, second hand heads are cleaned, repaired, and refurbished, so that they go as well as new ones, and perhaps the skill which exists in that institution, might take down a small understanding and set up a larger one.

It would be impossible in one day to express the sentiments of the committee in viewing the congregation of swine. They can only hope to delineate the virtues of 81 hogs by appending 81 notes, exhibiting portraits of the manners, morals, feeding, breeding and fatness of each. Compelled to part abruptly from their friends, they can only state generally—that the boars of Lowell Sibley, of Sutton, half Rosebrook; of Joseph Jepherson, of Northbridge, full blood Leicestershire; of Alfred Mower, of Charlton, of the Berkshire family; of Amory Holman, of Bolton, one fourth Mackey and three fourths Grass bred; of Lewis Chapin, of Worcester, native born; of John Barnard, of Worcester, from the Bigelow stock; of Aaron Howe, of Shrewsbury, half Berkshire and half Leicestershire; of Lovell Southwick, of Sutton, with the Bedford feather; of Eleazar Porter, of Worcester, one of the Headless Hogs of the Hospital; of Benjamin P. Rice, of Worcester, a citizen of New England; of Levi Bowman, of Westboro', of the Berkshire breed; and of Harvey Dodge, of Sutton, one fourth Berkshire and three fourths Grass bred—have failed to obtain premiums; not by reason of any deficiency in their own merits, but by reason of the extraordinary excellence of their successful Berkshire rivals. We must not covet our neighbor's goods: every member of the society might honestly desire to have all the pigs of these gentlemen, and must wish that each of them should receive thanks for their exhibition of fine animals.

It is necessary to be long when there is no time to be short. Far towards the last in the order of reports, come the "Judges" of the society and the swine: in the order of merit the last should be first. Bulls are good—oxen great—heifers graceful—and all the neat stock in and out of the husbandman's household, elegant and amiable: Hogs are ornamental and useful. They constitute the beautiful of the farm yard. They fill that remarkable space, only one step wide, separating the sublime from the ridiculous. The swine have stood in the dignity of conscious worth while the whole delegation to the annual county convention of herds and flocks have gone by. It has been their consolation under the preference given to others in the procession, that for them the post of honor was a station in a private pig pen. There, surrounded by attentive friends, and with the affections of those who have fed them and in their turn will be fed by them, and the endearments of domestic circles, supplied with happiness by the painful three times a day, they could fill large places in life, and fill many plates of the hungry in death.

If yesterday had been to-day, or to-day was to-morrow, the report of the committee would have been more brief;—in short, if this year had been next year, the chairman would have had the honor to report nothing.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM LINCOLN, *Chairman*,
Worcester, Oct. 9, 1833.

From the New York Observer.

DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION.

School Houses.

Are they where and what they ought to be? A great deal has been written on this subject, within a few years past, and there is, in some places, a manifest improvement in school house architecture; but I suspect that even now some thousands of school houses might be pointed out, within the bounds of New England and New York, to go no further, which are anything but neat, pleasant and convenient. I might call them *juvenile prisons*, if they were not so slightly built, and kept in such miserable repair. But whatever they may be like, let us go and visit one of them. There it stands, on a burning sand bank, or upon the margin of a dead swamp, because the place is *twenty-five rods and a half* nearer the centre of the district, than the fine verdant lawn upon which some of the proprietors were anxious to have it built. Every thing around is desolate and forbidding. The school has opened for the winter, and the glazier is coming *next week* to mend the windows; which, however, seems to be a needless expense, as by careful use, the boys' hats, which now supply the place of *seven by nine*, will last till spring. A little wood there is, piled up under the snow; but it is as green as a Norwegian pine, and if it were dry, there is no sign of a wood house to shelter it from the weather. This looks dreary enough, in a sharp winter morning, but let us go in; perhaps we shall find things better than we expected. Not at all. See how shall the room is, how low the ceiling, how badly constructed the stove, or fire place, how high and rickety the slab frames, how closely huddled together the smaller scholars, half roasted on one side and half frozen on the other; how awkwardly and miserably fitted up the writing desks, how snow-blinding the light for want of curtains to exclude or soften it; how—but why should I go any further? If you wish to remain longer, I have no earthly objection, provided you will release me from this carbonic and saporific confinement.

Now I am aware, that this may be put down as an extravagant and slanderous ebullition, by some of your readers; but if any one can prove to me that there is a grain of caricature in the picture, I will reward him handsomely for his trouble. At any rate, when I had the honor, in successive winters, to exercise some of the youthful regiments of H— and L— counties, in common school tactics, it was nothing strange to have the necessary repairs put off till the last moment before the opening of the school—nay, to have the mason come in with his trowel, and the glazier with his putty or bits of tin, in the midst of our spelling and reading; to see a hardy yeoman drive up, with the first load of green wood, or of what he had picked up on his farm in the last stages of decay, to make room for more to fall down and rot, against the next

season; to go sometimes to the school house in the coldest weather, and not find a handful of fire or a stick to make it of; to wait and shiver and rub the icy fingers of the smaller children, till the larger boys could go and borrow an axo, and dig out and cut an armful, and thaw off the ice, or as the case might be, finding no wood to disinter, to dismiss the school till somebody could be put up to bring on his load. All this and more I have seen and experienced myself; and in districts too, which prided themselves in being rather in the fore-ground than behind the times. That, however, was a great while ago; and school houses, perhaps, may be better now; wood may be better, and there may be more of it. But how much better? If any body will agree to pay me a generous premium for every school house I can find answering to the above description, I will make a short excursion during the next vacation; and in case of failure, I will "own beat," and bear my own expenses.

It is certain, at any rate, that our school houses in the country are for the most part fitted up with less regard to health, convenience, and attractiveness, than any other class of buildings. While every man of good judgment, in building his own house spends a great deal of time and thought in planning other conveniences, he has regard also to the health and comfort of his children in the size and arrangement of their sleeping rooms. The reflection that it will cost him a few dollars more, to give them good than poor accommodations, weighs very little with such a father. "What is property good for," he asks, "if it is not to make ourselves and our families comfortable? My children will never thank me for thrusting them into some by corner, in their tender years, for the sake of leaving them a little more to spend after I am gone."

Nor is the care of our men of thrift and enterprise confined to their children. It extends to all their domestic animals. The farmer will not only invite you to look at the good condition of his cattle and horses, but will show you what pains and expense he has been at in the fitting up of sheds, racks and stables. The swine, even, proverbially bristling and *contrary*, though they be, must have spacious accommodations and warm beds as a matter of taste and economy. But when these same indulgent fathers and thrifty husbandmen come to the matter of their children's education, they *guess* the old school will do another year. It will want a few shingles and some other patching, to be sure, but then it looks about as well as it did ten years ago, when every body was satisfied. Besides the times are hard, and they have just been laying out so much money in building or buying land, that they have nothing to spare. Some dissent and reiterate; but this is the voice of the majority, and it prevails.

Thus the children of the district, (from thirty to seventy or eighty in number,) are compelled to take up with accommodations, in pursuing their studies through the long and cold winter, which no one would think tolerable any where but in the common school—the place of all others, I was going to say, which should be made neat, roomy, warm and in all respects attractive. There must be *new* stables and *new* plans and experiments to fatten the full-blooded *Berkshires*, but the *old* dilapidated school-house, is almost too good to be pulled down at present.

Nay more; I am not afraid to hazard the prediction, that as the schools open this very season, many a master will find that the repairs are not

completed when he is ready to begin. The stove is not up, or the glass is not set, or the benches are not mended, or the wood is so green and wet that you might as well undertake to burn salamanders; and that many a teacher will also in the course of the winter, be literally frozen out, for two or three days at a time, through the neglect of those to whom he is obliged to look for the necessary supplies of fuel. Now if I am not entirely mistaken in these impressions, is it any wonder that the children in so many of our common schools do not make half the proficiency which might, under better advantages, be reasonably expected? How can they do much, when they have to burn off the ice before they can get at the wood, and it takes half the forenoon to warm a space ten feet square, nearest to the fire, and the ink freezes in their pens, and their feet ache with the cold, and every thing in short, is so cheerless and forbidding.

I do not think myself competent, if I had time, to propose the best model for common district school houses; and easy as the task may seem, I suspect that but very few professed builders have studied this simple branch of architecture with very much interest or success. Perhaps the reason is, that it has hitherto been regarded as of little importance. But really, I do not know how a man of ingenuity and practical good sense, could render himself more useful in very considerable sections of the country, than by turning his attention to the subject, and inducing the friends of common schools to build upon such improved plans as would commend themselves at once to every eye. In this way a great and most beneficial change might soon be effected—for I will not believe that the majority of parents anywhere, would rest contented with such unsightly and ill-contrived school houses as are now common, even in many parts of New England, if there were better models which they could be invited to examine.

I will only, in conclusion, throw out some half dozen *negatives*, leaving the *positives* in more skillful hands. 1.—A school house, then, ought never to be planted down in an unhealthy or an unpleasant location. 2.—It ought never to be without a spacious wood-house and dry seasoned wood or coal. 3.—It ought not to be warmed by a *close* stove. The oxygen and hydrogen are both wanted for respiration. 4.—It ought not to have high benches without backs for the martyrdom of abecedarians, whose feet cannot reach the floors by ten or twelve good inches: and, 5.—The writing desks ought not to be so constructed as to disturb the whole school, whenever the scholars open and shut them.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

The planting of trees, either fruit or forest ones, though too much neglected by farmers, is at times practiced by most of them, and should be so conducted as to not only preserve the tree and prevent the entire loss of the labor, but also to afford it the best means of a rapid and healthy growth. Trees may be transplanted at any time while the sap does not flow—a period among deciduous trees marked by the fall of the leaf; or from October to April, but the time generally chosen is the spring. Convenience, however, should be consulted in this matter; as from the full employment of time in the spring months, the operation is very hastily and imperfectly performed, frequently to the injury or loss of the tree.

In transplanting trees, as much of the dirt should be retained on the roots as possible. This prevents the drying up of the small fibrous roots which are indispensable for the nourishment of the tree, and will in part prevent that shock which plants experience more or less, when removed to a soil unlike that in which they have grown. The long roots, of course, must be cut off, and fruit trees, those that penetrate directly downward may be spared without danger; but in forest trees the downward shoots should be retained as far as they can be. It is the custom with many in settling out trees, to dig a small hole, but for deeper than that in which the tree has formerly stood. In this deep hole the roots are forced by bending, twisting and treading, the dead earth is shoveled in upon them, and the trees are left to their fate. Instead of its being a wonder that many perish under such treatment, the wonder is that any survive.

When trees are to be transplanted, the hole the reception of the roots should be broad but deep, as no tree when it is removed should be left in the earth more than a few inches deeper than it stood before. The vegetable mould and rich earth of the surface should be retained for placing on the roots of the tree, and if there is a sufficient supply of the proper kind, it should be brought for the purpose. The tree should be removed and placed in the spot dug for it with as little disturbance of the rootlets as may be, and without any bending or bruising of the larger ones. If these are too thick they may be cut off, but all should be allowed to remain that the pit will receive. After being placed, the best earth should be thrown on the roots and shaken or gently pressed down till the whole is covered, and the hole filled.

It is necessary that the tree transplanted should be kept firm in the earth until the roots have time to fix themselves, or it will be liable to be loosened and blown over by the winds. To secure it in this respect, some have recommended that a stake should be driven into the ground, the top of which should be inclined towards the tree, to which the body is to be tied. Others, and the practice is generally followed among European planters, place three stout sticks in a triangle form across the roots of the tree, the angles being secured with a stout wood driven into the ground, and thus all shaking or injury from winds is averted. McKnight maintains that in transplanting trees, the greatest care should be taken to give them not only the same kind of soil, but the same exposure, and that the side of the tree exposed to the sun before planting, should be placed as to receive its most direct rays afterwards.

Evergreens require a different treatment: a different time of transplanting from those that are transplanted in the fall. The best season for transplanting such is in the fore-part of June, or the part of May, but without some preliminary means many so removed will perish. It has been recommended, and the method when tried has proved successful, that some two years before removal one year at least, that with a sharp spade all the surface, and most of the other roots, be cut off to the distance of two or three feet from the tree, that it then be allowed to stand undisturbed until wanted for removal. The result will be, that the earth near the tree will be filled with abundant fine vigorous roots, and if, when taken up, proper precautions are used in lifting it from the bed, it may be removed without the least danger, or scarcely retardation of its growth.—*Genesee Farmer.*

IMPORTANT FACTS.

We observe with astonishment and regret, the conclusive evidence which appears in every direction, that the business of agriculture does not receive the attention due to it in this country, but it is treated with absolute neglect, compared with their pursuits. This ought not to be, and the inhabitants of this country will yet learn, that they have committed a gross error by abandoning the cultivation of the soil, for less independent and more precarious modes of obtaining a livelihood.

Who has ever heard of such a state of things as now exists here? We have a soil as fertile as any that the sun ever shone upon: a country almost boundless in extent, and so cheap that any man may purchase a farm with the proceeds of a few months labor, yet we are actually importing for consumption, immense quantities of agricultural products from foreign countries! A people thinly scattered over a land unequalled in fertility, and exhaustless in its resources, are buying their bread at enormous prices, from countries so overburdened with inhabitants, that political economists have feared that the earth would fail to produce sufficient to support them. Such an extraordinary and unnatural circumstance should excite attention and awaken the inquiry as to its cause.

The fault, as we have seen, is not in the soil, nor is the country overrun with inhabitants. It is, therefore, evident that the cultivation of the soil is neglected, otherwise we should be exporting agricultural products, but it is easier to show the fact, that agriculture is neglected, than to find a sufficient reason for this neglect. We apprehend, however, that it will be found to spring in a great measure, from the same causes which have produced much evil in this country, and the bitter fruits of which we are now reaping. The first and chief of these causes, is the inordinate thirst for wealth, which pervades every class of society, and induces men to abandon their legitimate business to engage in some wild, hazardous speculation, in the hope of becoming suddenly rich. It is also too often the case that the farmer becomes tired of the moderate and gradual accumulation of property by the products of his land, and leaves the cultivation of it to engage in the business of commerce or manufactures. He finds out his egregious mistake when it is too late. The property he had accumulated is often squandered and lost in consequence of his ignorance of his new business, and he again sighs for the cheerful and independent mode of life which he has abandoned, when it is out of his power to resume it. We have in our mind numberless instances of this kind, where industrious and prosperous farmers have been lured to their ruin, by being induced to lay aside the implements of husbandry, and engage in the universal scramble after sudden wealth.

There is another great error prevalent upon this subject, and that is, the business of agriculture is generally looked upon as less respectable than that of commerce, manufactures, or the professions; and wealthy farmers, instead of teaching their sons their own business, most usually transform them into merchants, lawyers, doctors or dinomies. This is all wrong. Agriculture is the very backbone of all business, the mainspring of all wealth, and should be regarded as a profession of the highest respectability. It gives those engaged in it a feeling of independence, genuine nobleness without ostentation, honor, honesty, and firmness, well calcu-

lated to perpetuate the free institutions of our happy country. The truth of the eloquent panegyrics of the ancients upon this employment, may be more easily realized here, than in any other country upon earth. We confidently hope to see public opinion speedily righting itself upon this subject, and to find people seeking their permanent interests, and advancing the prosperity and glory of our wide domain, by engaging more generally in this healthful, honest and independent business.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE SUGAR BEET.

The culture of this root has, in many instances, been attended with the most extraordinary success. The Harrisburg Keystone gives in the following extract of a letter from Judge Lewis, some important testimony upon the subject:

"In the month of April last, I planted about an acre of sugar beets, for the purpose of feeding the cattle during the winter season. The ground consisted of several patches, some of which had been used for potatoes the year before. After it was properly prepared, deep furrows were run through it two feet apart, in which manure was afterwards deposited, which was covered by running a furrow on each side of the first, and thus forming a small ridge over the manure. Along this the beets were dropped and covered by means of a species of hand drill of my own invention, composed of a piece of 2 inch plank, about a foot long, in the shape of a triangle, with three old harrow teeth formed like small shovels of the proper shape, and a handle of about 4 1-2 feet long, with a calibre about the size of a rifle bore, through which the seed were made to descend into a furrow formed by the front tooth; they were covered by the two hind teeth. The seed were deposited in the row about a foot apart. On the 1st of Nov. instant, the beets were taken up. The product of 440 feet was weighed on the hay scales, and amounted to 620 lbs., which, counting 60 pounds to the bushel, would be 13 1-2 bushels. The whole product of the acre at this rate is 1353 bushels. This will ensure me plenty of good milk and butter during the winter, and may serve to show that the beet is worthy the attention of farmers who have no intention to make sugar. I consider a bushel of beets nearly equal in value to a bushel of oats. 1353 bushels at 30 cents would make the yield of an acre \$405 90."

As we ourselves dabble a very little in farming, we will add the particulars of an experiment of our own in raising the sugar beet.

A patch of three quarters of an acre was twice ploughed very deep and very richly manured with stable manure, after having been well limed (100 bushels to the acre) the preceding year.

The seed was planted by hand in drills, and when the plants were up, they were thinned out by hand, so as to leave them about a foot apart in the drill.

The ground was kept tolerably free of weeds till the plants had obtained a considerable growth, after which they were not much attended to.

The beets were gathered during the first week of this month, and the produce was 650 bushels—weighing fourteen tons six hundreds!

The hogs and the cows eat them greedily, either raw or boiled. The horses as yet refuse, although mixed with meal—or sprinkled with salt—or whether raw or boiled.

The value, however, of these vegetables for

milk cows is very great. It improves both the quantity and quality of the milk, without imparting to it any disagreeable flavor.—*Albany paper.*

From the American Farmer.

THE CHINESE TREE CORN.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.—Dear Sir—I purchased last spring, of Gideon B. Smith, Esq. an ear of the above corn which had been grown by Mr Grant of Thorburn, of Hallett's Cove, New York, a part of which I planted in a bed in my garden, and as the success which has attended this experiment may, in part, be owing to the preparation of the ground and mode of culture, it may be as well to detail it.

The bed was at first highly manured with fresh stable dung, then spaded deep. The ground being thus prepared, I had holes dug four feet apart, about four inches deep, in each of which I dropped two grains of corn, the which I covered with a compost of equal parts of spent ashes and rich mould.—When the corn first came up it looked yellow, and supposing that it might be owing to too much acidity being in the ground, I sprinkled over each hill about half a gill of equal parts of air-slaked lime and plaster of Paris, which I mixed with the soil by gently stirring the earth around the plants of corn. I subsequently gave it three thorough weedings and hoeings, taking care each time to make my hoe penetrate deeply into the earth, and each time increasing the size of the hill around the roots. As directed by the notice published by Mr Thorburn, I have suffered the suckers to remain, and from the luxuriant appearance of my corn, and its prolific yield, I have no doubt he has hit upon the right plan of cultivating it.

Attracted by its fine appearance, I was induced a day or two since to go into the patch and count the number of ears upon some of the hills. Upon one I counted ten, upon another fourteen, and upon a third nineteen ears. This, being from two grains of corn planted, must be considered a good yield.

This corn is a pearly white, of the flint variety, the ears medium size, and I have no doubt will make an excellent crop of corn. It grows to the ordinary height, yields a great abundance of fodder, and is vitial an early corn, having been sufficiently advanced two weeks since, for roasting ears.—On strong ground, well manured, with suitable culture, I have no doubt it may be made to yield an average acreable product of a hundred bushels.

By some mistake, two dozen ears of the same corn were pulled some days since for table use, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is equally as sweet as the sugar corn, with this in its favor, that the ears are nearly twice the size.

Whether this corn originated from a few grains found in a chest of tea, as asserted by Mr Thorburn, I will not pretend to say; but of this I am certain: it is a most excellent variety, and is worthy of extensive cultivation.

Should this hastily written note be deemed worthy of insertion, you can give it a place, and oblige your obedient servant,

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

Mulberry Grove, Baltimore Co., July 21, 1839.

The wool raised in Vermont this year is worth three millions of dollars, estimating it at an average price of fifty cents a pound.

Snow fell to the depth of six inches in the western part of this State on Thursday last.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1859.

MATERIALS FOR MANURE.

It seems almost a work of supererogation to call the attention of farmers to a subject which we have so often and so strongly urged upon them, so that of increasing their manure heap by the collection of every material to which they can have access. But we shall continue to do it on every occasion when we are likely to get a hearing. A continual dropping will wear away a stone; and possibly we may make impression at last upon some minds that are perhaps a little softer than granite.

Until the snow comes and the frost completely locks up the ground, materials may be found in all directions and on every farm, which will amply repay the labor of collection; and labor at this season can be more easily obtained than in many other cases. We are continually struck with this fact in our tours through the country; and do not admit that our farmers ought to be satisfied until they are as frugal and saving and parsimonious as the Chinese.

By way of illustration we will try to recollect a few things which met our observation recently, we shall not say where, on what road or in what neighborhood, lest we might sour the milk of some of our good friends.

We passed in the first place a grove or forest with the ground covered with fallen leaves and rotten wood. Why might not these have been collected and being deposited under cover, furnish a fine mass of excellent litter for the cow and the horse stables, and the sheep yards through the winter, from which after being surcharged with the liquids from the barn, they may be applied to the cultivated lands with no small advantage? These woods were at the border of an extensive pasture, covered with brakes, and sweet fern and bushes; why should not all these be cut down and conveyed to the manure yard, where they would soon decay and go in to the general receptacle. At one corner of the pasture there we found a bog hole full of deep black mud, and the borders of which had been enriched for a long time by the droppings of the cattle who had been accustomed to resort there for water. Here, said we to ourselves, at once is an abundant resource, a mine of wealth which cannot be exhausted for years, but which the farmer had hardly dreamt of. As we returned to the road we passed the remains of the carcass of a dead horse and the bones of two or three sheep from which had died of neglect and starvation the preceding winter. There they lay bleached by the rains and winds. Why should they not now be collected, broken by a sledge hammer and used upon the land; or rather why should they not at first, immediately after death, have been covered so as to avoid poisoning the air with their offensive odors; and so that ammoniacal gases might have been collected in the soil and thus be saved for the aid of vegetation; and indeed so that the whole mass might be reduced to a condition, in which it would furnish a most enriching manure. In its present condition it was worth nothing. Near the bars at the road side, there was the site of an old house, with the cellar walls remaining, part of the chimney standing, and piles of rubbish, mortar, burnt clay, ashes, elms and innumerable unmentionables, the undisturbed accumulations of years, the growth of the thistles, and hemlock and thorn apple, and barn grass upon which demonstrated the richness which was underneath. Why was all this neglected; and why was this monument of slovenliness and sluggishness suffered to remain there year after year, an

offence to every decent traveller and an inexcusable disgrace to its owner, who was probably too much in a hurry to get to the shop or the tavern when he went from home, to find time to remove it; and when he returned was not generally in a condition to see whether it was there or not.

We had not gone far, when we met the whole troop of bristled and long-snouted quadrupeds of this capital farmer in full chase in the road, running almost as violently as a herd of wild; mother, grandpapa, and as many young ones as stood round the stake of the great English martyr at Smithfield. Here they were, lean and ravenous as wolves. As for any thought of yarding them, littering them, and making each of them pay particularly for his board by the manure which he would make and compound—this was a sort of 'book farming,' which this skillful gentleman utterly disdained. As we came near the house, here was a pile of chips, which had never been turned over the ground, though rotten at bottom, and though at least ten loads of fine manure might have been taken from under them. The front yard too was ornamented with the droppings of the cows, who were accustomed to come almost into the entry of the house to be milked and to lay in the road at night, because it was rather too much trouble to yard them at the barn, as the bars had not only to be taken down but put up again twice a day. In passing round the corner of the house we came near going over shoes in the drainings of the sink, which was pouring out of the house by a short spout directly under the end window, and there they furnished a perfume without charge, excepting now and then a gentle touch of typhus fever, to the inmates; no doubt to those to whom use had rendered them familiar, quite as agreeable as a cologne bottle. Here too in unmeasured profusion lay bones and rags and old hats and clippings of leather and woollen rags and feathers, furnishing a perfect regale to the eye by a sort of charming Mosaic variety. We are not willing, however, to quit the premises of this capital farmer without mentioning an admirable contrivance for cleanliness, for which we should advise him at once to secure a patent right, if it were at all an original invention. He had a pig-stye in which he in the autumn shot up his swine to be fattened after his fashion; and a necessary, which for picturesque effect no doubt, was formed with open boards put in like the slats of a verandah, and for modesty's sake had a door, which was never confined by hinges but was made to be placed and replaced by lifting, and secured in the inside by a billet of wood of the size of a city back-log, and the place appeared to be frequented by persons resembling Hogarth's Scotchman, who, poor fellow, supposed the holes were made to put his legs down; but the perfection of the whole arrangement consisted in having both these places fixed directly over a running stream of water, where all impurity was at once carried off and the most delicate nerves could not be offended.

Now such is a picture of the carelessness, economy, and good management in respect to the saving and accumulation of materials for enriching their land, we had almost said of one half the farmers of Massachusetts.—We will not, however, undertake to determine the proportion; but only say, let those whom the coin fits put it on.

SPECULATION.

This word has become absolutely odious to almost all the sober and reflecting part of the community, and cannot sound very melodiously in the ears of many, who can lay no claims to being either sober or reflecting. It is no better in general than arrant gambling; and its tendency is to disturb all the common pursuits of fair

trade, and stop the operations of wholesome industry. A man who lives by speculation entirely, is in general living upon the necessities or weaknesses or ignorance or follies or vices of other men. This is a poor trade; and such men are commonly the curse of the community. A man buys a piece of land to-day and sells it to-morrow for twice as much as he gave. The next purchaser gets an advance upon it, and so it passes on through successive hands, without any improvement of any description whatever being made in it. Now who is benefited by such an operation? The community is not, most certainly.

A man buys into some public stock. He to-morrow sells his shares to another man at an advance; and so it goes on, passing through various hands without any change whatever in the property disposed of. Now who is benefited by this operation? Certainly not the community, for not a cent of intrinsic value is added to the property. No wealth is created; and no increased value is given to the property in question by the operation, let the transfer of the property pass through over so many hands. But there is a serious injury to the community by all such operations. They excite extravagant expectations. They induce men to desert their farms and their trades, that by some chance adventure they may get rich without the slow processes of frugality and labor. Successful speculations of this nature too often ruin the operator himself, either by inducing him to hazard every thing in a single cast of the die, or hurrying him on in his misallocated prosperity into deeper kinds of gambling, and too often impelling him into courses of extravagance, luxury, dissipation and profligacy, absolutely ruinous and dreadfully fatal.

H. C.

THRESHING MACHINE.

We have seen a Threshing Machine of an improved construction, designed to be driven by two men, which it is stated will thresh and clean at the same operation, from fifty to seventy-five bushels of grain per day. It is the invention of a Mr Davenport, of Mount Vernon, N. H. Its construction is simple, and it is easily transported in a one horse wagon. We have not seen it in operation; but from inspection there is every reason to believe that it will fulfil its promise. The grain separated from the straw, the straw carried to a convenient distance from the machine, and the grain passes immediately upon the riddles and comes out clean at the bottom. It is easily placed and worked on a barn floor. Its price is sixty-five dollars, and we believe it can be afforded at least fifteen dollars cheaper than that. It is said to have been in operation a year, and is likely to prove of great value to the farmer.

H. C.

SILK REEL.

A silk reel of a simple and beautiful construction, has been made by Dr Deane, of Greenfield, Mass., which at least answers the purpose perfectly well, and we know no higher praise that can be asked for it. It can be made for six or eight dollars, and will not be encumbered with a patent right. We shall in a few days have a model of it in Boston for the gratification of the interested and the curious.

Labor-saving machines are becoming of great importance to the farmer. While almost every thing else is done by machinery, and chickens are hatched in artificial ovens by hundreds per day, it is necessary that the farmer should avail himself of the mechanical powers in nature, to assist and further his operations, if he would not fall altogether in the rear of the other useful arts. The agricultural warehouses and plough manufactories in Boston and Worcester, will show that much has al-

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLEASURE OF PARENTAL AFFECTION.

That man must be unamiable indeed, who does not feel the greatest pleasure and delight in becoming the father of an infant born in holy wedlock. Some there are, however, who know not how to appreciate the blessings which Providence has bestowed upon them; who receive with coldness a son's greeting or a daughter's kiss; who have principle enough to feed, clothe and educate their children, and labor for their provision and support; but possess not the affection which turns duty into delight; who are surrounded with blossoms, but know not the art of extracting their exquisite sweets. How different is the effect of true parental love, where nature, duty, habit, feeling, all combine to constitute an affection the purest, the deepest, the strongest, the most enduring and the least exacting of any of which the human heart is capable!

The selfish bachelor may shudder when he thinks of the consequences of a family; he may picture to himself littered rooms and injured furniture, imagine the noise and confusion, the expense and the cares, from which he is luckily free; hug himself in his solitude, and pity his unfortunate neighbor, who has half a dozen squalling children to impoverish and trouble him.

The unfortunate neighbor, however, considers himself much more fortunate than the wealthy bachelor; he pities the loneliness of the bachelor's situation, and can never see, without feeling of regret, rooms where no stray plaything tells of the occasional presence of a child, gardens where no little footmarks show that there are living creatures in the house. The parent has listened to his heart, and from it he has learned a precious secret; he can convert noise into harmony, expense into self-gratification, and trouble into amusement; and reaps in one day's intercourse with his family a harvest of love and enjoyment, rich enough to repay years of toil and care. He eagerly listens on the threshold of his door for the boisterous greeting of his little ones, feels refreshed by the pattering sound of their feet as they hurry to receive his kiss, and, by a noisy game at romps with them, drives away the cares and perplexities he has experienced in business, and his intercourse with the world.

Notwithstanding the infinite pains taken to spoil nature's lovely works, there is a principle of resistance which allows of only partial success; and numbers of sweet children exist to delight, and soothe, and divert us, when we are wearied or fretted by grown-up people, and to justify all that has been written or said of the charms of childhood. It is not only to their parents and near connexions that children are interesting and delightful, they are general favorites, and their carresses are slighted by none but the strange, the affected, or the morose; statesmen have romped with them, orators have told them stories, conquerors have submitted to their blows, judges, divines, and philosophers, have listened to their prattle and joined in their sports. They teach us one blessed, one enviable art—the art of being happy. Kind nature has given to them that useful power of accommodation to circumstances which compensates for so many external disadvantages; and it is, only by injudicious management on the part of parents or others who have the care of bringing them up, that the art of being happy acquired in their infancy, be-

comes lost to them when they arrive at maturity. He must be unamiable, indeed, who can contemplate, unmoved, the joys and sports of childhood. But the good and amiable man, the tender and affectionate parent, in witnessing their infant gambols, and observing the gradual opening and expansion of their minds, feels a pleasure and delight which no language can describe, in the contemplation that *he is their father.*—*New York Sun.*

AN ANECDOTE—TRUE AND GOOD.—Governor Chittenden—the first of the name who filled the office of Chief Magistrate of Vermont, had two sons, named Martin and Truman. The first of these was deemed less brightly endowed by nature than the other, and a college education was given him to remedy the supposed deficiency. Truman, who never lacked in mother wit, was placed upon the farm. It chanced one day that the Governor had in his barn a calf so little endowed with animal instinct, as to be unable to draw sustenance from its mother cow; not all the efforts of the Governor or his help could make the creature suck. 'Truman,' said his father, 'what shall we do with this foolish calf? How shall we learn him to suckle?' 'I don't know, really, father,' returned the son with the most commendable gravity, 'unless you send him to college with Martin.'—*Barre Gazette.*

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—As the season has again arrived for these delicious cakes, we copy the following direction for preparing them, which we find in an exchange paper, for the ladies.

'To three pints of buckwheat flour mixed into a batter, add one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, dissolved in water, and one spoonful of tartaric acid—dissolved in like manner; first apply the carbonate, stir the latter well, and then put in the acid—thus the use of yeast is entirely superseded, and cakes 'as light as a feather' are insured. One great advantage is, that the batter is ready for baking as soon as it is made.

A WOMAN IN A THOUSAND.—As we were passing down Vine Street, below Tenth, a few days since, a horse tied to a post and attached to a waggon, became much frightened, reared upon his hind legs, and was about to start off amidst a group of children in the immediate vicinity. A lady seeing the alarm of the animal, and the peril of the children, started forward, seized the reins with both hands and drew him forward with such strength, that the horse was pulled to the earth and overturned on one side, notwithstanding he made strenuous efforts to break loose, and dragged the female to and fro for several seconds. She retained her hold however, until some men in a neighboring stone-yard came to her assistance; and thus it is probable, that by her presence of mind and nerve, she prevented some serious accident. When the reins were taken out of her hands, she was so agitated as to be nearly unable to stand. She deserves no little credit, and may well be described as one in a thousand.—*Phila. Inq.*

PRETTY GOOD, WHETHER TRUE OR NOT.—The following is vouched for by the Baltimore Clipper:—

A Dutchman from the West went to pay his Excellency the President of the United States, a visit. He happened to call just as the President and four others were sitting down to dine. The

President asked him to be seated, at the same time inquiring if there was any thing new or strange in his country.

"No I think not, except dat one of my cows has five calves."

"Ah! indeed—and do they all suck at one time?"

"No sar," replied the Dutchman; "four on 'em sucks while de tudder lookish on, shusst as I tush."

The hint was so significant that a clean plate was immediately ordered, and the Dutchman seated at the table where he partook of a comfortable dinner with his Excellency the President.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent details of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made up put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES,

AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs; Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.

Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP Brighton, Mass., will be promptly executed and forwarded to any part of this or other countries. April 10.

ROSIAN POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at \$5 per barrel. October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs Plants, &c.

The present being the most favorable season for transplanting all hardy trees and shrubs, we would remind those who are in want of Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Shrubs Herbaceous Plants, &c. that we can furnish them at short notice at nursery prices, well packed for transportation to any part of the country. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. October 15.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

6000 Mulicainis from 2 to 4 feet high, wood well ripened now standing in the field on the Jones Place in Angell Street half a mile from the Providence Market, for sale low (if it be in the field) by JOSEPH STETSON on the premises or on application to STIMSON & HODGES. Providence, October 23.

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the garden of the subscriber a large collection of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees comprising most of the choice varieties of European and American origin.

Orders by mail will be immediately answered. October 16. ROBERT MANNING.

DOMESTICATED WILD GEESE.

A few pair for sale. Enquire at this office. November 6.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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L. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, 1837.

[NO. 32.]

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

INDIAN CORN CROPS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AGAINST THE UNION.

There cannot be a more desirable climate for vegetable production than one which is adapted to the growth of Indian corn; and the soil on which Indian corn grows will never fail, with a proper application of labor, to produce abundance for man and stock. Now in the production of Indian corn, the soil of New Hampshire will not shrink from a comparison with any other part of the country. The immense crops of corn which have been recently raised in the county of Strafford, in the vicinity of the beautiful Lake Winnipisseogee—in Miltonborough, Tuftonborough and Wolfeborough, prising the islands and shore on the north side of the lake, and in Barnstead and Gilmanston, at a mile's distance over the Gunstock mountains to south-east of the lake; these crops have been secured repeatedly by gentlemen farmers in Massachusetts and other places, as being too great for belief of the credulous. One hundred thirty bushels to the single acre, raised if we do not mistake, on the fertile hills of Barnstead, or even hundred and seven bushels to the acre raised by friend Brown on the Winnipisseogee island, too great an amount: it was probably corn in ear—so much shelled corn could not be made row on an acre, said a distinguished agriculturist in conversation with the editor of the Visitor. He did not positively contradict him, because we do not say that we had actually seen with our eyes the acre that had yielded so much. But we have now the evidence of a yield of Indian corn by Mr Brown the present year, "weighed by man appointed to measure crops for premiums" in the county of Strafford; and this whole crop weighed of 8051 lbs., measuring the traced corn in ear at 70 lbs. to the bushel, and that which not traced, at 68 1-4 to the bushel, was one hundred and sixteen bushels. If we can believe a disinterested witness, we must give credit to this amount.

We have heretofore published in the Visitor, under the hand of Mr Brown himself, the manner in which he raises these great crops of corn. He does it by putting upon the land double the quantity of manure, and by bestowing as much labor upon a single acre as is ordinarily bestowed upon two and three acres. The soil upon the islands—not alluvion, but common rocky soil with a hard pan or subsoil, is probably of that nature on which manure and cultivation will have the greatest effect; the same may be said of most of the swelled hill lands in Meredith, Gilmanston, and other towns in Strafford county.—The result of Mr Brown's experiment proves that corn is more profitably applied by him in the cultivation of his corn field than by farmers generally; and one acre produces a present crop equal to a common crop of three acres; and this crop

leaves the condition of the land such that it will produce, without any further application of manure, at least twice the usual amount of wheat or oats for the first year and of grass afterwards for some five or six subsequent seasons.

Mr Brown's preparation, according to our recollection, is, to take land which had been broken up from the sward and planted once with potatoes, with a first application of some twelve or fifteen loads of coarse manure before planting. After the first crop is taken off, apply twelve or fifteen loads of manure and plough it in deep in the fall. The next spring plough in at a less depth some fifteen to twenty loads more of finer manure. In this way the whole soil for from six to ten inches deep is pulverized and feels the effect of the manure. In addition to these advantages, Mr Brown has an excellent kind of corn adapted to a northern climate, which he has been improving for several years, and which will come to maturity in three months from the time of planting. If we could be sure of a season of four months free from frost, there are other larger kinds of corn—the Dutton twelve and sixteen rowed, or the long eight-rowed ear called the Parker corn, for example—that might grow more upon the acre than the Brown corn. But in land prepared as he prepares his, with rows three feet apart, and the hills in the rows placed at the distance of two feet each from the other, and three stalks to the hill—we do not believe there is a kind of corn in the country that will, year in and year out, produce a greater quantity on the same ground. Mr Brown's kind yields larger ears and more in quantity of corn in proportion to the size of the stalk, than any other kind within our observation.

But Mr Brown's crop of one hundred and sixteen bushels to the acre, was not the largest crop of corn raised this year in New Hampshire. The green islands which stud the charming Winnipisseogee, bear away the palm for the greatest crops of corn. Mr Robert Lamprey, whose farm is on the same island with Mr Brown's, within the limits of the town of Miltonborough, has raised this year from one acre, one hundred and thirtyone bushels and seven quarts, "estimated in the usual way, by measuring all in a basket and shelling one basket full." Some grains of allowance must be made for this mode of measuring, as the persons who harvested the corn would naturally feel an interest to pack the basket to be shelled quite as close as any basket which was not shelled. Mr Paul P. Pillsbury lives on Cow island, situated in the town of Tuftonborough, some few miles eastward of Long island on the same lake shore; and his crop of corn, measured in the same way as that of Mr Lamprey, was one hundred and thirty bushels to the acre.

Mr Lamprey and Mr Pillsbury have each sent to the editor of the Monthly Visitor a trace of the corn raised on their respective lots: the samples are the most beautiful we have ever seen. Both kinds of corn are in some respects similar, being a mixture resembling partly the Dutton and partly the Brown corn. Mr Lamprey's corn has the nearest resemblance of the Brown kind—the kernels

have a varnished exterior with the same elegant blazed tinge—a part is eight, and a part ten and twelve rowed. The ears are larger than the Brown corn—the kernels are smaller but the cob is larger. In Mr Pillsbury's sample the ears are large but not as long as the other—the color of the corn is a lighter yellow, the kernels something smaller, and the cob larger, especially at the stump end. In both samples the ears of corn are covered to the tips, and there was a beautiful uniformity of kernel from one end of the ear to the other.

The Brown corn, where it has had a fair trial, has fully come up to the expectations of the public. Benaiah Cooke, Esq., editor of the Cheshire Farmer, exhibited a few traces of his corn raised on his premises, at the late agricultural meeting at Keene: all the seed he raised was at once bespoken by the farmers of Cheshire; and so pressing was the demand for this seed, that Mr Cooke at once proceeded personally to Long island, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, and purchased from Mr Brown himself, all he could spare of his great crop of the present year.

The crop of Brown corn raised this year by the editor of the Monthly Visitor, was as good as any crop we had seen in the vicinity. The ground was not so good, nor did it have the advantages of that of Mr Brown. It was a track upon the interval bordering upon the Merrimack river, which had been formed, not by a deposit of sediment by the backing up of the raised stream, but by the washing on of sand directly over it. This land had not, until it came into our possession, been considered worth cultivation; two years ago it was covered with bushes, and where the surface was stirred the wind blew the sand over much of it so as to prevent vegetation. Yet on one acre of this land we think was produced full seventy bushels of shelled corn. Of this kind of corn we have saved full fifty bushels of seed. A part of this has been engaged in Boston. Mr Samuel Whitney, living on the premises of the editor, selected from the field about forty bushels of the finest ears of the crop, which have been carefully traced and hung up. Gentlemen who may wish to furnish themselves with this kind of corn, will please to apply to Mr Whitney, who also will have the disposition of a few bushels of Rohan potatoes raised by the editor of the Visitor.

We copy the following from the Cheshire Farmer for October:

"Brown Corn.—It will be recollected that we previously have given some account of a kind of corn denominated the "Brown Corn." We procured last spring, one and a half bushel of this corn of Mr Brown, and planted one acre with it, and sold the rest. Our acre did very well, producing, as was judged by many farmers who saw it, not far from forty bushels. As we picked a part of it for seed, and fed out some without measuring, we are not able to give the exact amount, though it would not vary much from 40 bushels. It is a large eight-rowed corn, and very early—a specimen of it may be seen at this office. We exhibited some of

it at the last meeting of the society in this county, and find it took very well with the farmers in this section. We have already had orders for some ten bushels of it for seed.

Concluding that what we raised would go but little way in supplying the demand, and desiring not again to be *tread* with corn, we proceeded personally to the farm of Mr Brown, a distance of 35 miles, examined his field, and purchased so much of his corn as he would spare, suitable for seed, which in due time we shall have on hand for the accommodation of farmers in this section.

A few days since we received the following letter from Mr Brown, which we take the liberty to publish.

Moultonboro', (Long Island,) Oct 19th, 1839.

B. COOKE, Esq.—Dear Sir—I harvested my corn last week, and have a fine lot of seed traced in fine order. On account of tracing so much, I could not measure it in the usual way, but had it weighed by the man appointed to measure crops for premiums. The whole crop on the acre, in ears, weighed 8051 lbs. We shelled both of the traced and the untraced, to get the amount in bushels—of that which was traced 70 lbs. made a bushel; of that which was not traced 68 3/4 lbs. made a bushel—whole amount 116 bushels. We first went over the piece and selected all that was suitable for seed, which was ever one-half in weight.

Mr Lamprey measured his in the usual way, by measuring all in a basket and shelling one basket full, and had 131 bushels, for which he obtained the first premium. Mr Pilsbury, on Cow island, measured his in the same way and had 130, and took the second premium, there being but two premiums offered by the society. But the committee on crops, considering the exact manner in which I obtained the measurement, and superior quality of the specimen which I presented, recommended in their report to award me a premium, which was accepted, and I obtained a premium for the excellence of my corn. It seemed to be the opinion of many before harvest, that I should have the most on an acre, but the season being more suitable for their ground, it being dryer than mine, partly accounts for the result, and the manner they measured, which cannot be so exact as that of weighing, will also partly account for it. By ploughing in the manure very deep, I did not probably get so much of the strength of it as if the season had been dryer, but I would not discourage the practice of deep ploughing, and well mixing the manure with the soil. I still think it the best way; if some seasons we do not get so much of its strength, we retain the manure and enrich the soil.

I am yours, with respect,

JOHN BROWN, 2d.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSES.

One of the great causes which has led to the superiority of English agriculture, is to be found in the establishment of agricultural warehouses, nurseries, seedstores, &c., in all the principal cities and villages of the kingdom, where agricultural implements of the best kinds, seeds and trees of the best quality and varieties can be obtained by all who wish them, at reasonable rates. The establishments of London, and of Knight, in London, and of Lawson and Dickens, in Edinburgh, are celebrated for the extent of their collections, the great amount of business they perform, and the acknowledged benefits they have conferred on the agricul-

tural world. In these warehouses, seedstores and nurseries, may be found ploughs, harrows, rollers, and all the tools and implements required by the farmer and gardener; seeds of the purest and most approved varieties, and fruit and forest trees suitable for every situation. A large proportion of the farmers purchase at these stores their seed wheat, their grass seeds, &c., and by long experience, the proprietors of these establishments, knowing the kind and quality of the soil, can better apportion the kinds and quantity of seed required for such lands than the cultivators themselves. So extensive and necessary have these branches of business become, that in a late number of the London Gardener's Gazette, a list of those the most distinguished are given from the principal cities and towns, amounting to no less than 800.

In the U. States, such establishments could scarcely be less useful than they have proved abroad; yet their number is very limited, compared with what we think the advancement of agriculture, and the benefit of the farmer demand. A few, however, exist, and we hope their success will be such as to cause the establishment of others at all the principal points of our country. If in every principal city or village the farmer could be certain of finding at some store or warehouse, the implements he needs, of the best kinds and quality, he would esteem it a favor, as saving him much trouble in collecting from various places the articles he wants. And so with places for the sale of seeds and trees, which are becoming daily more useful and indispensable.

The agricultural warehouse of Mr Breck,* at Boston, the publisher of the New England Farmer, is one of the most extensive in New England, if not in the United States, and has been found of essential service to the farmers of that region. In the city of New York, a beginning was made some years since by Mr Fleet, then publisher of the New York Farmer, in establishing such a warehouse, and is now carried on with spirit, and we trust success, by J. W. Weaver & Co., 79 Barclay street. With the warehouse is connected a seed establishment, conducted on liberal and honorable principles, and deserving the notice and patronage of the public. At Albany, Mr W. Thorburn (not of Chinese Tree Corn memory,) has added the disposal of agricultural implements to his former business as a seedsman, and is doing much to bring within the reach of farmers in that vicinity, the best implements required by the cultivator of the soil. Several minor establishments have also been opened in the State, the business of which is rapidly increasing, and the benefits of which are every year more clearly felt and acknowledged. Among the seed stores of the State, the Rochester one holds a distinguished place for extent and usefulness, and the new arrangements of Mr Bateman will doubtless give it greater efficiency and activity, and conse-

*This warehouse is 90 by 30 feet, and covers a space of 2700 square feet, occupying 5 floors, making 13,500 square feet of flooring—every part of the building being filled to overflowing with the best and most approved kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, as well as the largest and best assortment of every variety of field, grass, garden and flower seeds to be found in any establishment of the kind in the United States. During the time this establishment has been in existence, (a period of something like 17 years,) no pains have been spared in the improvement of the various departments, in regard to its internal arrangement, quality and superior finish of the tools, excellency of the seeds, &c. J. B.

quently diffuse its benefits more extensively throughout the district.

We always hail the establishment of nurseries of fruit or forest trees, warehouses for the sale of agricultural implements, and seed stores for the dissemination of seeds of good quality, and many varieties, as an omen of good to the country; as a proof that the spirit of inquiry and observation is awake, and that our farmers are beginning to appreciate the difference that exists between implements of the same name, and seeds of the same variety. Good tools and good seeds are indispensable to good farming, and this should be understood and practised upon by the farmer. A choice of seed will not infrequently make a difference of one-third or even more, in a crop of wheat or corn, and in nothing do farmers err more frequently than in sowing an impure, heterogeneous mass called grass seeds, but in reality made up of all manner of foul stuff for grass seed, thus propagating and perpetuating various nuisances on their farms. We say, let warehouses and seed stores be well patronized so long as they furnish good tools and pure seeds. The country reaps the benefit.—*Genesee Farmer.*

SOAP MAKING.

Much difficulty is often experienced by the who manufacture their own soap; frequently indeed the operation succeeds well, but sometimes totally fails from unknown causes. Often with every precaution has been apparently taken, complete failure has been the consequence; and time is not long past, when some have even declared that they believed their soap was bewitched. If the rationale on which the process is founded, but understood, the whole becomes simple and easy and may be performed with an absolute certainty of success.

Common soft soap is composed of oil (or fat), and potash. The potash is obtained from common wood ashes, by causing water to run through which dissolves the potash contained in the ash and leaves the residue behind. The manner which the oil or grease is obtained is well known. These are made to unite and form soap by being boiled and well stirred together.

One of the first requisites in soap making is that there should be a sufficient quantity of potash dissolved in the water, or in other words, that the should be strong: this is readily ascertained by egg; if the egg floats the ley is sufficiently strong; if it sinks, it is too weak, and must be increased in strength by evaporating a part of the water by boiling, or by passing it again through ashes.

But it not infrequently happens that the ley found by trial to be too strong, and yet good soap cannot be produced. This is almost always owing to the potash of the ley not being caustic, or capable of corroding the skin, which state is absolutely requisite to success. Potash in its purest state is highly caustic; but when ashes have been some time exposed to the air, they gradually absorb from it a portion of the peculiar kind of existing in small proportion in it, known by the name of carbonic acid, which destroys the caustic properties of the potash, and renders it unfit for the manufacture of soap. Now, as quick lime has a stronger attraction for carbonic acid than potash, it is only necessary to place a quantity of lime in the proportion of half a bushel of lime for a head of good ashes, in the bottom of the leech before filling it, and it will abstract the carbonic

on the potash of the ley, as it passes downward, giving it in a comparatively pure and caustic state.

In order to prevent failure, therefore, this should always be done. In order to ascertain if ley contains carbonic acid, pour a few drops of sulphuric nitric acid into a wine glass of the ley, when, if it contains much, a violent effervescence (or boiling up of bubbles) will instantly take place, owing to the escape of the carbonic acid. The carbonic acid may be removed from the ley and render it fit for soap making, by boiling the ley with quick lime.

If the ley be strong, if it be rendered caustic, and if there be a sufficient quantity of tolerably good fat, there can be little danger of success.—The proportions should be about thirty pounds of ley to eight or ten gallons of ley.

Hard Soap consists of soda instead of potash, mixed with fat; and is commonly made by adding ammoniac salt (which consists of muriatic acid and soda) to well made soft soap while it is yet boiling. The soda of the salt unites with the fat, and the muriatic acid of the salt and separates by falling to the bottom of the vessel. Different degrees of hardness in soap are obtained by using potash and soda, at the same time in different proportions.—Once grease from salt meat has a tendency to increase the hardness of soap, unless the salt be previously removed by boiling in water.

Soap of tallow is made in England, and largely in the United States, and is the best in common use; when scented with oil of caraway seeds and set into a mould, it is used for the toilette, and is called Windsor soap. Other toilette soaps are made with butter, hog's lard, or with almond, nut or palm oil. Sometimes fish oil is used for coarse soaps, as well as linseed oil; and rosin is often added to give a yellow color and odor. The following proportions (by weight) have been given for a good yellow soap; tallow twenty-five, oil four and half, rosin seven, barilla, (soda) eighteen, settlings waste ley, evaporated and calcined, ten, and lin oil one-half part.

Soaps are colored blue by indigo, yellow by turmeric, &c.; and marble or veined soaps are made as: to the soap just separated from the spent ley, wley is added, and then copperas dissolved in water; red oxide of iron (or colcothar), mixed with water is stirred in it by manual dexterity, and is so used as to produce the peculiar appearance.—*Vermont Farmer.*

HAPPY CONDITION OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.—The condition of a community situated as is the great mass of agriculturists in New England, is more desirable than that of any other class of men within my knowledge. If it do not attach to men and women to this life—if it do not make them happy as to increase the love of life beyond the rage of sorrow, toil and pain—it is a condition which we call, the wise and reverend head" may envy. Living within their own means, on the fruits of their own labor—enjoying abundance of the best products of the ground and the first fallings of the oaks; the appetite sharpened and sweetened; the muscular powers strengthened; the mind made vigorous and active by labor; their dependence solely on the goodness of God; their prudence having looked forward even to the destruction of a crop with a providence to supply its place: with abundant leisure for all healthy recreation and all needful rest; with no worldly cares and vexations

encroaching on the reflection which aids the better judgment; in the midst of those social and domestic relations which throw a charm about life—which give to moral suasion its greatest force, and which rear the tender thought to the ripe vigor of its highest usefulness,—how can we conceive any state of imperfect, erring, dependent man more truly enviable than that of the industrious, laboring, prolific farmers of New England, who live according to the best lights of their own experience? The merchant fails nine times in ten before a fortune is gained—the speculator ninety-nine times in a hundred; the mechanic and the lawyer gain only while their work is going on: the wages of the priest, like those of the common laborer, stop when he no longer works: the physician adds to his income no oftener than he visits the sick: the salary man, if he saves at all, saves only a specific sum:—the farmer, more sure of success than either, in nine cases out of ten, certain of ultimate prosperity, lays his head upon his pillow with the reflection that while he sleeps his crops are increasing to maturity and his flocks and herds growing in size and strength.—*Gov. Hill's Address at Keene.*

MAN'S NECESSITY HIS GREATEST TEMPORAL BLESSING.—For her physical and moral progression, for her increased means and wealth, and the excellent habits of her population, New England is not less indebted to the roughness and sterility of her soil than to the obstinate morals and unremitting perseverance of her original proprietors. * * The great blessing of New England has been her hard soil, her difficulty of producing abundant products from the earth, and the necessity to labor which has pervaded almost every rank and class of her population. If a part, say one-half, could have done the work necessary to support all, then might we see at this moment a race of different color, with marks of inferiority, doing what is now done by nearly the whole superior class combined: then might we witness one class of our population physically and morally enervated—another class to the lowest pitch degraded. Slavery existed in New England before the existence of those blessed free institutions which were purchased at the expense of the blood of freemen. A race was here as "hewers of wood and drawers of water"—a black race in slavery, scattered remnants of which in some parts remain: and to no single cause so much as to the necessity that all should work to gain a competence from the ground, is it due that free white labor, diffusing the blessings of health and abundance, is the almost exclusive labor of this portion of the United States.

We cannot always have that exact state of things which all could wish. For wise and beneficent purposes, the Almighty has placed us in a state of trial and uncertainty. The fruits of well directed labor are sometimes smitten—the struggles of hard labor are sometimes crowned with utter want of success. The privations and the sufferings of the first New England settlers were far beyond the privations and sufferings of those who are now settling the new territories of the South and West. The progress of those first settlers was much slower and more tedious—the dangers and horrors of savage warfare were much more appalling—the destitution of the common necessities and comforts of life was more intense and more general. If the savage to-day now and then does the work of sudden murder upon our extreme frontier, the opportunity of protection or escape to those who re-

main is soon presented. To the settlers of New England for the first hundred and fifty years, not only the frequent terrors of repeated barbarian murders in the worst shape were realized, but a heartless, hopeless, never-ending fear of secret attack and massacre became the great passion, swallowing up and marring almost every species of enjoyment.

Our fathers, doomed to procure subsistence by the severest sweat of the face, the charged musket was taken to the field for defence. With every precaution, the watchful and prayerful pioneer, while cutting down the forest or tilling or gathering the fruits of the ground, was frequently shot down in the field by the Indian lurking unseen in some adjacent swamp or covert: the brains of children were dashed out in the presence of trembling mothers, torn and hurried into captivity ere the bleeding victims had ceased to struggle. The accumulated horrors of want and famine and pestilence, were but a mitigation of the greater horrors and dread of savage warfare. Within my own recollection, aged men and women lived among our ancestors, who, from their remembrance of these horrors, described their own condition with their elders, concerned for themselves as well as for their protection, in language and gestures with colors that no hieroglyphic or written or printed statement ever can equal.—*Ibid.*

BENEFITS OF ROOT CULTIVATION.—The culture of root crops for the rearing of swine and for winter feeding of cattle I believe to be a great object to most farmers. The mangel wurtzel, the sugar beet, the common beet, the carrot and perhaps the parsnip may be raised on ground that will produce a good crop of corn; the ruta baga may be raised on a lighter soil and with less manure than the other crops. In proportion to the quantity produced with the same labor, I am inclined to give the preference to the ruta baga. That crop may be raised with about as little labor as a crop of potatoes upon the same ground. If the season be fortunate, six and eight hundred and sometimes a thousand bushels to the acre are produced: a thousand bushels weighing twenty-five tons, dealt out to a stock of cattle, will be equal in value to at least ten tons of the best hay. It is a mistake to suppose that the ruta baga spoils either the meat or the milk of the creature fed upon it. This mistake originated in the fact familiar to many practical farmers, that the turning of fat cattle and cows into fresh feed, where turnips, cabbages, and onions have been raised and cleared out, leaving tops and leaves, will make them liable when slaughtered or milked, to leave the meat or the milk tainted with the taste and flavor of the articles upon which they have fed.

Milch cows fed daily on ruta baga once a day, will communicate no taste to the milk; and if there be any doubt about fat cattle, the leaving off the ruta baga one week and substituting corn or other feed, will leave their meat in as good flavor and quality as if they had fed exclusively on corn. I prefer late sowing of ruta baga, say as late as the 10th of June, to an earlier day: this root grows best in cool weather, and by late sowing it much better escapes the turnip fly and destroying grubs, and has the advantage of a vigorous growth late in the fall until severe frosts shall render it a matter of prudence to gather them. Beets of the various kinds, and carrots, to such as do not admire ruta baga, may be made well to supply their place. Fed with either, winter milked cows may be made to give double the quantity of that most necessary and

most grateful article in the consumption of every family, that they will give when fed simply on the best English hay. With the general cultivation of roots, my present conviction is that the quantity of beef and pork and butter and cheese produced in New England, may be increased one-half, and might be very easily doubled.—*Ibid.*

From the New York Observer.

DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION.

Qualifications of Teachers.

I have already said that a school-master ought to be a man of good common sense.

My second remark is, that he ought to be well educated. How can he instruct others in what he has never thoroughly learned himself? All the good sense in the world, essential as this qualification is, would not fit him for the teacher's chair without a familiar acquaintance with the studies of the school. I say a familiar acquaintance, because if he cannot hear a class read without looking over every moment, or correct bad spelling in a composition without fumbling in the dictionary, or write a letter himself without making a dozen mistakes in orthography and the placing of capitals; if he knows so little of figures, as to be hindered and puzzled every time a slate is handed to him by a bewildered novice, and has so little knowledge of grammar as to boggle and blunder in the easiest lessons, he is not fit for a school-master, whatever else he might do. If he would keep the school "for nothing and find himself," no district could afford to employ him. Children's time is infinitely too precious to be wasted under the care of a master who is not half educated himself in the very branches he is required to teach. And besides the loss of the winter, bad habits of spelling, reading, writing, and the like, are inevitably contracted, under an incompetent master, which it will take another winter to correct. To manage and instruct a school well, a teacher must see things at a glance, and must be able to correct mistakes at the instant. He has no time to study the lessons in school, and very little out of school. He must come with a well furnished mind, or else with all possible efforts to make up the deficiency as he goes along, he cannot meet the reasonable expectations of his employers. And it makes but little difference how much he knows in the higher branches of education, if he is ignorant of the elementary principles, or if they are not quite familiar to his mind. He may even be able to construe Greek and Latin with considerable accuracy, and yet be miserably deficient in some of the commonest branches of an English education. In such cases a parent may be assured for his comfort, when he complains of his children's not being taught correctly in the common school, that the master has been half through college; but the evil is none the less for that. A child may just as well be badly taught by an ignoramus as by a graduate.

Have you then taken time and pains to qualify yourself for the highly responsible duties of a teacher? Can you read—can you spell—do you understand the powers of the letters—what do you know about accent, emphasis and cadence? Can you write—and do you know how to make and hold a pen—are you quick in figures and prompt in grammar, geography? &c. &c. In one word, are all these qualifications at "your fingers' ends"? If

not, let me advise you as a friend—I mean a friend not only to yourself, but to every body who wants a good school-teacher, not to undertake at present.—Perhaps you can earn as much some other way. But if you think you should be fond of teaching, first prepare for it. Apply yourself diligently to study; and as soon as you can get ready, present yourself to the examining committee, but not before.

A third essential qualification in a school-master is *aptness to teach*. However well he may understand the theory, and however affluent he may be in all needful attainments, if he lacks the gift of communication, he can never be a useful teacher. His knowledge is hid treasure, a sealed fountain, which may be a source of high enjoyment to the possessor, but can be of no advantage to the pupils. No one, I am aware, can certainly tell whether he possesses the faculty of teaching. Or if he does, with what success he can cultivate it, till he has a fair opportunity to make the trial. It would be unkind and extremely unfair, therefore, to say to a young teacher, you never ought to have entered a school, for it is as clear the sun, that you have no talent for the business. And so it may be now; but how could he know whether he had a tact or not, till he tried? If having signally failed, he persists in offering himself as a teacher, rebuke him, or what is still better, protect yourselves and your children by declining to employ him.

A fourth qualification, of great importance in a school-master, is *entire self control*. The temperament of some persons is altogether too mercurial for the school-room. They do well in smooth water, but make miserable steerage in rough weather. Every cross wind makes them lose their reckoning. Every little annoyance, every little jostling, disturbs and excites them. They begin to chafe and storm ere the first ounce of patience should be exhausted. So ticklish are their nerves, that they cannot bear one atom of friction. They want to have every boy sit up as straight as a candle, and be as still as a mile-stone and as mute as a pickerel. When every thing does not go exactly right, in a cold morning, it frets them exceedingly; and it requires but little provocation to throw them quite off their guard. And then they are sure to say or do something which they will be sorry for the next moment; and which hardly ever fails to lower them in the estimation of their scholars. In short, they have no self-control, which is too nearly synonymous with having no proper *self-respect*.

Now whatever else such a man may undertake, he ought never to think of keeping school. *Nerve*, in this case, is a very different thing from *nerve*.—The former he *must* have, or he will not succeed; but the fewer of the latter he carries about him the better for himself and for all concerned. I will not say, that it requires the patience of Job to teach and manage a large school, because his trials were of a very different kind; but it certainly does require a great deal of patience. A teacher has so many different tempers, intellects and habits to deal with; so many questions to answer at the same moment; so many pens to make and mend; so many classes to hear; so many sums to look over and correct; and so many rogues to watch, that he must have a good deal of self-discipline to keep perfectly cool and steady through it all, when he has sixty, or seventy, or even thirty scholars; and is shut up with them six or seven hours a day, with the thermometer sometimes at blood-heat, and sometimes nearly down to zero. But I repeat the

remark already made, that no one can be duly and properly qualified to keep school, without patience and self control. I know not how many candidates may be set aside by the application of this rule, nor do I feel answerable for it, however much the number of teachers may be reduced. It is wron that our schools should suffer for the sake of giving employment to persons of such irritable temper and habits, as must inevitably neutralize all the good qualities, and greatly injure the tempers of all children. And who, allow me to ask, has not known some individuals of good abilities in the chair of instruction, as well as elsewhere, answering to the description which I have now given.

To be continued.

"THE DEBT-PAYING NATION."

This is the name which the United States have acquired abroad, and never was an appellation better deserved. We, as a nation, run in debt more than others, than perhaps all other nations put together. What would be said if Great Britain should run in debt two hundred millions to France, or Prussia fifty millions to Austria? We, on the contrary, thrive nothing of selling our credit to the amount of hundred or two of millions, in the shape of stock and then purchase goods annually to the amount of some twenty millions more than we can pay the time, trusting to luck, and tempting Providence. It requires no prophetic sagacity to foretell that matters cannot always go on at this rate. Our credit must be over-taxed in time, and though our resources are immense, a sudden invitation to 'harvest,' would produce a convulsion, of which we will remember 1837, may form a faint conception; convulsion in which the credit and the floating capital of the country would alike go to ruin. The individual is on the high road to bankruptcy, whose average expense exceeds his annual income, at the same is equally true of nations. How stands the matter with us in this respect?

In 1837 we imported in flour and wheat	\$4,276,776
In the same time we exported of the same	3,075,475
Leaving a balance against us of	\$1,201,301 for bread.
In 1837 we imported of sugar	\$7,205,904
And we exported	76,181
Leaving against us a balance of	\$7,129,723 for sugar.
In 1837 the whole of our imports was	\$140,989,217
And the sum total of our exports was	117,419,276
Leaving against us a balance of	\$23,569,941

But it will be said, this balance is paid, and the debt cancelled. So it is—but how? By transferring the account from the individuals who contracted it, to the country itself. In other words, this twenty-three millions and many more similar balances of trade against us, have been paid in stocks, or the credit of the States has been loaned to secure the foreign dealer. These balances of trade against us are not paid, and when they will

be, if we continue to buy much and sell little, is beginning to be a serious question. We are in a fair way to have a national debt accumulated upon us equal to that of Great Britain; a debt, to pay the interest of which is now weighing her agriculturists and manufacturers to the dust. The only lifeline will be, her indebtedness is to her own citizens: ours will be to foreigners, and a fearful power it will be for them to wield over us.

How shall this alarming evil be remedied? It would be easy to say, retrench, buy less and sell more. But such is not usually the course of individuals or nations. We have gratified our wants until they have become so interwoven with our system, that retrenchment in the means of satisfying them is not likely to be a favorite doctrine, however just and feasible it may be. The only way, then, for us, if we will have just so much, is *rather to produce the things themselves, or something that will pay for them.* We can raise our own bread, and have a large surplus to sell. We can make all the sugar consumed in the country, and we must do it. We can make the silk wanted in the United States, and if we are wise, we shall soon do it, and put a stop to the largest item in the balance against us; an item of from fifteen to twenty millions annually. Supply ourselves with these three items, and we turn the balance of trade in our favor, and bring the world in debt to us. In that case we should become a debt-receiving instead of a "debt-paying nation," and the difference there is between the actual pleasure of these two operations, (to say nothing of the profit,) will be appreciated by most.—*Genesee Farmer.*

WHEAT ON CLOVER, AND LIMING.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register:

Norfolk county, (Va.) July 23d, 1839.

I am now getting out my little crop of wheat, and have already cleaned out 118 bushels, and feel confident of 30 to 40 more, which, by the way, is a great crop for this section of country, especially from seven acres of land. Last year I produced from a small piece of land not exceeding four and a half acres, sown with five and a half bushels of seed exactly, ninetytwo and a half bushels of good clean wheat. In sheer justice, however, to you and your works, I must say that the most credit (if there be any), is due to you and them, especially to your work on calcareous manures. After reading and studying that and some of your first numbers of the Register, I was satisfied that by lime I could make clover, with a little farm-pen manure in addition; and from information derived from various sources, I learned that the practice of the best wheat farmers in this country and Europe was, to sow wheat on a clover ley; I have pursued it so far on a small scale, with complete success. For I am confident from some few previous trials, without the aid of lime and clover, the two crops I have mentioned would not have turned out more than one-third or one-fourth as much as they have now done, all other things being equal. So much for my little wheat crops, which I have not detailed in minutia. Our prospect of a good corn crop thus far is promising. In conclusion I do conscientiously and firmly believe that the easiest, cheapest and best manner or method of improving our lands, is by the aid of calcareous manures, when done judiciously.

R. W. SILVESTER.

The Practical Farmer names 118 coconerries in operation in the United States.

TO FATTEN POULTRY.

An experiment has lately been tried of feeding geese with turnips cut in small pieces like dice, but less in size, and put into a trough of water; with this food alone, the effect was that six geese, each when lean weighing only nine lbs., actually gained twenty lbs. each in about three weeks fattening.

Malt is an excellent food for geese and turkeys: grains are preferred for the sake of economy, unless for immediate and rapid fattening: the grains should be boiled afresh.

Other cheap articles for fattening are oatmeal and treacle; barley-meal and milk; boiled oats and ground malt.

Corn before being given to fowls, should always be crushed and soaked in water. The food will fad thus far further, and it will help digestion. Hens fed thus have been known to lay during the whole of the winter months.—*Maine Farmer.*

POULTRY.

The rearing of poultry, by which we here intend the common domestic fowls, requires some care and attention, but the increased profits are usually an ample compensation for any extra expense the farmer is put to on their account. Fowls, wherever they are kept, require fresh air; yards sufficiently large to admit of the exercise of their active rambling propensities to some extent; food in sufficient quantities, and of good quality; a supply of earth, fine pebbles, &c., in which they can dust themselves, and the pebbles of which they can swallow to aid in digesting their food; a roosting place several feet from the ground, and carefully inclosed, so that their nocturnal enemies, such as the owl, skunk, weasel, &c. cannot conveniently get at them; and they should also be provided with a loft containing boxes, straw, &c. for nests. Fowls love to be tempted to lay, by having all the accommodations present, and the more secure from disturbance the better it will be for them. In making a roosting place, it should be recollected that fowls never choose a flat surface to roost upon, but one that is round, and of such a size as to be conveniently embraced by the toes of the foot. This is necessary for their ease in sleeping, for such is the peculiar muscular construction of a bird's leg, that the more the body presses upon it like a dead weight, as it always does in sleeping, the firmer the foot grasps the object it is placed upon. Some fowls cannot be induced to roost under cover, as the peacock and guinea hen, which prefer high trees or buildings; and all prefer a greater or less elevation from the earth. In the winter, fowls suffer much from cold, and they should be furnished with a house or roosting place made so tight as to prevent the injurious effects of cold as far as may be. They should also be well fed at such seasons, and prevented from rambling about in the snow. Fowls fed well through the winter, and provided with warm houses and roosting places, will not cease laying eggs for any considerable time in the whole year. They are also ready for the cook whenever desired; which is more than can be said of multitudes of fowls that find their way to our markets at all seasons of the year. The eggs of a well fed fowl are far better and richer than those from a half starved one, so that in every respect the farmer is benefited by giving to his fowls some of the attention and food he is apt to reserve for his other animals.—*Genesee Farmer.*

[Communicated.]

FOSSÉS INODORES.

From no motive but a desire to promote the general health, comfort and convenience, I would call attention to the enormous nuisance of *caudis* as now constructed and managed. The unwholesome exhalation, the daily annoyance, the occasional horrid accident, are enough to suggest inquiry whether a remedy of the evil cannot be devised. We can scarcely dig a well because our whole peninsula has become a great filter for that which is hateful here, but capable of becoming precious elsewhere.

A complete remedy has been provided to our land. The French have what they call the *fossés inodores*. A strong and tight wooden butt is placed in a corner or small cell of a cellar, with a convenient access from without. A funnel or large tube (common if desired to every floor of the dwelling,) communicates between the closet and the butt, having valves, which prevent the escape of gases. Periodically the butt is removed by a moveable window, and carted into the country without offence to any party and without danger or night work to the laborers. Another butt takes the place of the one removed.

If there were no other advantage attending this arrangement than the suppression of those odious *nightly processions*, it would be worth a while to adopt it. The loss to the agricultural wealth of the neighborhoods of large places by the waste of saline liquids, is incalculable. But this or any other result of our bad economy in this particular, is not to be mentioned in the same month with the severe and unhealthy labor, and (*horrendum dictu*.) occasional suffocation of the men engaged in the service of depletion.

HUMANITAS.

VEGETATIVE POWERS OF SEA SAND.

A few days since a quantity of sea sand was carried out of Morecambe Bay, about a mile from the Furness shore. It had been, less than an hour previously, covered a considerable depth by the tide, and contained several cockles and other shell fish. It was immediately placed in pits or beds fifteen inches deep, and sown, without manure or admixture of any kind, with wheat, barley, peas, mustard and radish seed. In five days the mustard and radish seed had sprouted and begun to vegetate, having thrown out a considerable length of root, while (what is most extraordinary,) the shell fish were even then alive! Should any one be at all incredulous as to the truth of this statement, he can easily try the experiment himself: an ordinary flower pot filled with sea sand, sown with almost any kind of seeds, would at once put the matter to the test. The farmers all around the bay of Morecambe, in forming composts for their wheat and barley crops, use of sea sand about 20 carts (small one-horse carts), lime, about four carts; manure, ten carts per statute acre. Why use so great a quantity of sea sand if it does not possess very considerable vegetative power?—*English pap.*

When you have finished a job of ploughing and your plough is to be idle a few days, or weeks, do not leave it exposed to the weather, but put it under shelter without delay. By doing this, you prevent a covering of rust, which will require half a day's work to wear off. The same may be said of other implements, as hoes, scythes, axes, &c. They should always, when not in use, be under cover.—*Genesee Far.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1839.

The subjoined agreeable and piquant letter is from an esteemed correspondent, whom we take leave to say, we shall hold to his word. He cannot let us hear from him too often. H. C.

MR COLMAN—Dear Sir—Whilst abroad I remarked one trait in the rural population of Europe, which I wish were to be equally remarked of our own countrymen—the little attention they pay to rain whilst engaged in their agricultural labors. In a book in your library it is remarked by the author that his farm servants lost but thirteen days in two years from wet weather. I never could remark that they paid any more regard to rain than young ducks would. It is true that there it seldom falls in torrents as it does here—rain then descending in mists, or what we term “drizzle.” And yet you will seldom see American laborers continue in the field even when the weather is as moist as that. The distant appearance of a shower drives them under a cover. In England they brave the greatest storm, and plough in the face of a Northeaster that makes all rattle again.

I have some considerable acquaintance with the manners and customs of the English peasantry, having spent a long time amongst them, and being fond of mixing with them—with being both “among them and of them.” They are a jovial set of fellows—Jack tars without salt water: as lively as the lads of the sea, and enjoying the alehouse as well as Jack does the forecastle. After a day of hard toil they congregate in the village tap-rooms like Shylock’s merchants on the Rialto: pipes are called for, and there is the music of empty flagons, and the amatory strains of the rustic beaux resounding through the village. Jovial fellows they are, upon whom labor sits as light as thistle down.

I have compared the American with the English laborer, and am convinced that whilst the former will do in any day in which he labors the whole day, one-quarter part more than the latter, the latter actually does twice as much work in a year. The incessant plodding which gains riches—the unwearied labor which removes mountains—the continual dropping which wears away a stone, belong to the English laborer in a greater degree than to the laborer of any other nation with which I am acquainted except the Dutch. It is absolutely astonishing to see the rapidity with which an hundred acres of grain disappear before a few apparent sluggards engaged in harvesting it. But from sunrise till sunset they are continually moving—as regular as clock-work, and with as few intervals of rest.

One of the habits of the English peasantry most deserving of commendation, is that of ornamenting their gardens and cottage grounds with flowers and shrubs. I observed it in every part of England, though I think that the peasants of South Devon possessed this simple yet elegant art in the greatest perfection. The honeysuckle and woodbine creep over the grey thatch of their cottages in a manner that enchants him who has an eye for the quiet beauty of rural scenes. It was in one of those green lanes that I saw what will be ever present to the mind’s eye whilst memory lives to supply it with incidents. A smiling cottage with a laurel hedge and a low border of box within, a few raspberry bushes, laburnum creeping over this pretty abode of love and happiness, and on a little plat of grass in front, three or four sweet cherubs with yellow ringlets, romping with the beloved old house dog. I was, my dear sir, occasional-

ly a visitor at the houses of greater folks, but I enjoyed with more true pleasure, I remember with greater satisfaction, the hour’s stroll, the twenty minutes’ chat of a September in Devonshire and a summer in Surry.

He who would return to his native land well pleased with Englishmen generally, should visit most in the middle classes, and study more particularly the manners of the better class of peasantry. In high life, as it is called, manners are more artificial, and since to be what a poor man cannot afford to be, is a distinguishing sign of fashion and exclusiveness, high ton takes up those virtues which the poor man dare not adopt. Hence there is less domestic virtue in the upper classes than in the lower. On the continent it is somewhat different—the peasantry being more gross, rude, illiterate, and vicious than the circle of nobility and talent.

I shall, if you please, trouble you with some further European reminiscences, by and by—

When the falling stars are shooting
And the answer’d owls are hooting,
And the silent leaves are still
In the shadow of the hill,
And the ox is at his rack,
And the boy is safely back
With old Dobbin from the mill!

In plain prose, when long winter evenings arrive I shall take up my pen again. Yours, I. A. J.

P. S.—The first four lines of the *poetry* are Byron’s: the other three my own. I think mine are the best.—That last line is “supernaturally fine,” as they say in Kentucky.

AGRICULTURE IN EUROPE.

Agriculture in Europe is now receiving an attention which it has never received in any preceding time. The long continuance of peace among the great nations, who for so many years, we had almost said centuries, had time to think of little else than conquest and military glory, has been in the highest measure favorable to the cultivation of the common and practical arts of life, and of agriculture in an especial manner, as the great art involving and demanding the aid of all others. Implements of husbandry have been substituted for weapons of war; and fields that have been watered by the blood and whitened with the bones of slaughtered thousands, are now seen glistening and waving with golden harvests.

In England, great as the improvements were before that time, yet within the last fifteen years it is confidently stated, that by an improved cultivation, the agricultural products have increased at least twentyfive per cent. in many parts of that country: that is to say, the amount of crop on the same extent of land is greatly increased, and the expenses of cultivation either not increased or diminished; or, to state in a form perhaps more intelligible, the profits of agriculture are advanced one-quarter by improved cultivation.

The same results are appearing in France. In England the introduction of the turnip husbandry produced the most extraordinary results; and of a permanent character. It enabled the farmers to keep much more stock than could be kept on dry hay and straw, and to keep a superior stock and in much better condition. It enabled them to enrich their lands very greatly by feeding off the turnips on the ground on which they were grown, and served to increase their manure heaps at the barn, when the turnips were fed to the cattle in the yard. The careful cultivation which good crops of this root demanded, made a fine preparation for wheat or oats or barley; and thus every thing went forward by a joint and reciprocal operation. In many of the counties of England the turnip cultivation has been the foundation of their improved husbandry; has changed the

whole aspect of things; more than trebled or quadrupled in many cases the value of estates, as appears by their increased rental, and by the grain and wool, and beef and mutton which it has enabled the farmers to produce, it has proved the source of immense wealth.

What the turnip husbandry has done for England the sugar beet cultivation is now doing for France; with this superior advantage, that the sugar obtained must be considered as, to a degree, an extra profit. The leaves and the pumice afford a large amount of feed for stock: the cultivation which the plant requires, prepares in capital manner, the ground for other crops; and the increase of live stock on the farm whose plenty of feed is produced in order to keep them, carries every thing else forward in a rapid ratio. The sugar obtained from the root affords a most ample profit, were there nothing else obtained from the cultivation.

The agricultural publications now going on in France, of which we have received several of a most valuable character, indicate an extraordinary attention to this great subject and a high degree of improvement.

In reference to the manufacture of sugar from beet, we learn that so far as cheapness of operation and amount obtained per centage, the business was never more prosperous. The improvements which have taken place within a few years, are very great. The beet is now operated upon by rasping or grating as soon as taken from the field; and this often early in September. It is then leached, if the expression be proper, by cold water. This carries down all the saccharine matter, leaving behind all the mucilage, which has given to the sugar an unpleasant taste; and to get rid of which has long been a great desideratum. The saccharine matter is then subjected to a process of purification, crystallization and refinement, which enables them to obtain at least eight per cent. of sugar and at so moderate a rate that they can afford to pay the government excise of seven cents per pound and leave a handsome profit to the farmer and manufacturer. From all that can be learnt, there is little doubt that the improvements are such that it can soon be made an article of profitable household manufacture. This is a great desideratum, and a point which we confidently believed at one time had been gained by our respected friend at Stoneham; but in the absence of all advices from him, we are gratified with this intelligence from abroad, which we have received from an authentic source, and have only to congratulate ourselves that in spite of all delays and hindrances the world will go round. This intelligence is highly gratifying. Europe now is only half a month’s journey, and a quickened enterprise and public spirit diffuse intelligence almost with the rapidity of light. H. C.

THE CULTIVATOR’S ALMANAC and Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge for the year 1840. By Wm. Buckminster.

This is beyond question, for the purpose intended, the best Almanac that has ever come under our notice. The Farmer’s Almanac, so called, which, for the want of a better publication of the kind, has been so many years patronised among us, is a very inferior publication and always abounding in miserable trash of a low description intermixed with some useful matter. What go under the name of the Comic Almanacs are in general infamous for their vulgarity, indecency and baldness; and it is surprising that respectable people will sell them, and still more that decent people will buy them or permit them to be brought into their premises.

The Cultivator’s Almanac is, so far as we have seen, unexceptionable as a useful family almanac. It contains the usual astronomical calculations, the accuracy of which

If you have been rightly informed of their source, may be depended on; and subjected to them is a considerable amount of valuable agricultural reading, of a practical character, for every month. We may not agree in all the opinions advanced, but that neither proves their truth or error, their propriety or inexpediency. They will lead to inquiry, observation and experiment, and we leave to every man the honest exercise of his own judgment. We wish the book entire success. H. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Nov. 30, 1839.

The President of the Society exhibited St Germain, Easter Beurre, Turkish Bon Chretien? and another variety of Pears, name unknown—all grown by a friend of his. For the Committee,

E. M. RICHARDS.

James L. L. F. Warren, Brighton, exhibited a basket of Tomatoes. He has gathered one bushel the present week. E. M. R.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The members are notified that a stated meeting will be held at their rooms, No. 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday, the 7th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

E. M. RICHARDS, Rec. Sec.

December 4th, 1839.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 1150 Beef Cattle, 420 Stores, 1075 Sheep and 415 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices for a like quality were not sustained. A few choice cattle were probably sold at a price something above our highest quotations. We quote First quality, \$6 75. Second quality, \$6 00 a \$6 50. Third quality, \$4 50 a \$5 50.

Barrelling Cattle.—Several lots were sold. Mess \$5 50; No. 1 \$5 00.

Stores.—Yearlings \$9 a \$12. Two Year Old \$15 a \$36.

Sheep.—Lots at \$1 50, \$1 58, \$2 12, and \$2 50.

Swine.—Several small lots to close were sold at 3 and 3 1-2. One at 4 and one at 4 1-2. At retail 4 1-2 for sows and 5 1-2 for barrows.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northern exposure, week ending December 1.

Dec., 1839.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	25	55	58	4 S.
Tuesday,	26	13	20	13 W.
Wednesday,	27	24	34	30 E.
Thursday,	25	27	41	34 N.
Friday,	29	24	44	36 N.
Saturday,	30	29	44	36 E.
Sunday,	1	37	42	41 E.

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale. A partner wishing to withdraw from an old established Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, having a good run of country custom, would be willing to dispose of his interest on liberal terms, as he is about engaging in other pursuits. To a person wishing to engage in a respectable and profitable business, having some ready capital, it is an opportunity rarely to be met with. A liberal credit will be given on most of the purchase money if properly secured. Any communications addressed "Lafayette," New York city, will be treated strictly confidential.

SPLENDID BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following:

HYACINTHS.—Double white, double white with red and purple eyes, double rosy, double red, dark blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eyes, rosy, pink, red, light and dark blue, yellow and variegated, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

TULIPS.—Fine late named sorts, fine double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double Van Throll for forcing, Parrot, &c.

CROWN IMPERIALS.—Double red and yellow, single red and yellow, striped leaves, &c.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSEUS.—White, yellow, white with yellow and citron cups, and citron with yellow cups.

NARCISSEUS.—Orange Phoenix, Sulphur Phoenix, Incomparable, Van Sion, and Tratus caesus, with double flowers; Trumpet major, Sulphur and Poeticus, with single.

JASQUILLIS.—Double and single.

RANUNCULUS.—Large double red and yellow Turkey, and other varieties.

ANEMONES.—Many fine mixed and named varieties. Iris—English, Persian, Spanish and Sussiana.

CROCUS.—White, blue, purple, yellow, cloth of gold, striped, &c. in 25 sorts.

GLADIOLUS.—Bizantium communis, with purple, red and white flowers; Cardinalis.

LILIES.—Double and single white, striped leaved, and spotted; Calcedonica, Bulferian, Martagon, Kampschatkin, Auranca, &c.

PEONIES.—Double white Chinese, double red do., double red and double white, double purple fringed, fennel-leaved, &c.

Also—Snow Drops, Amaryllis, Tuberoses, Ornithogiums of all sorts, Arum dracunculus, Geranium tuberosum, Allium flavum, Hyacinthus monstrosus, plamosus, botrioides and Belgicus of sorts; Fritillarias, Cyclamens, &c.

The above choice collection of bulbs have been selected with much care, from one of the best houses in Holland, and are offered to purchasers with great confidence, believing they will give universal satisfaction to all who will give them a fair trial. Orders should be forwarded soon, to the subscriber, No. 52 North Market Street, office of the New England Farmer. A liberal discount will be made to dealers. October 23. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

IMPROVED PIGS FOR SALE.

For sale three, improved Boars of the following breeds; One half Berkshire and half Mucky. One half Berkshire, quarter Mucky and quarter Mocha. One half Berkshire and half a large English breed, name not known.

The above boars are two years old; they are disposed of on account of keeping young sows of their get for breeders. They will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For terms, &c. apply to J. BRECK & CO. November 13.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any other city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells
Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention

ROHAN POTATOES,

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 85 per barrel. October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Mulberries, &c.

Fruit Trees of all the different species—of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds—the collection now offered is large. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready and will be sent to who apply. In that catalogue the very best kinds (if fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a star.

100,000 TREES MULBERRIES Trees or any other reasonable quantity, or cuttings of the same, are now offered. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern Establishment at Portsmouth in Lower Virginia. Also the Elats, Canton, Broussa, Moretti or Alpine, and some other Mulberries. Cockspear and Buckhorn for Hedges, &c. &c.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places. WILLIAM KENRICK. Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass. Oct. 9.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

	FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	per pound	5 50
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	"	5 00
Pot,	"	4 50 4 75
BEANS, white, Foreign,	per bushel	1 50 2 00
Domestic,	"	2 00 2 00
BEER, mess,	per barrel	14 00 14 50
No. 1,	"	12 00 12 50
prime,	"	10 00 10 50
BEE-SWAX, white,	per pound	23 36
yellow,	"	35 70
BRISTLES, American,	"	11 14
BUTTER, shipping,	"	20 23
"	"	14 15
CANDLES, mould,	"	40 42
dipped,	"	37 16
sperm,	"	5 82
CHEESE, new milk,	per pound	1 50 1 75
"	per barrel	2 50 4 50
"	per bushel	35 35
"	"	4 4
in casks,	"	37 16
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	per pound	37 16
southern, geese,	"	9 12
FLAX, (American)	per quintal	2 37 2 50
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	"	1 25 1 33
Bay, Chislar,	"	11 00
Haddock,	"	9 00
Mackerel, No. 1,	per barrel	6 00 6 25
No. 2,	"	5 75 5 75
No. 3,	"	22 00 23 00
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	6 50 6 62
Salmon, No. 1,	"	6 50
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	6 57
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	4 00 4 26
Richmond canal,	"	3 75 4 00
Alexandria wharf,	"	80
Rye,	per bushel	66 68
MEAL, Indian, in bbls,	"	64 65
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	"	75 80
southern flat, yellow,	"	75 77
white,	"	42 45
Rye, northern,	"	78 77
Barley, nominal	"	42 45
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	33 33
southern, new,	"	18 00 20 00
GRINDSTONES, per ton of 5000 lbs. rough,	"	25 00 30 00
do. do. do. finished,	"	9 10
HAMS, northern,	per pound	7 8
southern and western,	"	16 00 15 00
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	10 00 12 00
Eastern screwed,	"	16 18
HOPS, 1st quality,	per pound	9 10
2d quality,	"	7 9
LARD, Boston,	"	23 30
southern,	"	23 27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26 24
do. country do.,	"	24 25
Baltimore city tannage,	"	22 24
do. dry hides,	"	22 23
New York red, light,	"	21 23
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21 23
Boston dry hides,	"	90 1 00
LIME, best sort,	per cask	50 55
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	per gallon	10 12
Sugar House,	"	120 123
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	50 60
Winter,	"	95 70
Whale, refined,	"	25 27
Liuenced, American,	"	18 00 3 00
Net's Foot,	"	17 00
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	per barrel	14 00
do. country do.,	"	12 00
Baltimore city tannage,	"	12 00
do. dry hides,	"	12 00
New York red, light,	"	12 00
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	12 00
Boston dry hides,	"	2 50 3 00
LIME, best sort,	per cask	50 55
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New York red, light,	"	12 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

TROPICAL PLANTS—SPICES.

Cinnamon is a tropical plant, growing in the East Indies, and is largely cultivated in the island of Ceylon, where there are more than 16,000 acres in cinnamon plantations. The bark of large shoots of thicker branches is coarse, the finer kinds are obtained from the smaller or more delicate shoots. The best is thin, smooth, shining, and of a light yellow color, bends before breaking, and is splintery in its fracture.

Cassia.—The cassia of commerce is nothing but an inferior quality of cinnamon. The finest cinnamon brings two dollars a pound, the second sort from one dollar thirty to one dollar fifty cents, and the third sort about a dollar. These are the prices in England, where the duties are from twentytwo to seventyfive cents per pound.

Pepper grows on a perennial climbing plant. The leaves are heart-shaped, with a glossy surface, and have little smell or pungency. Small white flowers grow abundantly on all the branches, and these are succeeded by the berries, which are green when young, and become of a bright red when approaching maturity. They hang in large clusters, like bunches of grapes; but the berries grow distinct, more in the manner of currants. It is raised in plantations of five hundred to one thousand plants, divided by hedges. Sumatra, and the neighboring islands in the Indian Archipelago, produce the greatest abundance of this spice.

Ginger grows both in the East and West Indies. It has a perennial root with annual stems. The roots creep and extend under ground in joints, from each of which a slender stem shoots forth in spring, and attains a height of two or three feet. On the top of the stalk is a scaly spike, from each of which scales a blue flower appears. When arrived at maturity, the root is taken up, and forms the ginger of commerce. It is afterwards ground in flour or other mills for use.

Nutmeg and Mace are the produce of the same plant. It has its male or barren flowers upon another, being a diocious plant. The flowers are white, bell-shaped, and grow at the extremities of the branches, two or three together. The embryo fruit lies at the bottom of the female flower, like a little red knob, which afterwards expands, and at the end of nine or ten months it has the appearance of a peach. The outer coat is fibrous and hard, about half an inch thick; and when arrived at maturity this bursts and a membranous covering of a fine red color is seen, enveloping the thin black shell which encloses the kernel or nutmeg. The covering is the mace of commerce. The mace resembles verdant net work; and, when collected, is left in the shade to dry, after which it is pressed closely in bags and exported. The shell of the nutmeg is hard, and is subjected to the heat of fire before being broken. The kernel thus shrivels up, and is then subjected to the action of lime and sea water to destroy the vegetating principle.

Fools line the hedges which bound the road of life—what can the wise man do but smile as he passes along it.

Morus Multicaulis, Esq. is likely to be strongly opposed as a presidential candidate, by Rohan Potato and Ruta Baga, Esqs.

Winter is coming, and it is incumbent on the head of every family to devise measures for keeping his households, as well as himself, warm and comfortable during the approaching winter. To do this, it is not only necessary to look to the quantity and quality of fuel in store—but the doors must be listed, the windows fastened down and caulked, and every crevice in the floor or wainscot filled.—The cold air must be excluded—until that is done it is folly to expect that a room can be kept warm. Indeed in many of our New England dwellings, where the furniture and the arrangements present an aspect of competence and comfort, it is usual in very cold weather for the blue looking group collected around the fire to complain that their shins are roasting, while their shoulders are freezing!—Currents of air rush in from various quarters—and agues, colds, catarrhs, and rheumatisms, are the order of the day. A couple of hours' labor at this season, will prevent weeks and months of discomfort hereafter.—*Merc. Jour.*

Fidelity of a Dog.—The St. Augustine News of a late date, mentions the following touching incident:

An Irish greyhound, owned by Col Harney, and which he had brought from Missouri, had formerly a very strong attachment to M. Dallam, the owner of the trading establishment at Caloosahatchie. On the massacre of the men at that post, but little hopes were entertained by the survivors but that the dog had either been killed or captured by the Indians. Fourteen days after the occurrence, on the arrival of troops to give sepulture to these victims or Indian faithlessness, this faithful and attached animal was found, barely able to stand, emitting a feeble howl over the remains of his friend, Mr. Dallam. The corses around were denuded by vultures, but Dallam was uninjured. This noble trait of fidelity was duly appreciated by the troops, and Romeo, the trusty guardian of a dead friend, is now sincerely and devoutly cherished by the garrison at Tampa Bay.

The poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matters it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you through the track of time! a vast desert lies open in retrospect; through this desert have your fathers journeyed; wearied with tears and sorrows they sink from the walks of men. You must leave them where they fall; and you are to go a little further, where you will find eternal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, every moment is big with innumerable events which come not in succession, but bursting forcibly from a revolving and unknown cause, fly over the orb with diversified influence.—*Blair.*

Imaginary evils.—If we except the blessings of strength, health, and testimony of a good conscience, all the other conveniences and pleasures of life depend on opinion. Except pain of body and remorse of conscience, all our evils are imaginary.

BENEVOLENCE.—"Well, neighbor B., what's the most Christian news this morning?" said a pious gentleman to his rich friend, the deacon. "I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman."—"Just like you! Who is it that you have made happy by your charity this time?" "My wife!"

An Alternative.—"If you don't accept my challenge," said one gentleman of honor to another, "I'll gazette you—so take your choice." "Go ahead," said the other—"I had rather fill six gazettes than one coffin."

A writer in the Morning Dispatch says the coloring matter of the Blue Ink, so much used, is not Prussic Acid, but Indigo. The spurious, pale blue ink, is of Indigo, but the real article, "blue as whetstone," when spread on paper, and growing in a few days as black as jet, is one of the most poisonous of all known substances.—*Trav.*

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES,

AND BOTANIC GARDENS.



Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.

Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP Brighton, Mass., will be promptly executed and forwarded to any part of this or other countries.

April 10.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Plants, &c.

The present being the most favorable season for transplanting all hardy trees and shrubs, we would remind those who are in want of Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, &c. that we can furnish them at short notice at nursery prices, well packed for transportation to any part of the country. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. October 15.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

An extensive assortment of the finest varieties of Fruit Trees, and a great variety of Ornamental Trees of large size. A fine collection of Herbaceous Plants, Roses, Honey-suckles, Peonies, &c. 50,000 genuine *Morus Multicaulis* Trees, of large size, the growth of Virginia. Also—1000 bushels of Rohan Potatoes. Orders addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention. JOHN A. KENRICK. Newton, Nov. 1, 1839.

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the garden of the subscriber, a large collection of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees comprising most of the choice varieties of European and American origin. Orders by mail will be immediately answered. October 16. ROBERT MANNING.

DOMESTICATED WILD GESE.

A few pair for sale. Enquire at this office. November 6.

GREENHOUSE GLASS,

All sizes and qualities, for sale by LORING & KUPPER, No. 10 Merchants' Row. November 6. 21

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11, 1839.

[NO. 23.]

AGRICULTURAL.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of New Haven County, Sept. 25, 1839.—
By Hon. JESSE BUEL.

I appear here, gentlemen, by invitation, to address you on the cultivation of the soil, which it is the object of the associations here convened to promote improvement in. I have been prompted in the undertaking, rather by a desire to render a service, than from a confidence in my ability to perform one; and in the few remarks I have to offer, all need much of your indulgence, for defect in style and deficiency in matter.

Agriculture and Horticulture are intimately related to each other. They both depend upon the soil, and the animals and plants which it nurtures, for support, for profit, and for pleasure. They both minister, and are indispensable, to our wants and comforts. They are governed in their operations by the same natural laws. Agriculture has cognizance of the farm, which supplies our principal wants; Horticulture, of the garden, which administers to our more refined appetites, to our health, and to the rational pleasures of the mind. The one gives us bread and meat, and the materials for our clothing; the other the choice delicacies for our table, and multiplies around us the charms of rural beauty and rural scenery. Both tend to beget habits of useful industry and sober reflection, and to improve us in all the social relations of life. It is befitting, therefore, that institutions designed to foster and promote improvements in these primary and associate branches of labor, should unite in their anniversary celebration, and in returning thanks to the Supreme Being, for the bounties of a fruitful season.

Of the utility of these celebrations, and exhibition of the products of the farm and garden which are made at them, I have no kind of doubt. They bring to public notice whatever is new and most valuable, in a business which highly interests us. They perform the work of years, in diffusing useful knowledge in all the departments of rural labor.—They awaken, in the bosoms of hundreds, the dormant powers of the mind, which otherwise might have slumbered in apathy. They excite to industry, to emulation, and to the study of those laws which every where control the visible creation, and which enlighten and reward all who humbly seek and follow their counsels. Nor is it the cultivator of the farm and garden alone that are to be benefited by these exhibitions. Whatever tends to increase and improve the products of the soil, serves to augment the common stock, and enables the grower to supply the market with more and better products, and to buy more liberally of the other classes in return. The merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the professional man, have all, therefore, as deep an interest in promoting the improvement of agriculture and horticulture, as the farmer and gardener have. Society is in some

measure a joint concern, at least so far as relates to what are termed the producing classes; the more these earn by their labor, the greater is the accession of substantial wealth to the community. The amount of honey in a hive, depends not upon the number of bees which it contains, but upon the labor and skill of the working bees. The farmer virtually provides for the other classes, and is at the same time their principal patron and customer; and although his labors are too often held to be low and menial, by those who cannot or will not appreciate their value, his condition affords the best criterion by which to judge of the welfare of those around him. No country can long flourish, or preserve its moral and physical health, whose agriculture is neglected and degraded.—The amount of a farmer's sales, and of his purchases, will depend upon the surplus products of his farm, and upon the profits of his labor. Double these by an improved system of husbandry, which I feel assured can be done, and which has been far more than realized, in many old districts of our country, and you will double the substantial wealth of the neighborhood, and impart corresponding life and activity to every other department of business. If we look to Spain, to Portugal, to a great portion of Italy, to South America, or any other country where agriculture is neglected, or holds but a subordinate rank, we shall find a degraded population, characterized by superstitious ignorance, poverty and crime. Every class of the community, therefore, has a deep interest in promoting the improvement of the soil; and all should willingly contribute their aid towards enlightening, honoring, and rewarding those who are honestly employed in its cultivation.

With regard to the utility of agricultural and horticultural societies, much will depend upon the objects which bring together their members. If they associate for selfish purposes, merely to monopolize the spoils, and withdraw whenever they are disappointed in their sinister hopes, jealousies and spathy will ensue, and the association will fall, as many under like circumstances have fallen, without public loss or public regret. But if the association is formed for mutual improvement, and in the patriotic desire to do a public good; to stimulate and reward industry and enterprise, however humble their condition—and strives by concentrated and persevering efforts, to improve the condition of a district, of a county, or a state,—then will it inspire public confidence, obtain public support, and become a public blessing. To illustrate this last proposition, I beg to refer to some association which have been tried, and whose labors have been crowned with palpable and brilliant success.

The counties of Berkshire, Essex and Worcester in Massachusetts, have each, for many years, maintained an agricultural society; and they each distribute ten or twelve hundred dollars a year, one half of which is paid out of the state treasury, in prizes to successful competitors in the various departments of agricultural and household labor. It is said, and I believe with truth, that every dollar thus expended has made a return of twenty dollars, in the increase of agricultural products which it

has caused; and so satisfied are the inhabitants of the benefits of the expenditure, that an increased spirit is annually manifested, by all classes, to maintain and perpetuate these nurseries of industry and improvement.

The Highland Society of Scotland affords another illustrious example of the utility of agricultural associations, when conducted with a view to public improvement. This society was organized in 1784, but so few were its members and so limited its means, that it attracted but little public notice, nor effected any great improvement in husbandry till the commencement of the nineteenth century. Yet it had sown the good seed which never fails, under proper management, to yield to the husbandman a bountiful harvest. Nor did it fail in this case.—The society now numbers twentytwo hundred members, embracing most of the opulent and influential men of the country, of all professions, and distributes annually in prizes, about seventeen thousand dollars. In no country or district has agriculture made more rapid strides in improvement, than it has in Scotland, since the organization of this society; and although it may not have been the only, it most assuredly has been a principal cause of this wonderful and salutary change. Up to 1792, the agriculture of Scotland, to adopt the language of the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, was "wretched—execrably bad, in all its localities! Hardly any wheat was attempted to be grown; oats full of thistles was the standard crop, and this was repeated on the greater part of the arable land, while it would produce twice the seed thrown into it; turnips, as part of the rotation of crops, was unknown, few potatoes were raised, and no grass seeds or clover were sown. A great part of the summer was employed, in the now fertile shire of Fife, in pulling thistles out of the oats, and bringing them home for the horses, or mowing the rushes, or other aquatic plants, that grew on the bogs, around the homestead." But a change soon came over the land. The seed which had been sown by the Highland Society had germinated, and its luxuriant foliage already covered the soil. In 1815, according to the authority I am quoting—"beautiful fields of wheat were to be seen,—drilled green crops every where abounded,—the bogs had disappeared,—the thistles no longer existed,"—naked fallows were abolished, draining was extensively introduced: wet lands were made dry; poor weeping clays were converted into turnip soils; and "whole parishes were completely transformed from unsightly marshes into beautiful and rich wheat fields; and where the plough could scarcely be driven for slush and water, were heavy crops per acre, and heavy weight per bushel." The improvements in Scotch husbandry have continued to advance, until, according to the estimate of, Sir John Sinclair, and Professor Lowe, both high authorities,—until the acreable products of her soil more than double those of our Atlantic States.

The means adopted by the Highland Society to effect these radical improvements in Scotch husbandry, are such as may be employed by us with almost a certainty of corresponding success. "In

the days of its youth and feebleness," says the Quarterly Journal I have just quoted, "the Highland Society sent the leaven of the turp husbandry into all the glens and straths of the north, by offers of small prizes to certain Highland parishes, and the same may be said as to the growth of clover and the finer grasses. As it advanced in strength, as to numbers, and to cash, attention was turned to premiums for stock; then came offers of reward to men of science to discover better implements and machines, to diminish friction, and consequently draught, such as in the threshing mill, and other parts of agricultural machinery. Still advancing in the scale of intellect and of science, premiums were offered for essays to bring to light the facts connected with chemistry and natural philosophy; and, under the auspices of the society, was set up the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, a work which has been the vehicle of conveying so much useful information to the agriculturist, that we humbly venture to say, it ought to appear on the book-shelf and table of every farmer's parlor. After this, the great stock shows were resolved upon." At the Glasgow show in 1838, there were exhibited for prizes, 461 neat cattle, 124 horses, 274 sheep, and 47 swine; total, 903 domestic animals, in 634 lots. Of the other kinds of competitors, the numbers were as follows:

For Butter,	18
" Full Milk Cheese,	15
" Skim Milk Cheese,	6
" Wool,	8
" Roots and Seeds,	13
" Implements,	28
	—

In 88 lots.

The number of persons present at the exhibition was estimated at over 17,000, besides workmen and official people,—not one thousand of whom probably left the exhibition without carrying home with him some newly acquired knowledge in his business, or some new stimulus to improvement and industry. Not only has Scotland profited by the labors of her agricultural society, but Great Britain generally, and even the United States have been highly benefited by them. The information which that society has promulgated, has been widely disseminated among us by our agricultural journals, and has contributed not a little to the improvement of the agriculture of our country. And in England, which had been thrown into the back-ground by the superior improvement of Scotch husbandry, it has within the last year, induced the formation of the English Agricultural Society, on a broad and liberal scale, which promises important advantages to English husbandry and to agriculture generally.

As evidence of the utility of horticultural societies in multiplying and improving the products of our gardens, and in promoting rural embellishments, I would refer to the neighborhoods of Boston and Philadelphia, where societies of this kind have long existed, and to the Horticultural Society of London. In the first named cities, and their environs, the progress of horticultural improvement has been manifestly great. Many new and choice fruits, culinary vegetables and ornamental plants, have been introduced, culture has been much improved, the markets better supplied, and prices cheapened.—The London Society, although its garden has been established but about twenty years, has concentrated it from both continents, and from the islands of the sea, embracing every clime, more than five

thousand varieties of edible fruits, including fourteen hundred varieties of the apple, and seven hundred of the pear, and an innumerable number of ornamental plants, many of them before unknown in our catalogues. Its collections of pears, which embrace hundreds of recent origin, from Flanders and from France, have been already broadly spread over these States, and supply our dessert with a succession of this delicious fruit. As a corresponding member of this society, I have participated, and have enabled others to participate, in the good which it has been generously diffusing abroad. In 1825, and at subsequent periods, I have been supplied liberally with grafts of the choicest fruits which it had collected.

The great obstacles to horticultural improvement are ignorance of the relative merits of different kinds of fruits and culinary vegetables, and of the proper modes of cultivating and preparing them for the table. The generality of country gardens exhibit but a scanty assortment of vegetable productions, and these are but badly cultivated, and often of inferior quality. The tendency of horticultural exhibitions is, to show the good and bad in contrast, or rather to promulgate a knowledge of the better sorts, of their culture and use—to excite useful competition, and to demonstrate the utility of garden culture, as a source of health, pleasure, and profit. I have had many fruits presented to me, which the donors considered of the first quality, but which I found, on comparison, to be of secondary, or inferior grade. The man who has seen or tasted only inferior fruits, may well mistake them for good ones. It is as easy to cultivate good fruits as bad ones; and no one eats so good fruits as he who cultivates them himself. It is as easy to cultivate the vergalca as it is the choke pear; the green gage as the horse plum; and yet the difference between them, in all the qualities which we most esteem, is incomparably great. But till we can show our neighbor better fruits, he will continue to cultivate and rest content with his choke pear and horse plum.

With regard to what is termed ornamental gardening, or the cultivation of flowering shrubs and plants, there is an objection, real or affected, often made by very many people, on the ground that it yields no profit. If the great object of life was to accumulate money, without enjoying any of the comforts which it confers, save the gratification of animal appetite, the objection would be conclusive. But we are endowed with other and higher appetites than the mere brute; and Providence has every where surrounded us with suitable objects for their development, and innocent gratification. And shall we reject the proffered benefaction so kindly tendered for our benefit, because it adds nothing to our pelf? And what is there in the natural creation, better calculated to soften down the rough asperities of our nature, to awaken kind feelings towards each other, and excite reverence and love for the Most High, than a familiar acquaintance with the wonders and beauties of His vegetable kingdom? Did you ever know a misanthrope, or a miser, who was an admirer of flowers? I would not recommend the neglect of more important duties for the culture of a flower garden; yet when their ability or leisure, and these may be found to a greater or less extent in almost every family, a taste for floral beauties should be inculcated in the young, not only as a source of rational pleasure, but as a salutary precaution against bad companions and bad habits. The mind must be employed

and must have recreation. It is better to direct it to the works of the Creator than to the works of man. Lord Bacon has said of the garden, "it affords the purest of human pleasures—the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man—without which, buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks."

But I am forgetting myself. In my ardent commend horticulture, for its useful, elevating, and purifying influence upon the habits and manners of society, I did not recollect that I am addressing the highly polished inhabitants of a classic city who have long since demonstrated, in practice, the truth of the lessons I would inculcate. I will therefore dismiss this branch of my subject, and turn to the more rugged, though not less important topic of agriculture; barely adding,—

That in all endeavors to improve the condition of society, whether religious, moral, or industrial, individual efforts and example can affect but little; and hence, that in every great work of reform or improvement, the concentrated strength of many has been resorted to, and brought to a focus by means of associations; and that the great objects of society are not likely to be promoted in a more eminent degree, by any, than by associations formed for like purposes with those which I have now the honor to address.

Being a native of this State, and having spent my early days within its borders, I can well remember the farming practices that were wont to prevail. The farm was, to use the commendatory language of that day, "suitably divided into meadow, pasture and plough land," and each division was exclusively devoted to its object, until most of the nutritious grasses had "run out," in the meadow, and the plough land had become too much impoverished to bear a remunerating crop. Many an acre was turned into "old field," or commons, destitute alike of natural or artificial herbage, affording scant gleanings to half famished cattle. I beg not to be misunderstood. I am describing what was a feature in Yankee husbandry. Fanning has no doubt recently undergone great improvements in Connecticut, as it has elsewhere. Yet on a fair comparison with highly cultivated agricultural districts, I believe that it will be found that the husbandry of this State, in the main, is susceptible of great improvement. The lands of Connecticut were originally rich and productive. The earthy elements remain in a great measure unchanged; the seasons are about as propitious as they were wont to be; and the lessons in improvement that have been taught elsewhere, leave little reason to doubt that under proper management, they may again be restored to their original fertility.

[Concluded next week.]

From the Genesee Farmer.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

MR. TRUCKER.—The time is near at hand that requires the attention of every farmer in our country respecting the protection of their domestic animal through the inclemencies of the coming winter.—It is highly necessary that we should have our out buildings in good repair for winter, and see that every thing is taken care of, and put in their respective places ready for use in the spring. The present time is a very important one for doing all these various employments, so that when cold winter comes, we shall be ready to sit down by our own firesides, and enjoy all the pleasures that can be derived from a domestic life. No season in the

can farmers enjoy themselves so well as in the winter; then their labors are closed for a season, and all they have to do, is to see that their cattle are well taken care of, and have a sufficient quantity of food to eat. At this season of the year the farmer can inform himself respecting the different modes and regulations of farming the coming year. The evenings are of good length, and when the day has passed away, he can sit down with his children around him, and obtain all the knowledge he consistently can in ascertaining a right method to pursue agriculture in future. The right method for us to obtain a complete knowledge of agriculture, is to subscribe for some agricultural journal and lend our leisure moments to its perusal. Many farmers of my acquaintance, in this section of country, are as ignorant of what is transacted in our government, as though they were inhabitants of some other clime, and did not as much as even pursue a paper.

While I am now writing, the 10th of November, the ground is entirely covered with snow, and very cold too; which ought to make us farmers very diligent in preparing our buildings to receive the coming storms of winter with readiness. Let us be very expeditious, and improve the present moments in repairing and fixing our sheds, barns, &c. to protect our domestic animals through the winter season. Nothing appears so negligent in the eyes of the people, as to see cattle and sheep exposed to winter's blasts, with scarcely enough to eat, and almost frozen to death. It is enough to make the blood run cold in our veins, to see such negligence carried into effect in this highly favored country, where every thing is so very plenty. Every farmer of common sense ought to know, that to have first rate cattle or sheep, they must, of course, be protected from the cold weather, be pretty well taken care of, and not more than half starved. In this way, farmers will have good cattle and sheep, and find them always ready for market, and bring a very high price, too.

The greatest difficulty with the farmers in this section is, they neglect to prepare sheds for the protection of cattle, and thus we are always hearing them complaining about having poor cattle in the spring of the year. Now, the reason of their cattle being so very poor, is obvious to every farmer who has tried the protection of their domestic animals in the winter. No farmer can expect to have first rate cattle, and let them be exposed to the inclemencies of our cold climate. I care not how well they are taken care of, unless they are protected, they will look poor when spring arrives. Many farmers in this region, who have heretofore made it their practice to winter their cattle exposed to the cold storms, have come to the final conclusion that it is a very poor rule to follow, and have commenced erecting out-buildings for their protection. A great many in our country do not believe that sheep need any protection; they say their wool will keep them from being cold, and will do just as well as to have shelters for them. Now, sheep, in my opinion, need a shelter in winters such as our horses or cattle, that is, if we wish them to look fine in the spring, and ready for market any time. Sheep are useful animals to mankind, therefore it stands us in hand to have them protected from the cold storms, which are our constant visitors in this latitude, at this season of the year. In wintering calves, it requires very careful management on the part of the farmer, to have them look fine when winter has passed away,

and the beauties of spring have arrived. As our country grows older, no doubt it will grow wiser, and the farmers learn the right method of pursuing their pursuits of husbandry in future years. What few years I have been permitted to live, I can see that agriculture has improved a great deal, and will in all probability, continue to improve, until it arrives to perfection. The farmers can, at present, perform their usual pursuits with a great deal more ease and comfort, than in former years, and enjoy all the pleasures of a rural and domestic life. Twenty years ago there was scarcely an out-building upon a farm in this section of country; but of late years, the farmers are becoming more wise, and have commenced erecting sheds, &c. for the protection of their cattle and sheep; and they find it to the comfort and convenience of the animals, and therefore a neat profit to themselves. The time, I hope, is not distant, when the farmers in our own happy country will make it their practice to protect their cattle and sheep during our long and severe winters; and when this is done, there will not be so much complaint about poor cattle in the spring. No one will pretend to say that protection is an injury to cattle, though there are many that pretend to say they will do just as well, and not cost half as much. Now, sir, to keep a lot of cattle through the winter, under protection, does not cost one cent more than to have them ranging from one field to another, and foddered about stacks.

W. S. T.

[The following Report having been mislaid must be our apology for its not appearing sooner.]

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 19, 1839.

Dr Z. B. Adams exhibited several baskets of the St Michael's, Seckle and St Germain Pears.

Mr French exhibited the following Apples, viz: Yellow Bellflower, Monstrous Pippin, Lady (Pomme d'Api,) Hawthorndean, and four unnamed sorts; also the Wilkinson Pear, and one sort the produce of an imported tree—name unknown.

Mr Paine exhibited very superior specimens of the Brown Beurre Pear, from the well known garden of Perrin May, Esq., Boston.

Mr R. Ward, of Roxbury, exhibited large and beautiful specimens of the Seckle Pear: we think they have not been surpassed at any exhibition this season.

Mr Manning exhibited the Boxford, Killam Hill and Ribstone Pippin Apples.

Mr Lowell exhibited the Glout Moreceau, Delight of Hardenpont, and Grande Bretagne d'or Pears.

Mr Isaac Harris exhibited a basket of St Michael's Pears, the produce of his garden, North Bennet St.

Mr J. H. Dunkle exhibited specimens of the large Spanish chesnuts, grown in his garden at Brighton.

J. P. Davis, Esq. exhibited specimens of the following Pears, viz: Easter Beurre, Duchess d'Angouleme, Beurre d'Amalis, Beurre Diel, Beurre d'Arenburg and Dix Pears; Talman Sweet Apples. The Easter Beurre and Duchess d'Angouleme were very large and beautiful—the latter weighing 17 ounces.

The Society are under great obligations to N. Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, (by the politeness of Mr Stetson, of N. Orleans,) for the present of a basket of fine native Grapes. These grapes, Mr Longworth states, after twentyfive years

search, to be the finest he has been able to meet with, and from an examination of the same, the committee acquiesce in the opinion of Mr Longworth and believe from their fine flavor and delicate pulp, they are the best native grape which has been presented to the Society.

The following Pears from the collection provided by the Society, were examined to-day, viz: Wilkinson, Verte Longue, (New Dubamel,) Winter Nelis, Beurre Diel, Alpha and Napoleon.

It will no doubt be gratifying to the friends of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to know that this is the only institution in America or Europe which has established a weekly exhibition of fruits and flowers—a custom so conducive to improvement that we are surprised it has not been more generally adopted. One of its most important advantages is the opportunity thus afforded to the amateur, of comparing in a vast variety of instances, fruits of the same species under different degrees of cultivation, some raised in exposed situations, with no more care than every farmer can bestow upon his apple orchards, and others whose growth has been sheltered by trellises and walls, in the gardens of the city and vicinity and sedulously trained upon the most enlightened principles of the art.

Many of the garden fruits at the exhibitions of the Society are superb, and we are particularly pleased to observe so frequently among them those old and universal favorites, the St Michael's and Brown Beurre, equal or superior in size, color, and flavor, to the best specimens of former days.

We regret that not a single specimen of the Doyenne Gris has been exhibited during the present season. We sometimes met with this pear of highly respectable appearance, raised on standard trees, so that there is reason to expect very beautiful specimens under more favorable circumstances.

At no remote period we hope to see the skill and assiduity of our horticultural friends, rewarded by an abundant supply of all the best of the old and new varieties, grown either against a wall, a trellis or as dwarf standards. From this method of cultivation, which we are glad to see is yearly extending, the most satisfactory results may be anticipated, and in a few years our exhibitions may be enriched by numerous specimens, which like the St Michael's, Brown Beurre, Duchess d'Angouleme, and Beurre Diel of the past week, will far surpass the figures and descriptions of the European Poreological works.

For the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING.

Great Yield of Wheat.—The Amesbury Transcript says Richard White, Esq., of South Hampton, N. H. raised this season from fourteen quarts of Black Sea wheat, fifteen bushels. It was sown on half an acre of land in May, and all the compost that was used was one barrel of lime, slacked and spread at the time of sowing.

Working Oxen.—When oxen refuse to work equally well on either side, or when they pull off against each other, yoke them on the side you wish them to work, and turn them out to feed in that way; they soon become accustomed to it, and work afterwards on either side alike.—*Amer. Farmer.*

The Philadelphia Gazette says corn cobs are better than charcoal to kindle coal fires.

From the New York Observer.

DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION.

Qualifications of Teachers.

(Continued.)

A fifth qualification for the highly responsible office of school teacher is the *faculty of government*. Every school as well as every family must be governed. How the prerogative should be exercised, we will inquire in another place. But I repeat that every school *must* be governed. No system of popular education can be sustained, or ought to be sustained, where the scholars are the masters. We send our children to school to be under governors as well as tutors; to learn obedience, as well as to be ably and faithfully instructed in the elements of useful knowledge.

In the first place, their own best good requires it. The boy that is allowed to do as he pleases in school, is not the boy to apply his mind diligently and successfully to his studies. He has too many other things on his hands. And what is true of one individual, is true of the whole school. Where there is little or no order and subordination, not one in ten will be disposed to make the most of his time and opportunities, if he *could*; and not one in the school, be it ever so large, will be able to if he *would*. How can he? Want of government, is but another name for universal disorder. And where lawless confusion reigns, where there is every thing to distract the thoughts and nothing to fix them, how can you look for study and improvement? It is only where the discordant elements of a district are brought together and subjected to a controlling central power, and every thing falls into its proper place, and is kept there, that any educational system will succeed. The school must first be hushed to silence; every scholar must have his place and his task assigned him, and the question of entire subjection to rules must be settled, before there can be any real study. This being admitted, it follows, that you could hardly inflict a greater personal injury upon your children, than by sending them to an ungoverned school: for they would not only lose their time, but contract habits of insubordination, which would expose them to a thousand indiscretions and dangers in after life.

In the next place, the great interest which parents have in the education and good conduct of their children, requires that the schools to which they send them, should be well governed. If children are not kept in proper subjection at school, it will be far more difficult to control them at home. What the parent does one day to secure implicit obedience in his family, may be counteracted and nullified by a ruinous laxness in the school, the next. How often has this counteraction been felt and deplored. And besides, are not "the children which God hath given us," "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh?" Can they lose their education or any part of it for want of proper discipline, and we not suffer with them? Can they become restive under the wholesome restraints of society, in consequence of not having been kept under due subjection in school—can they violate the laws of the state, and suffer the penalty, and we not smart for it ourselves? It were impossible.

It seems hardly necessary to add, once more, that the whole community has a deep stake in the government of its common schools. What it wants for its highest security and prosperity, is the great-

est possible number of good and enlightened citizens—men who having been accustomed to subordination in the family and the school, are prepared to submit, as a matter of course, to all the needful restraints of civil society. In well governed schools you find all the elements of well governed states, and without these essential elements in the former, who will answer for a cheerful and sacred regard to the laws in the latter? But who are to be the governors in our elementary and higher schools? The teachers, certainly, if anybody. We call them school-masters, and so they ought to be. But how can a man who has no talent for government, hold the reins with a strong and steady hand? He may stamp and threaten: he may ferule and flog, and thus make transgressors occasionally afraid of his terrors; but if there is nothing in his mind to sway the minds of his pupils; if he does not know how to bring them into subjection by some better influence than mere dread of punishment, he cannot be said to govern. There may be, and often is, a great deal of severity where there is very little government. The faculty of which I am speaking may doubtless be very much improved by experience. But some very estimable persons never can establish and maintain a proper degree of authority in the school-room, and therefore ought at once to withdraw and give place to those who can.

APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ROTATION OF CROPS.

There is scarcely any condition of agriculture, in the least degree advanced, or improved in operation, which is not based on some rude system of rotation, or succession of crops in a certain order.—It has long been known and almost universally acted upon, that, as to grain crops at least, the same kind could not be produced successively on the same land, without a rapid decline of product, from some other cause or causes besides the more lessening of the fertility of the land. For when land so treated and so reduced in product was put under some other crop, the product of such other crop was greatly better. Therefore, except in the earliest and rudest cultivation of a new country, no where is there to be found cultivated the same grain crop for many years in succession, without the interposition of some other crop, of other grain or of grass. Cotton is the only tilled large crop in this country which has not been alternated with other cultivation, and which is tended for years together on the same land. This practice is recommended by the clean condition of the land required by that crop, and which its repeated culture secures. But it may well be doubted whether the diseases and enormous losses of product in this crop, are not to be ascribed to its being continued so long on the same land.

But though every farmer uses something of a rotation, still the most usual courses of crops are very imperfect and highly objectionable; and there is scarcely any scheme of rotation which does not offend greatly, in some of its features, against the correct principles or theory of rotation.

The fact of the certain and rapid decline of product of any one crop repeated year after year on the same land, was universally conceded, and the practice generally abandoned, by practical cultivators, without their troubling themselves to investigate the causes. Theoretical and scientific agriculturists have entertained different views at different times, and each has had its reign. Formerly

it was supposed, and generally admitted, that each plant drew from the soil some food peculiar to itself, and thus rapidly exhausted the soil of this its own peculiar nutriment, while there still remained unconsumed, and in abundance, the food to support plants of other kinds. But though this theory passed current long, without dispute, because it served to explain the effects produced, it was gradually weakened, and finally overthrown, by later and more correct views of the nature of the food of plants. It is but within the last few years that a new and opposite doctrine has been started, which is at least the most in fashion at present, if not the most generally received. This is founded on the discoveries of Macaire, De Candolle and Towers, of the excretions of plants by their roots; and the inference thence drawn that the rejected excrement is fit to serve as food for other plants, but is useless, if not absolutely hurtful to the kind from which it was thrown off. And hence also would follow the necessity for a change of crops.

Without denying or advocating either of these doctrines, I will yet add to whatever may be the main cause which calls for a frequent change of crops, *another cause*, of at least very considerable operation, and which has been already named in the first of these numbers. This is, that every plant is subject to be preyed on by its own peculiar tribes of insects, which are continued to be supplied by their proper food, and favored by the still continuing circumstances of the field, and therefore are increased continually in numbers, and in the destructive ravages, so long as the crop which feeds them, and the circumstances which favored them remain unchanged; and that these insects must be destroyed or greatly reduced in their numbers and powers of mischief, by a total change of the ground and of the treatment and condition of the field.—Perhaps these deprecators may be invisible, for their minute sizes, and yet so numerous as to cause any extent of injury that is found to be suffered in uncultivated tillage of any one crop, and which is avoided by convertible husbandry or a rotation of crops.

But luckily, though the causes of such evils may be uncertain, the effects and the remedies are not therefore unknown. And the observations of both scientific and practical agriculturists have served to establish what have been termed the *principles of the rotation of crops*, which furnish a body of rules by which to test every particular scheme, and show its advantages and defects. But though most of these principles and the rules founded on them are universally received, still perhaps every writer and reasoner upon rotations differs in some important respect from all others; and my own views, and still more the rules and applicator founded thereon, which have been and will be offered in these numbers, have no authority, either in previous precepts or examples of practice. The adoption of the above named and new reason for rotation of crops, would alone require the introduction of new rules in determining a proper order of succession, and a considerable departure from the stated rules prescribed by any previous writer on this subject. But though the principles and rules laid down by every modern and well informed agriculturist may have differed in some respect from all others, and even if all were wrong as to the main cause of the necessity of changing crops, still all were right in the main, in their general precept and rules of ordinary procedure.

But though many scientific writers have laid

own the principles of proper successions of crops, and all modern agriculturists in writing, or in practice, have advocated particular rotations, still scarcely any two agree fully in their rules; and agreement in practice seems more the result of old custom and neighborhood example, than of thinking and reasoning. It is manifest that no particular course of crops can be prescribed as the best for an extensive agricultural region, nor for fields of different soil on the same farm, nor for the different conditions at different times, or even the same field. It is as much quackery to direct the same rotation or an extensive region, as it is to prescribe the same medicine for all diseases. When we hear of particular rotation (no matter what,) being generally pursued throughout a large district, it is pretty good evidence that the rule is pursued from custom, and not by reason. Some of our best farmers have no regular rotation, though always aiming to observe the sound principles of the succession of crops, by varying the succession, according to the changes of circumstances.

But if neither reasoning nor precept can point out always a right or perfect rotation, it is easy enough to learn from both what is wrong and injurious. And we can scarcely find any regular rotation in this country, which does not offend against some admitted principle and rule, and the most common have scarcely one redeeming quality, no matter by what test or principles the practice be tried.

The most important and indeed *indispensable* requisite of any good scheme of rotation, or course of crops, I take to be the following; and the observance of them may be termed the *three primary rules for rotations*. 1st. That the several crops which form the course, are among the most *profitable to the cultivator*, in the circumstances in which he is placed, of climate, soil and market. 2nd.—That the whole course of crops, taken through, is *profitable to the land*—serving to increase its productiveness, if poor—and at least retaining its productiveness, if already rich. 3rd. That each crop in the rotation serves to prepare for and aid the cultivation and production of the next which is to follow it, instead of obstructing either or both.

The two first of these requisites, either expressly or by implication, may be considered as embraced in every theoretical scheme of rotation, and aimed (however ineffectually) to be preserved in every judicious farmer's practice. The third is almost disregarded by all, and is certainly not by any placed in the important position, or viewed in the light which I think it deserves.

If all these three requisites be secured, any rotation will be good; if either be neglected, or be but imperfectly secured, the rotation will certainly be a bad one. The best devised rotation for the improvement of the land and its products, and perfecting the tillage, would be inadmissible, if any of the crops were of such kind as not to be either sold, consumed, or otherwise profitably used, by the farmer. Neither would the greatest annual sales justify another rotation, if it worked to impoverish the farm. And even if the *kind* of crops were to be the most profitable, and the improvement of fertility regularly advancing, what will it profit the proprietor, if the rotation operates to produce weeds and depredating insects in such numbers as greatly to increase his labors, and also to diminish their products?

Scientific agriculturists have laid down so many principles or rules, to be observed in planning ro-

tations, that it is impossible in practice to observe all, or perhaps half of them. Thus the English writers insist, perhaps more strongly than on any other point, that green (or grass and roots, or leguminous) crops, and white (or grain) crops should regularly be alternated. Others, that tap-rooted plants should alternate with fibrous and shallow rooted. But all these are minor considerations compared to the foregoing; and each or all of them might come in conflict, in the circumstances of this country, with one or more of the more important and indispensable requisites.—*Ed. Farmer's Register.*

[Communicated.]

TREATISE ON SWINE.

We learn that Messrs Weeks, Jordan & Co. have now in press and nearly ready for publication, a work entitled the *AMERICAN SWINE BREEDER; a Practical Treatise on the Selection, Rearing and Fattening of Swine*. By HENRY W. ELLSWORTH. A treatise of this kind has long been needed by the agricultural community, and we hesitate not to promise for it a favorable reception and extensive sale. The volume exhibits *fully* the subject on which it treats, and contains numerous cuts of pens, troughs, piggeries, and different boiling and steaming apparatus. In short, it will be found a complete guide to the breeder of these animals; filled with interesting matter, presented in a neat and accurate style.

It is indeed gratifying to us, to announce the first comprehensive work on swine,—for beside the short pamphlet of Henderson, and the imperfect "Manuel du Charcutier" of the French Encyclopedia, little has been written on swine,—as an American production. Mr. Ellsworth has shown himself a master of his subject, and is copious in the details presented, and illustrates his suggestions by frequent reference to the practice of distinguished American and European breeders.

The design of the volume is sufficiently explained in the following short extract from the first chapter. "The object of the following pages is to present, within narrow limits and under proper heads, both general information and practical directions, in regard to the selection and management of swine; and to furnish, as it were, a digest, which the reader can consult at ease, of the results attending numerous investigations and experiments on this interesting subject, whose records are now scattered, too diffusely for general reference, throughout the multiplied agricultural periodicals of the day."

Our limits will only admit a passing notice of the contents of the different chapters. The first contains a description of the species of swine peculiar to the old Continent and its Islands, together with the various breeds of England and this country. The second chapter is on Breeding, which is ably discussed at length, and contains also directions for the treatment of young pigs—the apportionment of the litters of the sow, to suitable periods of the year, &c.—together with the method of spaying, and its substitutes.

The third chapter enforces the necessity of cleanliness, and furnishes numerous plans of enclosures, pens, troughs, piggeries, &c. The fourth chapter presents the various modes of preparing food, and contains also several cuts of boiling and steaming apparatus. The fifth chapter enters fully into a comparison of the various articles used as the food of swine. The sixth exhibits the modes pursued by

distinguished breeders in the rearing of the animals;—the diseases of swine and their remedies, together with the modes of slaughtering hogs, packing pork and bacon, the erection of smoke-houses, &c. &c. &c.

We repeat in conclusion that whether we regard the typographical execution of the volume, or the style of the author, the work will prove an acceptable offering to American farmers; and we doubt not they will appreciate the merits of a full and practical treatise on a subject so important to their interest.

We understand that it is the intention of the publishers of this volume, to make this the first of a series of agricultural works, adapted to this country. Their design is an excellent one, and we wish them success in its fulfilment. The present treatise is a 16 mo. of about 300 pages.

WINTER BUTTER.

The best and the richest butter of the year is that made after the vegetation of the year is developed in May and June, as the food is sweeter than at any other time. But notwithstanding all the care that can be used, in ordinary cases, such butter cannot be preserved through the summer, in a state fit for winter's use. There can be no doubt that packed in jars perfectly close, entirely freed from all buttermilk or extraneous matters, salted in the just proportion with pure salt, and kept at a temperature below 50°, the butter of June would be in perfection in January. This combination of favorable circumstances, however, can be rarely obtained, and farmers, as well as others, who do not keep milk cows for the purpose of supplying them with milk and butter through the winter, must rely on butter packed in autumn for their winter supply. Too many farmers, we think, are in the habit of delaying the providing their stock of butter too late in the season. The reasons for this are, it does not require as much care in making and working the butter to make it keep well, as it would if made earlier in the season; and if made late, and after a low temperature has arrived, packing may be dispensed with, or at least, may be performed very imperfectly. But such late made butter has several disadvantages. It is usually made from vegetation that has been more or less frost bitten, and therefore, does not produce milk of the richness and purity which is essential to the making of the best butter. Further, as the grasses decay, the range of feeding by the animals is increased, and vegetation, which at other times would be refused by the cows, is now eaten with avidity by them. If the farmer has a good supply of pumpkins or carrots which he can feed to his cows, he can make first rate butter at any time; but unless he is so provided, his stock of winter butter should be put down before his cows are driven to subsist on food that will be sure to deteriorate the article. The tops of almost any of the cultivated roots produce a greater effect on the butter than the roots themselves. Thus, when we have fed out the tops of the ruta baga to our cows, the effect on the butter has been very distinct and disagreeable, while in that from the cows fed on the roots and hay, very little alteration of taste was perceptible. Such butter should not be used for keeping, as it never grows better. Too much of the butter offered in the markets of this country is only fit for the soap-makers, and to them it should be consigned.—*Genesee Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1839.

WESTBORO' AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We subjoin the Constitution of a Town Agricultural Society lately formed in Westboro', one of the best farming towns in the State, and continuing in proportion to its population, as large a number of inquisitive and well informed farmers as any other. It is an omen of good, and we wish that such a society were formed in every town in the State; or that where that might not be found convenient, that a society should be formed in every half dozen towns within easy distance of each other.

Such societies have been constituted at different times in several towns in the State, and while conducted with spirit, were productive of great pleasure and great good. But every thing useful in them must depend on their being conducted with spirit, interest and punctuality. The members must not suffer trifling matters to prevent their attendance; and they must in the best sense of the terms be glad to distribute and willing to communicate. They must be ready to detail their own experience; and be willing to listen to the experience of others. They must, in common parlance, 'give and take.' This supposes, however, that they have something to give. This should induce them to read and to make experiments; to inquire and observe. We say read. We recollect very well when advice to farmers to read would have been likely to have been met with a sneer. Those days are long since passed; and instead of being now as formerly ridiculous to commend book farming, the man only makes himself ridiculous, who talks against it.

By book farming in this case, we cannot be misunderstood, at least by the intelligent and reflecting; and as to those who are neither intelligent nor reflecting, it is a hopeless undertaking to attempt to correct their opinions.

Agriculture in the main is a science founded upon facts. There certainly is no reason why these facts should not be recorded and communicated in books; but there is this great advantage in its being so done over mere oral communication, in that the record of it is likely to be much more exact. In all our intercourse with farmers, we have found no reluctance in communicating what they have done; but many of these identical persons will speak with scorn of agricultural books and papers; and yet most of these agricultural books and papers communicate only what others have done.

But the knowledge of mere facts and actual experiments, connected with cultivation, is not all that is important in agriculture. Science in various departments has an intimate connexion with agriculture. Chemistry has already rendered much, and promises to render still more substantial aid to agriculture. It intimates, and is intimately concerned with the nature of soils and of manures; with the operations of heat and cold, of dryness and moisture upon vegetation; with many of the uses and modes of preparation of vegetable products; and with the influences of various substances in nature upon animal and vegetable life. We are not over sanguine in our expectations of the advantages which are to be derived from the application of chemical science to agriculture, because we perfectly understand that there is a limit to the researches of man, beyond which his sagacity cannot penetrate. Chemistry may explain to us the primary component parts of different soils and manures, and yet find it impossible so to combine these different

properties and elements as to produce the soil best and most exactly fitted to advance vegetation in the most perfect manner; as chemistry may be able to explain with exactness the component parts of blood, and yet be unable by the combination of any substances, in the most careful and exact manner, to produce a single perfect drop. Yet no one can doubt that chemistry, though it may not accomplish all that might be desired, may yet effect much that is useful. It may point out fundamental deficiencies in some soils which art can supply; and redundancies in others which art can as easily remove; and it may often detect the existence of mineral substances or acids, which operate as poison to vegetation, but which could be detected and corrected by no other means.

The application of chemical science to agriculture is comparatively of recent date, and its advances are of course imperfect; but we do not see why in respect to manures for example, it may not presently enable us to supply them in an artificial and concentrated form, so as to dispense with an immense amount of labor which is now necessary.

Chemistry has already rendered an immense benefit to agriculture, to mention no other case, in teaching the art of manufacturing sugar from beets, and especially in the great improvements which have been introduced into this process, by which the expense of the manufacture is greatly reduced and the amount per centage obtained is very much increased. The process of refining the product is likewise a chemical operation, in which science has lent its aid to the greatest advantage.

We might illustrate the importance and advantages of science to agriculture in various other respects; not only of chemistry but of botany, of mechanics, of mineralogy, of comparative anatomy, of the veterinary art, and in truth of every department of natural science. All knowledge of this kind, to say nothing of its value as a means of enjoyment and a source of the highest pleasure and improvement, has a direct bearing upon cultivation, general husbandry, and agricultural improvement.

The farmer likewise is directly concerned in the science of political economy. He is a citizen, and as such has responsible duties to discharge to the community. If the cultivator of large products, he is interested in all questions relating to the protection of domestic industry; in the commerce which deals in the large products of agriculture, and in which the trade of the world is concerned.

The farmer likewise is deeply concerned in every thing connected with education and the improvement of the mind. 'Knowledge is power'; physical power; moral power. Knowledge is pleasure. The mind was made for the acquisition of knowledge as much as the body was made to desire food. In proportion as education, intellectual education, proceeds among the farmers, their perceptions are sharpened, their judgment strengthened and improved; and all this will have an immediate and most useful bearing upon their great art as well as upon their personal character. In proportion as education advances among the farmers, their rank as a class in society is at once advanced; their self-respect stimulated and their ambition of excellence in their particular pursuit awakened. In proportion as education advances, a new and inexhaustible source of pleasure is continually unfolding itself to them; and their intervals of leisure instead of being devoted to low sensual indulgences or squandered in inaction and stupidity, will become fruitful in innocent pleasures and improvements.

Under these circumstances we recommend books to farmers. We think associations of the kind which we here notice, may be made eminently instrumental not only of direct improvement in the practical parts of the

art by inducing experiments and by the communicating of these experiments to each other, and by exciting a spirited emulation in an art and pursuit where rivalry and emulation can possibly do no harm; but also by leading to mental improvement; by stimulating intellectual and scientific inquiry, not only in all those branches of knowledge which bear either directly or indirectly upon the art itself, but in every thing which may contribute to the improvement, the consequent respectability and happiness of rural life. It would be therefore exceedingly desirable to connect with such an association a good social library of practical works, so that the members may be induced to read, may gratify their love of knowledge; and by storing their own minds with information from experiment, inquiry, and study, will be able to render such meetings interesting and instructive. These objects will be aimed at as we hope in this Westboro' association, and that in these respects the will present a bright and useful example to their brother farmers. We know there are men engaged in it who have an intelligent and just appreciation of the object of such an association which we have pointed out; and are not wanting in spirit to further these objects.

We hope we may be allowed to make one or two more suggestions. We say then let such an association composed as all will of course be by the farmers of the same town, all neighbors and friends, be open to the women. Let them come in. They take an important part in our agriculture. The dairy business, the silk business, and the poultry yard belong immediately to their province; and it would be of the greatest importance if our country women could be made interested in every branch and operation of husbandry. To say nothing of the pleasure which they might find in such associations, the fact that women by reason of death or accident, are often left in the care of large farms, would find great advantages from such knowledge as they might here obtain or be induced to seek; and would in this way become much better fitted to be the helpmates of intelligent and enterprising men. We have the pleasure to know several admirable instances in the commonwealth, where women may be said to have made them selves thorough masters in this matter; and of some widows left with a numerous family of children dependant upon them, who have managed large estates which otherwise must have been sacrificed by a compulsory sale with excellent skill and success, and have thus kept their families together.

One more suggestion, which is, the hope that the Westboro' Society will provide annually for a town show, of live stock, of dairy produce, and of household manufactures. Wherever these shows have been introduced and maintained with spirit, they have been productive of the best and most lasting effects. But we have already extended these remarks much farther than we at first designed; and proceed to give the Constitution of the Society.

H. C.

PREAMBLE.

Impressed with the importance of the great improvements that may be made in Agriculture, and convinced that a society of agriculturists can more easily as well as more expeditiously than individuals, collect and distribute such information as cannot but tend to increase the product and improve the soil of our country—we whose names are hereunto subscribed, have associated ourselves (together with such others as may join us in conformity to such rules of admission as are now or hereafter may be adopted,) into a society for improvements in agriculture, and to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. The association shall be known by the name of the "Agricultural Society of Westboro' and Vicinity."

ART. 2. The officers of the Society shall consist of President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and five Directors, who shall constitute a board to manage the affairs of the Society, and shall be chosen ballot.

ART. 3. The annual meeting shall be in Westboro' the first Thursday of January, at one o'clock, P. M. the choice of officers and for the transaction of any business proposed by the Board of Directors. The stated meetings of the Society shall be on the evenings of the first Thursday in February, March, April, November and December. The President shall preside at all meetings, and in his absence or the absence of the Vice Presidents, a President pro tempore shall be chosen.—In members shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and a less number may adjourn the annual meeting should there not be a quorum before three o'clock.

ART. 4. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to meet at least once in three months, to correspond with their Secretary with such societies or individuals as they may judge proper, and also to propose at any meetings of the Society, subjects for discussion, investigation or actual experiment.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all the proceedings of the Society and of all the Board of Directors, to take charge of all the books and papers of the Society until otherwise disposed of by their direction.

ART. 6. The Treasurer shall collect and receive all monies belonging to the Society, and hold the same jointly to the direction of the Board of Directors, and audit his accounts annually to the Society.

ART. 7. Any person on recommendation of any member at a previous stated meeting, and receiving the votes of two-thirds of the members present, and paying to the Treasury fifty cents, and signing the rules adopted by the Society, shall be entitled to all the privileges of membership.

ART. 8. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Society, after 9 o'clock, P. M., and no member shall be allowed to speak more than twice upon the same subject, at one and the same meeting, without liberty first obtained from said meeting.

ART. 9. No alteration or addition shall be made to its Constitution, unless proposed at a previous regular meeting, and the same mentioned in the notification for a meeting at which it is to be considered, and by a vote two-thirds of the members present.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President.—LOVETT PETERS.
Vice Presidents.—Otis Brigham, Nahum Fisher.
Secretary.—George Denny.
Treasurer.—James Leach.
Directors.—Jonathan Forbes, Nathaniel E. Fisher, Elier Brigham, Samuel Chamberlain, Abijah Wood.

The exhibition of butter and cheese, for the splendid emblems of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, took place at Quincy Hall on Wednesday last, the 4th inst. There were thirteen entries of butter and eight of cheese. None of the butter or cheese was of a quality, in the opinion of the Committee, to warrant the stowment of the highest premiums, but gratuities are given to several individuals for butter and cheese, not of the highest order of excellence, of a very good quality. We shall publish a full report from the Committee hereafter.

The first distinction was given, for butter, to Wm. a-top of Barnet, Ut. 2d to Luther Chamberlain of Westboro. 3d to Daniel Chamberlain of do. 4th to Richard Eldred of Sterling.

For Cheese.—The first distinction to T. Fisher of Burke, Ut. 2d to D. Leo of Barre. 3d to E. Field of Lew Braintree.

The prices of butter at the public sale varied from 23 3/4 cents, and of cheese from 11 1/2 to 13 1/2 cents.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 9, 1829.

At Market, 750 Beef Cattle, 275 Stores, 1300 Sheep and 150 Swine.

Priced.—Beef Cattle.—We shall quote to correspond with last week; prices however were hardly sustained or a like quality. First quality, \$6 75. Second quality, \$6 00 a \$6 50. Third quality, \$4 50 a \$5 00.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$5 50; No. 1 \$5 00. Stores.—Yearlings \$9 a \$12. Two Year Old \$15 a \$26.

Sheep.—We quote lots at \$1 62, \$2 00, and \$2 40. Steers.—A lot of selected barrows at 4 3/4; a lot of large sows at 3; a lot at 4; one entire lot to close at 3 1/2 and 3 1/2.—At retail from 4 to 5 1/2.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending December 8.

Dec., 1829.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	2	35	40	39	N. E.
Tuesday,	3	40	40	29	E.
Wednesday,	4	40	43	45	N. E.
Thursday,	6	37	44	44	N. E.
Friday,	6	34	47	36	E.
Saturday,	7	35	46	42	E.
Sunday,	8	42	44	44	E.

SPLENDID BULBOS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbos Roots, among which are the following:—

HYACINTHS.—Double white, double white with red and purple eyes, double rosy, double red, dark blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eyes, rosy, pink, red, light and dark blue, yellow and variegated, comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

TULIPS.—Fine late named sorts, fine double do, mixed single, mixed double, single and double Van Throll for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

CROWN IMPERIALS.—Double red and yellow, single red and yellow, striped leaves, &c.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSEUS.—White, yellow, white with yellow and citron cups, and citron with yellow cups.

NARCISSEUS.—Orange Phoenix, Sulphur Phoenix, Incomparable, Van Sion, and Fratus cantus, with double flowers; Trumpet major, Sulphur and Poeticus, with single.

JONQUILLES.—Double and single.

RANUNCULUS.—Large double red and yellow Turkey, and other varieties.

ANEMONES.—Many fine mixed and named varieties.

IRIS.—English, Persian, Spanish and Sultana.

CROCUS.—White, blue, purple, yellow, cloth of gold, striped, &c. in 25 sorts.

GLADIOLUS.—Bizantium communis, with purple, red and white flowers; Cardinalis.

LILIES.—Double and single white, striped leaved, and spotted; Calceidonica, Buliferum, Martigon, Kamptshakian, Auratica, &c.

PEDALS.—Double white Chinese, double red do, double red and double white, double purple fringed, fennel-leaved, &c.

Also.—Snow Drops, Amaryllis, Tuberoses, Ornithogalums of all sorts, Arum draconculis, Geranium tuberosum, Allium flavum, Hyacinthus monstrosum, plumoseus, botrioides and Belgicus of sorts; Fritillarias, Cyclamenus, &c.

The above choice collection of bulbs has been selected with much care, from one of the best houses in Holland, and are offered to purchasers with great confidence, believing they will give universal satisfaction to all who will give them a fair trial. Orders should be forwarded soon, to the subscriber, No. 52 North Market Street, office of the New England Farmer. A liberal discount will be made to dealers. October 23. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

IMPROVED PIGS FOR SALE.

For sale three, improved Pears of the following breeds; One half Berkshire and half Mucky. One half Berkshire, quarter Mucky and quarter Mocha. One half Berkshire and half a large English breed, name not known.

The above hogs are two years old; they are disposed of on account of keeping young sows of their get for breeders. They will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For terms, &c. apply to J. BRECK & CO. November 13.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bones, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells. Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

ROHAN POTATOES,

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at \$5 per barrel. October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	per 100 lbs.	5 00	5 25
ASHES, Pearl, "	" "	4 75	4 87
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 62	2 00
" Domestic,	" "	2 00	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 50
No. 1,	" "	12 00	12 50
prime,	" "	10 00	10 50
BEEFSWAG, white,	barrel	23	36
BRAISES, American,	" "	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	" "	11	13
dairy,	" "	17	20
CANDLES, mould,	" "	14	15
dipped,	" "	40	42
CHEESE, new milk,	dozen	1 50	1 75
CIDER,	barrel	2 50	4 50
refined,	" "	35	35
BONE MANURE,	bushel		40
in casks,	" "		40
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	" "	37	46
southern, geese,	" "	9	12
FLAX, (American)	" "	2 25	2 50
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 00	2 25
Bay, Chaleur,	" "	1 25	1 32
Haddock,	barrel	11	00
Mackerel, No. 1,	" "	9	00
No. 2,	" "	6	00
No. 3,	" "	6	00
Alewites, dry salted, No. 1,	" "	22	00
Salmon, No. 1,	" "	6	62
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	" "	6	50
Baltimore, Howard street,	" "	6	50
Richmond canal,	" "	4	00
Alexandria wharf,	" "	4	00
Rye,	" "	3	75
MEAL, Indian, in blbls,	" "	66	55
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	70	70
southern flat, yellow,	" "	75	80
white,	" "	75	80
Rye, northern,	" "	42	45
Barley, nominal	" "	33	35
Oats, northern, (prime)	" "	19	00
southern, new,	" "	23	00
GRANDSTONES, per ton of 2000 lbs. rough,	" "	9	10
do. do. finished,	" "	7	8
HAMS, northern,	dozen	16	18
southern and western,	" "	10	12
HAY, best English, per ton,	" "	10	12
Eastern, screwed,	" "	16	18
HOPS, 1st quality,	dozen	9	10
2d quality,	" "	7	9
LARD, Boston,	" "	29	30
southern,	" "	25	27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	" "	26	28
do. country do.	" "	24	25
Baltimore city tannage,	" "	21	23
do. dry hides,	" "	21	22
New York red, light,	" "	20	22
Boston do. slaughter,	" "	90	100
Boston dry hides,	" "	60	55
LIME, best soft,	dozen	1 10	1 12
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	" "	1 20	1 23
Sugar House,	" "	50	50
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	" "	50	70
Winter,	" "	95	90
Whale, refined,	" "	2 87	3 00
Lansed, American,	" "	18	00
Nest's Foot,	" "	17	00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	" "	18	00
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	17	00
clear,	" "	14	00
Mess,	" "	12	00
Prime,	" "	2 50	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	60	1 00
Red Top, southern,	" "	1 60	1 60
northern,	" "	2 25	2 50
Canary,	" "	2 62	3 00
Hemp,	" "	1 37	1 62
Flax,	" "	16	18
Red Clover, northern,	point	1	11
Southern Clover, none,	" "	2 50	3 00
SOAP, American, Brown,	" "	7	8
Castile,	" "	12	13
TALLOW, trial,	" "	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M	2 50	3 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	point	1 22	1 22
American, full blood, washed,	" "	3	4
do. 3-4ths do.	" "	2	3
do. 1-2 do.	" "	1	1
do. 1-4 and common,	" "		
Pulled superfine,	" "		
No. 1,	" "		
No. 2,	" "		
No. 3,	" "		

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANECDOTE OF A DOG.

A gentleman residing in Seville, had a dog named Carlo, and a fine knowing dog he was. His master who had much confidence in his prudence and discretion, not only employed him to bring provisions from the market, but also entrusted him with money to pay for the various articles commissioned. For a long time Carlo conducted himself in the most irreproachable manner, carrying the billet and money to the butcher's and conveying home a piece of beef or a fine fat pullet, as the case might be. Carlo continued to fill his situation in the commissariat to the entire satisfaction of the parties concerned; no fraud, no peculation, was ever laid to his charge; in short, Carlo showed by his daily conduct, that he not only knew the duties of a commissary, but what is still more remarkable, he actually practised them. But alas! how many men in the midst of an honorable career may be tempted to make a false step—so it was with Carlo. Some shabby dog, it was supposed, had affronted him; he set down the basket, and while engaged in chastising his foe, an urchin peeped into the basket, seized the piece of money, and directly made off, without waiting to congratulate the victor. Carlo having sufficiently punished his adversary, shook his ears, and quite unconscious of the loss he had sustained, seized the basket with his teeth, trotted off to market in double quick time, and presented himself before the butcher. "How is this? there is no money here Carlo," said the butcher, after taking out the billet, and turning the basket upside down. For a few moments Carlo hung his head in evident confusion, and then as if a sudden thought had struck him, he rushed out of the market. Away he went helter skelter through the crowded streets, upsetting a Gallego with his water jar, bouncing against a seller of water melons, and running full tilt against an Italian pedlar, creating dire confusion among his saints and madonnas; on he went till he reached the square where a number of boys were collected and playing at pitch and toss. Here Carlo made a halt for a few minutes, until seeing a piece of money similar to the one that had been stolen from him, he pounced upon it and disappeared, to the great astonishment of its owner. Carlo went directly to the butcher, gave him the money, took up the well filled basket, and what is not the least remarkable part of the story, he returned home by a circuitous route, by which means he avoided passing through the square, having doubtless, reasons of his own for declining a meeting with the young gambler.—*The Sportsman*.

GRATITUDE.—The rector of the parish my friend lived in was a man who added to the income he derived for his living a very handsome private fortune, which he entirely devoted to the benefit of the poor around him. Among the objects of his bounty, one old woman, a childless widow, was remarkably distinguished. Whether commiserating her utter helplessness or her complete isolation, he went farther to relieve her than many, if not all, the other poor. She frequently was in a habit of pleading her poverty as a reason for her not appearing in church among her neighbors; and he gladly seized an opportunity of so improving her condition, that on this score at least, no impediment existed. When all his little plans for her

comfort had been carried into execution, he took the opportunity one day of dropping in, as if accidentally, to speak to her. By degrees he led the subject to her changed condition in life—the alternative from a cold, damp, smoky hovel, to a warm, clean, slated house—the cheerful garden before the door, that replaced the mud-heap and the duck-pool—and all the other happy changes which a few weeks had effected. And he then asked, did she not feel grateful to a bountiful Providence that had showered down so many blessings upon her head?

"Ah, troth, it's thrue, for yer honor, I am grateful," she replied, in a whining, discordant tone, which astonished the worthy parson.

"Of course you are, my good woman, of course you are—but I mean to say, don't you feel that every moment you live is too short to express your thankfulness to this kind Providence for what he has done?"

"Ah! darlint, it's all thrue—he's very good—he's mighty kind, so he is."

"Why then not acknowledge it in a different manner?" said the parson with some heat—"Has he not housed you, and fed you, and clothed you?"

"Yes, alannah, he done it all."

"Well, where is your gratitude for all these mercies?"

"A, sure if he did," said the old crone, roused at length by the impertinence of the questioner—"sure if he did, *does't he take it out o' me in the corns?*"—*Confessions of Harry Lorrequer*.

Royal Economy.—When Charles VIII. of France, was once at Bourges, he ordered a pair of boots to be made for him. As he was trying them on, the intendant of his household came in and said to the shoemaker, "take away your boots; we can't afford a new pair yet; his majesty must wear his old ones a month longer." The king, it is said, commended the intendant for his prudence. Now-a-days, he would chance to be sent to Bedlam as a lunatic.

Comfort of Children.—Call not that man wretched who, whatever else he suffers as to pain inflicted, or pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes and on whom he dotes. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its darkest mantle over him, the song of the gay may be far from his own dwelling, his face may be unknown to his neighbors, and his voice may be unheeded by those among whom he dwells—even pain may rack his joints, and sleep may flee from his pillow; but he has a gem, with which he would not part for wealth defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the highest health, or for the sweetest sleep that ever sat upon a mortal's eye.—*Coleridge*.

Convenient Criticism.—Sheridan had a very convenient formula as a reply to the new publications that were constantly sent to him, viz.—"Dear sir, I have received your exquisite work, and I have no doubt I shall be highly delighted after I have read it."

Footo once dined at an inn where he was charged an enormous price for his meal, which led him to inquire the landlord's name. "Partridge, and please you," replied the host. "Partridge," resumed Footo, "it should be *Woodcock*, by the length of your bill."

Bank Failures.—The Augusta Age states on good authority, that in addition to the Washington County Bank at Calais, the Frankfort Bank at Frankfort, and the Medomak Bank at Waldoboro' have failed.

The value of Sons.—A short time since a man was heard lamenting the death of two of his sons "Two stout, hearty boys," said he, "and died just afore hayin' time,—I'd rather geen nine shillings—its eny-most ondid me."

Grave Amusement.—The following introduction to a piece of poetry in a late number of the Springfield Republican, is quite novel to us: "The following lines were written more than sixty year ago, by one who has for many years slept in his grave, *merely for his own amusement*."

A German priest walking in procession at the head of his parishioners, over uncultivated fields in order to procure a blessing on their future crop when he came to those of unpromising appearance would pass on, saying, "Here prayers and singing will avail nothing: this must have manure."

Complimentary.—An erratic poetical genius about town, was highly delighted the other day, by the editor's telling him he resembled Lord Byron. "D you really think so?" asked the moonstruck sonnetter in an ecstasy—"pray in what respect?" "Why, you wear your shirt collar upside down and get 'corn'd' on giu and water!"

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay & Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made a put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable to the complicated intricacies in general use to get out of order.

DOMESTICATED WILD GESE.

A few pair for sale. Enquire at this office. November 6.

GREENHOUSE GLASS.

All sizes and qualities, for sale by LORING & KUPPE No. 10 Merchants' Row. November 6. 21

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale. A partner wishing to withdraw from an established Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse having a good run of country custom, would be willing to dispose of his interest on liberal terms, as he is about engaging in other pursuits. To a person wishing to engage a respectable and profitable business, having some real capital, it is an opportunity rarely to be met with. A liberal credit will be given on most of the purchase money if properly secured. Any communications addressed "Lafayette New York city" will be treated strictly confidential.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with sixly days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS
17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

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PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1839.

NO. 24.

AGRICULTURAL.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of New Haven County, Sept. 25, 1839.—
By HON. JESSE BUEL.

[Concluded from page 198.]

In a late tour which I made through parts of New York and New Jersey, I found many evidences of recent improvement, and I doubt not similar ones bound in my native state. In a part of Dutchess county, which I visited, the best farms have been sold, within my recollection, with improvements and buildings, at from seven to seventeen dollars an acre. They cannot now be bought for one hundred dollars an acre; and one was sold last year at auction, without buildings, at one hundred and thirty dollars an acre. Fifteen years ago, a farm in western New York, of 400 acres, exhausted by bad husbandry, was bought by a Scotch farmer for \$4000. This farm has been so improved by good husbandry, that the owner was last year offered for \$40,000. He refused the offer, upon the ground that it actually netted him the interest of \$60,000, or \$10.50 the acre. A farm was pointed out to me in New Jersey, which was recently sold for \$10 the acre, and that was all it was said to have been worth in its then condition. By a liberal outlay in draining, it being level and wet ground, and in liming, manuring, &c., it is now considered worth \$125 an acre. I went over another farm which a few years ago was bought at the same price, and which now, on account of the improvements which have been made upon it, is considered worth \$100 per acre. I am informed on the best authority, that similar cases of the rapid increase in the products and value of farms, consequent upon an improved system of management, are to be found in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. Although these cases are isolated ones, they nevertheless serve to show the practicability of vastly increasing the value and products of our exhausted lands.

Among the causes which have essentially contributed to the deterioration of our lands, and the consequent depression of our agriculture, I consider the following as prominent:

Ignorance of the principles of agriculture;

The want of a sufficient outlay in the management of our farms; and

The low estimation in which the employment has been held by all classes, including farmers themselves.

Agriculture has too generally been considered a business requiring mere physical power, with which the principles of natural science had little or nothing to do. To plough, sow, and gather the crop, has been the general routine of farming operations, regardless of the poverty which our practice was inflicting upon the soil and upon our children. Like the reckless heir of wealth, we found ourselves in possession of a treasure; and without inquiring for what purpose it came into our hands, or realizing our obligations to husband and preserve it, for oth-

ers, we have squandered it lavishly, through our ignorance or our folly. True, we have been occasionally admonished of our error by the schoolmen; who, wrapped in abstract science, and knowing little practically of its application to husbandry, have as often tended to confuse and mystify, as to enlighten and instruct. Hence the prejudice which has arisen, against book-farming. But science and art are now uniting their labors, and are deriving mutual aid from each other, on the farm, as they have for some time been doing in the manufactory and in the shop of the artisan. A new era is dawning upon the vision of the farmer; new light is illumining his path, and a new interest and new pleasures are urging him on to improvement. He begins to study the laws which Providence has ordained for the government of improved culture, and he finds in their application to his labors, the means of increasing profits and high intellectual enjoyment. And the more he studies and is guided by these laws, the more does he become satisfied of former errors, and of his comparative limited sphere of usefulness. Science is probably capable of rendering more important services to husbandry than to any other branch of labor, and presents a wider field of useful study to the cultivator of the soil, than to any other class of society.

The deficiency in farming capital, or rather the stinginess with which capital is employed in improving and maintaining the condition of our lands, is another cause of declension in the profits and character of our agriculture. The farmer is too prone to invest his surplus means in some new business, or in adding to his acres, instead of applying them to increase the profits of his labor and the products of his farm. He either works more land than he can work well and profitably, or he diverts to other objects the means which would yield a better return if applied to the improvement of the farm. He is apt to consider twenty or thirty dollars an enormous and wasteful outlay upon an acre of land, or upon a choice animal; and yet the interest of this outlay will be ten times paid by the increase of crop or the increase of the animal; and in most cases the principal also will be returned to him in the course of two or three years. Many of the most thriving farmers in southern New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, make a quadrennial expenditure of twenty dollars or more to manure an acre; and it has become a maxim with them, that the more the outlay for manure, the greater the net profit of their lands. But it is not the outlay for manure alone, that demands a liberal expenditure of capital. Good seed, good farm stock, and good implements, are all essential to the economy of labor, and to neat and profitable farming. And I think it will appear from the cases I have quoted, that in many locations, capital may be very advantageously employed in reclaiming wet and marshy grounds, generally rich and the most productive when laid dry.

When our cattle grow lean, and threaten to disappoint our hopes of profit, we do not hesitate to impute the evil to the want of food, or to inatten-

tion in the herdsman. And if we are prudent managers we at once graduate our stock to our food, knowing that one well fed animal is of more value in the market, than two animals that carry but skin and bones, and take care that the food is properly fed out. When our crops become lean, we need not hesitate to ascribe the decrease in product to like causes—want of food, or want of attention in the farmer; and prudence and profit in like manner require, that our crops, like our animals, should be limited to the food and labor which we have to bestow upon them. In other words, an acre well manured and well worked, will be found to be more profitable than four poor acres badly worked.

I may be here asked, from whence are to be obtained the vast supplies of manure requisite to manure our old lands? I answer, from a multiplicity of sources around us—from every animal and vegetable substance within our reach. Nothing that has once been part of an animal or a vegetable, but can be converted into corn, grass, and roots. I think I may assume as facts, that upon an average, not half the manure is saved upon our farms that might be, and that this moiety is half lost before it is applied to the soil. Every horse, ox or cow, wintered upon the farm, if well fed, and littered with the straw, stalks, &c., of the crop, should make from six to ten cords of good manure. Dr Coventry, late professor of agriculture at Edinburgh, estimated that the straw of an ordinary acre of grain, computed at 21 cwt., may be converted by the urine and liquids of the stables and cattle yards, into three and a half tons of manure; that meadows that cut one and a half tons of hay, will give four tons of manure; clover, the first year, six tons, and the second year, five and a half tons per acre; and that with the extraneous substances which may, with due care, be collected without expense from the roads, the ditches, the ponds, and from refuse of every kind about the house and premises, the acreable amount should be amply sufficient for a full supply of manure once during every course of the four year system of husbandry. Arthur Young, with 6 horses, 4 cows, and 9 hogs, which consumed 16 loads of hay and 20 loads of straw, obtained 118 loads of manure, 36 bushels to each; and from 45 fattening oxen, well fed and littered, 600 tons of rotten manure. But an American lawyer,* and an excellent practical farmer withal, has gone beyond these estimates. I visited his farm a few weeks ago, which lies upon the sea shore. It consists of about 200 acres, most of which was in a course of crops. The crops of the season had all received an ample supply of manure, as their appearance indicated—and yet I was shown masses of well prepared compost, in reserve, consisting of yard manure, peat ashes, peat earth, sea weed, and fish—estimated at twenty-five hundred loads—all produced upon his own farm.

The third obstacle to agricultural improvement, which I propose to notice, is the subordinate rank to which this employment has been assigned, and to which the farmers themselves have contributed,

*W. A. Seelye, Esq., of Staten Island.

by a want of respect for themselves and respect for their vocation. The wholesome habits of society have been so broken up, by the civil and political convulsions of the age, and the inordinate thirst for acquiring wealth and fashionable consequence, through mercantile and other speculations, that honest productive labor has been thrown entirely into the background, and considered not only ungentle but menial and servile. Yet I venture to lay down this proposition, that he who provides for the wants and comforts of himself and family, and renders some service to society at large, by his mental and physical industry, performs one of the high duties of life; and will ultimately be rewarded in the conscientious rectitude of his life, by a greater measure of substantial happiness than he who makes millions by fraud and speculation, to be squandered in extravagance or wasted in folly, by his children or grand-children. The revolutions that are constantly taking place in families, sufficiently admonish us, that it is not the *wealth* we leave to our children, but the industrial and moral habits in which we educate them, that secures to them worldly prosperity, and the treasure of an approving conscience.

The farmers, I have remarked, share in the errors of the day. Not content with the gains which are ever the reward of prudent industry, and which might be greatly increased by the culture of the mind—nor content with one of the most independent conditions in society, hundreds and thousands of them seek other and new employments, and some of truly menial character, to get rid of labor, the greatest blessing to man, and to raise themselves in the imaginary scale of fashionable society. And if they cannot participate themselves in this imaginary greatness, (and it is seldom any thing more than imaginary) they are anxious to inflict the evil upon their posterity,—to rear their sons to the law, the rail-road to office,—to political power and turmoil;—to make them merchants, a useful but greatly overstocked business, or to place them in some other genteel employment, which shall exempt them from the toils of labor, the sell that best preserves from moral corruption.

Mistaken men! What class in society have within their reach so many of the elements of human enjoyments—so many facilities for dispensing benefits to others—one of the first duties and richest pleasures of life—as the independent tillers of the soil? "The farmer," says Franklin, "has no need of popular favor; the success of his crops depends only on the blessing of God upon his honest industry." If discreetly conducted on the improved principles of husbandry, agriculture offers the certain means of acquiring wealth, and as rapidly as is consistent with the pure enjoyments of life, or with the good order and prosperous condition of society. Agriculture is the golden mean, secure alike from the temptations of mushroom opulence, and the craven sycoiaphany and dependence of poverty. "Give me neither poverty nor riches," was the prayer of the wise man of Scripture, "lest," he added, "lest I be full and deny thee, and say, who is the Lord? or lest I be poor and steal, and take the name of my God in vain."

When we consider that agriculture is the great business of the nation—of mankind,—that its successful prosecution depends upon a knowledge in the cultivators of the soil, of the principles of natural science—and that *our* agriculture stands in special need of this auxiliary aid,—we cannot withhold our surprise and regret, that we have not long since established professional schools, in which our

youth, or such of them as are designed to manage this branch of national labor, might be taught simultaneously, the principles and practice of their future business of life, and on which, more than any other branch of business, the fortunes of our country, moral, political, and national, essentially depend. We require an initiatory study of years in the principles of law and medicine, before we permit the pupil to practice in these professions. We require a like preliminary study in our military and naval schools, in the science of war and navigation, ere the student is deemed qualified to command.—And yet, in agriculture, by which, under the blessing of Providence, we virtually "live, move, and have our being," and which truly embraces a wider range of useful science than either law, medicine, war, or navigation, we have no schools, we give no instruction, we bestow no governmental patronage. Scientific knowledge is deemed indispensable in many minor employments of life; but in this great business, in which its influence would be most potent and useful, we consider it, judging from our practice, of less consequence than the fictions of the novelist. We regard *mind* as the efficient power in most other pursuits; while we forget, that in agriculture, it is the Archimedean lever, which, though it does not *move*, tends to *fill* a world with plenty, with moral health, and human happiness.—Can it excite surprise, that under these circumstances of gross neglect, agriculture should have become among us, in popular estimation, a clownish and ignoble employment?

In the absence of agricultural professional schools could we not do much to enlighten and raise the character of American husbandry, by making its principles a branch of study in our district schools? This knowledge would seldom come amiss, and it would often prove a ready help under misfortune, to those who had failed in other business. What man is there, who may not expect, at some time of life, to profit directly by a knowledge of these principles? Who does not hope to become the owner, or cultivator, of a garden or a farm? And what man, enjoying the blessing of health, would be at a loss for the means of an honest livelihood, whose mind had been early imbued with the philosophy of rural culture—and who would rather work than beg?

An early acquaintance with natural science, is calculated to beget a taste for rural life and rural labor, as a source of pleasure, profit, and honor. It will stimulate to the improvement of the mind, to elevate and purify it—to self-respect, to moral deportment; and it will tend to deter from the formation of bad habits, which steal upon the ignorant and the idle unawares, and which consign thousands of young men to poverty and disgrace, if not to premature graves. A knowledge of these principles, to a very useful extent, can be acquired with as much facility in the school or upon the farm, as other branches of learning. Why, then, shall they not be taught? Why shall we withhold from our agricultural population that knowledge which is so indispensable to their profit, to their independence, and to their correct bearing as freemen? Why, while we boast of our superior privileges, keep in comparative ignorance of their business, that class of our citizens who are truly the conservators of our freedom? I know of but one objection—the want of teachers. A few years ago, civil engineers were not to be found among us. The demand for them created a supply. We have demonstrated that we have the materials for civil engineers, and that we can work

them up. We have materials for teachers of agricultural science, which we can also work up. Demand will always ensure a supply.

The enumeration of the foregoing obstacles to agricultural improvement, sufficiently indicates the means which will be efficient in removing them.—The means consist, so far as I now propose to notice them—

1. In giving a *professional* education to the young farmer, which shall embrace the *principles* and the *practice* of the business which he is designed to follow in life—and

2. In diffusing more extensively, among those who have completed their juvenile studies, and are better fitted to profit by the lessons of wisdom and experience, a knowledge of the same principles and of the best modes of practice which these principles inculcate, and which experience has proved to be sound.

We have professional schools in almost every business of life, except in the cultivation of the soil, one of the most important and essential of them all, and one embracing a larger scope of useful study in natural science and in usefulness to the temporal wants of the human family, than any other. The policy of monarchs, and of privileged orders, has been to repress intelligence in the agricultural mass in order to keep them in a subordinate station. But neither the policy nor the practice should be countenanced by us. Our agriculturists are our privileged class, if we have such. They are our sovereigns, because, from their superior numbers, they must ever control our political destinies, for good or for evil. And the more intelligent and independent we can render them, the more safe we make our country from the convulsions of internal feuds, and the danger of foreign war.

I put the question to fathers—Would you esteem that son less, or think him less likely to fulfil the great duties of life, who had been educated in a professional school of agriculture, with all the high qualifications which it would confer for public and domestic usefulness, than him who had been educated for the counter, the bar, or other high professional callings? On which could you best rely for support and comfort in the decline of life? Nay, I will venture to carry the appeal farther—to the discriminating judgment of the unmarried lady—Would you reject, as a partner for life, the student of such a college, coming forth with a sound mind, deeply imbued with useful knowledge, and a hale constitution, invigorated by manly exercise, whose cares and affections were likely to be concentrated upon home and country, and whose precepts and examples would tend to diffuse industry, prosperity, and rural happiness around him? The father's response would be, I think, an unhesitating *no*, to the first question; and the lady's, after due deliberation, I verily suspect, would be a half articulate *amen*. I pretend not to the spirit of prophecy, yet I venture to predict, that many who now hear me, will live to see professional schools of agriculture established in our land, to see their utility extolled, and to be induced to consider them the best nurseries for republican virtues, and the surest guarantee for the perpetuity of our liberties. They should be established—they will be established—and the sooner they are established, the better for our country.

To those who have passed to manhood, and who have made up their minds, from necessity or from choice, to till the ground, the means of improvement—of studying the principles of their business

—and of becoming acquainted with the most approved and modern practices in husbandry—the opportunities of acquiring useful knowledge are abundant and cheap. One of these means and a valuable one, is proffered him through the exhibitions and publications of these societies. Another is the perusal of books upon agriculture and rural economy, which should form a part of social and rural libraries. And another facility of acquiring this useful knowledge, is afforded by the agricultural periodicals of our country, which, besides containing much that is instructive in the philosophy of farming, are a record of the best modes of practice, and of much that is new and important, in the various departments of rural and household labor. A volume of the *Cultivator*, of which I can speak with accuracy, contains about as much matter as five or six volumes of the popular novels of the day, and twice as much as four numbers of our literary quarterly journals. The price of the *Cultivator* is one dollar per annum. I verily think, that if the farmer would divide his patronage between political and agricultural journals, he would be a manifest gainer, in his fortune and in his family—would be more happy in his business, and domestic in his habits—a better manager and a more useful citizen.

Time will not permit me to go into the details of modern improvements in husbandry. These improvements are great, and afford the brightest hopes to the philanthropist and the patriot. No one who can carry back his memory forty years, can withhold his wonder at the astonishing improvements which have in that time been made in the manufacturing and mechanic arts, by reason of the aids of science; and those who can scan the future, will have no less reason to rejoice, in the anticipated advantages which are in prospect, from an improved culture of the mind and the soil, consequent upon a better system of education to the agricultural population, and the general diffusion of useful knowledge, which is likely to result from it.

I will merely further remark to the farmer, that if he would prosper in his business, he should study practice, and adopt the better system of husbandry which is abroad in the land, and which has already greatly profited thousands, so far as his soil and circumstances will permit,—that he should drain his wet lands, economize his manures and apply them with judgment,—to cultivate well, what he does cultivate,—to alternate his crops,—to extend his root culture,—to increase and improve his stock, as the products of his farm will permit,—and to substitute fallow crops for naked fallows.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to express my hearty wish, that success and honor may crown your efforts to improve the condition of your country, industrial and moral, associate benefits almost as intimately connected as cause and effect—and that you may long live to enjoy the blessings which are promised to him who truly loves his neighbor and reveres and worships his God.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

An Agricultural Convention, consisting of delegates from the various parts of the State of South Carolina, assembled at Columbia on the 26th ult.—The Governor, in his speech, recommends the adoption of measures by the Legislature for the improvement of agriculture, and particularly an appropriation for an agricultural survey. On this subject he says:

“It is a lamentable truth, that while other bran-

ches of industry have received an impulse, by wholesome laws, the great interests of agriculture have been passed by almost with silent contempt. It is now time for the State to dismiss from her counsels this cold indifference, and to take such action on the subject as will promote its success. In exploring the causes which have retarded the progress of the State in population, wealth and importance, none is more prominent than the utter neglect of this primary pursuit. It cannot be doubted that South Carolina once possessed a soil of unsurpassed fertility. But this rich gift of a kind Providence has been, in a great measure lost, by a most pernicious course of husbandry. A large portion of this once flourishing region, blessed too, with a propitious climate, has been reduced to sterility. Yet all hope of reclaiming and restoring to its wonted productiveness, our exhausted soil, is not in vain. It is a beneficent provision of a good Providence, that beneath the surface of the earth are to be found substances of the most fertilizing qualities. Their discovery, however, requires the application of science, and means seldom possessed by individuals. It is in such a case, that a wise and patriotic Legislature should extend its aid. But to subserve fully the interests of Agriculture, the Legislature should not confine its operations to a Geological Survey alone. With this, should be connected an Agricultural Survey. While the former would bring us acquainted with all the substances which enter into the composition of that portion of the earth to which we can have access, the latter will elicit a mass of information in relation to every thing that concerns agriculture, which cannot fail to be highly useful. In other countries, the utility of agricultural surveys has been fully proved, by the valuable results. But in carrying into effect such surveys, as have been mentioned, the value of the results would depend upon the selection of an individual possessing the highest qualifications, combining a profound knowledge of the subjects of investigation, a sound discriminating judgment, and an untiring zeal and industry. The expense of such a project should not be weighed against the incalculable importance of the end proposed. Being deeply impressed with the practical usefulness of such surveys, I earnestly recommend that you provide for their accomplishment.

The following are the Governor's remarks on the subject of Education.

But while the development of the physical resources of our country should claim so large a share of your serious attention, popular education ought to hold the first place in your estimation. It is knowledge, intellectual, moral and religious, that constitutes the man. Without its possession, wealth would be a curse, instead of a blessing. Besides, the stability and permanence of our republican institutions, have their own guarantee, in an intelligent, moral and religious population. Hence this important subject has commanded the warmest regard of those who have preceded us. The establishment of the College, and the adoption of the Free School System, are enduring monuments to the memory of those by whose sagacious efforts they were brought into existence.—The former, from small beginnings, has risen to a proud eminence among the literary institutions of our great confederacy, and is annually sending forth a band of well-educated youths, the future glory and ornament of their country; the latter, although based

upon the soundest principles of a free Government, has not yielded all those benefits which its intrinsic excellence so justly deserved. At your last session, commissioners were appointed, in every election district of the State, to examine and revise the Free School system, and to report to the Executive such amendments or alterations, as they might deem useful. Many of these commissioners, with a very commendable zeal and ability, have discharged the important duty assigned to them, while others have failed to make reports. In obedience to your resolution, I have placed the reports which have been made, in the hands of a commission of two gentlemen, Professors Elliott and Thornwell, to be examined by them, and a system to be devised, and submitted to you, at the present session. Their report, as soon as prepared, shall be transmitted to you, with the reports of the district commissioners.

It affords me unfeigned pleasure, to announce to you, that the College continues to answer the high expectations of the State. It is rapidly advancing in a career of prosperity and usefulness, which must redound to the lasting benefit of the country. It steadily increases in numbers, although the standard of admission is higher than formerly. I ardently recommend this noble institution to your paternal and fostering care. The State can only expect to maintain its wonted high character, by an enlightened population, well grounded in solid learning, and a lofty moral elevation.

A Rule worthy of the Farmer's attention.—A most important axiom to be kept in mind by every farmer is, to break up and cultivate no arable land to be laid down again with depreciated strength: in other words, no crop requiring the plough or cultivator and hoe should be put into the ground the present year which will leave the ground in a worse condition than it was before the work was begun. It will, when adopted as a principle, be very easy for every farmer to make his calculation in any crop requiring the hoe, so to improve the capacity of his land that it shall yield more than it has done before. A plenty of good barn yard, hog yard, stable or compost manure will effectually do this business on almost every retentive soil: in some cases of low and wet grounds, the simple application of sand or gravel with a small quantity of the stimulating manures will accomplish every thing to be wished: in other cases of sandy, porous soil, the application of clay or other adhesive earths, with the free use of plaster of Paris and some stimulating manures, will do wonders. The observance of the principle of constant renovation will soon bring New England to rank with the best cultivated districts of England and Scotland, and even with the still higher improvements exhibited in Flemish husbandry.—*Gov. Hill's Address.*

Value of Salt.—An increased quantity of salt used by the farmer in various ways would be of eminent benefit. Salt ought to bear a less price than it now does throughout the country. Much of the expense of salt is in the price of transport: it is a taxed article, and assists in the revenues of the government. I am confident that fine salt sprinkled over the ground in the quantity of three or four bushels to the acre will not only contribute to drive off insects and other destructive vermin, but in most vegetable crops will prevent blight. A sprinkling of salt in the feed of most animals will contribute to their healthy growth.—*Ibid.*

For the New England Farmer.

LABOR AND LABOR-SAVING MACHINES.

We conceive that many American writers, in urging the adoption of foreign agricultural improvements, overlook one very important ingredient in European farming, essential to a high standard of husbandry, and that is the extreme low rate of wages abroad compared with what it is in this country. In the old and fully-peopled countries of Europe, is a large surplus population, incapable of being landholders, or entering into commerce and the trades, from the arbitrary rules that govern them, and who must content themselves with the smallest daily pittance or starve. Such a population is more at the disposal of the farming than any other interest in society, and is one of the main pillars of the high and improving state of English, Scotch, and French agriculture. With us the farmer has no such resource. Ours is a new country, and, from the freedom and elasticity of action engendered by our institutions, and the inducements held out to exertion, all are striving to outstrip each other in the acquisition of wealth and reputation. Land is cheap and abundant, and there is ample room for action; and every man who has a common degree of intelligence and industry, may become a landholder. Men follow their natural inclinations, and prefer being independent citizens and their own masters, to being in the employment of other individuals. Under this state of things, those pursuits that are carried on with much manual labor, are attended with the most expense to those engaged in them, and meet with no small obstacle to their success in the fact, that they create a demand, for which the supply is by no means adequate. American farming is one of these pursuits; its various operations being almost entirely performed by bodily labor, unassisted in a great degree, by nature or art. To every pursuit and profession among us have the sciences and arts lent more assistance than to our husbandry; and we believe that this is one very great reason why all other pursuits are so much in advance of it. The innumerable results of human invention, the application of the laws that govern the operations of nature, to the daily avocations of man, have carried us forward with an incredible rapidity as a commercial and manufacturing people. They have been capital and labor to us, amply supplying the deficiencies of both.

Amid this hurrying forward to perfection of almost every calling amongst us, we would not say that our agriculture remains where it stood fifty years ago, for we believe it has advanced within that period—but we find it creeping on at a comparatively snail's pace unassisted, in a great measure, by art or science, and harassed by the same impediments, that hampered it in the days of our fathers. We speak, of course, of the general state of American farming, as manifested throughout the country, and would not include those exceptions in districts and individuals, that, from their rarity, do us the more honor.

With nothing have our farmers had to contend more than this scarcity of labor we have referred to. The high rate of wages has eaten up the profits of the farm, and debarred them from making many improvements in their husbandry; and this the more so, inasmuch as the raising of crops for the market, requiring much and constant manual labor, has been the prevailing agricultural interest. This obstacle to their more rapid improvement and success has been so prominent and palpable, that we have

often wondered at the neglect and indifference manifested by many of our farmers towards those implements and machines that have been offered them from time to time, for abridging and facilitating the labors of the farm.

Husbandmen should remember that just in proportion as they save in the *time of performing* their daily operations, just in the same proportion do they economise in the item of labor, and in the expense incurred by it. As for instance, if my two hired men, at the expense of a dollar a day apiece, can thresh with the flail, one hundred bushels of grain in ten days, the threshing of my grain will have cost me *twenty* dollars, taking no account of the inevitable loss by waste. Now if by the use of a threshing machine, at an expense say, of two dollars per day, with the assistance of a man and a boy at one dollar and a half per day, my one hundred bushels of grain can be threshed in two days, it will be done at an expense of *seven* dollars instead of twenty, with a gain also, of *eight* days time. We presume the items in this estimate are incorrect, but we believe the difference in time and expense will not be found to be much exaggerated, and will serve to illustrate our proposition, that *whatever is saved in the time of performing the daily operations of the farm, is so much gained in the wages of labor.*

We advance another proposition, that, not only do we, by the use of labor-saving machines, economise in time and the expense attending labor, but also that *just in proportion as we economise in those two items, just in the same proportion does the same amount of capital go further in the cultivation and improvement of the farm.* If I have twenty dollars to pay for threshing one hundred bushels of grain by the flail in ten days, and can, by the use of a threshing machine, have the same amount threshed in two days for seven dollars, I have actually gained eight days and thirteen dollars, which I may spend in other duties upon the farm, or, which is the same thing, I can with the same amount of capital, perform nearly three times as much labor in three quarters of the time.

We would suggest then, on the strength of these two propositions, that, by the aid of labor-saving implements, our farmers may perform the usual labors of the farm at a much reduced expense, and, with the same outlay of capital, may also accomplish a very much increased amount of labor, and consequently an increased production. We know that it will be objected, that this appears very well upon paper, and may accord very well with a closet calculation, but that we have omitted to take notice of the item of the *first* expense of all machines, more particularly those of modern invention, and of the constant wear-and-tear attending their operation. We have made a liberal allowance for all this in the two general propositions we have advanced—the more liberal, inasmuch as wherever labor-saving machinery upon farms has come under our notice, the expense of purchase and repairs has been more than amply made good by the expense saved in the wages of hired men, by the superior and expeditious manner in which the various operations of the farm have been performed, and by the greater amount accomplished.

Our limits will allow us to record but one instance of the successful employment of labor-saving machinery upon farms, and there is no feature in the farming in the instance referred to, that we more admire than the manner in which art and science are made to supply the place of several pair

of hands. We will only say that the gentleman referred to is one of the most intelligent and distinguished farmers in the State of New York, whose *practice* as well as his experience and opinions, may be most confidently relied upon. Our friend, in the first place, has upon his farm a portable *horse-power*, a machine in too common use to need a description, and which, by the medium of the wheel and band, is capable of giving motion to machine for various purposes. In connection with this power, he employs a grain thresher, (of whose invention we do not recollect,) by which his grain is threshed in a third or quarter of the usual time, with scarcely any of the waste attendant upon the use of the flail, and which, when he is not using it himself, is passing from farmer to farmer to expedite their operations. By the aid of the same horse power applied to a simple circular saw by means of a band and wheel, he is enabled to effect the cutting of his winter's fuel, in a very few days (we had almost said *hours*), without any of that waste of chips that, in a series of years makes no small item in the farmer's economy. The same band and wheel transferred to his grindstone, and a pair of hands are saved at the crank, while by the increased power and velocity, two can be employed at the stone with greater ease and expedition than once could be by the aid of the common handle. The power obtained by the wheel and band, again transferred to his hay and straw cutter, and a couple of hours work prepares cut feed for a stock of twenty head for several days, and thus brings into successful operation a machine, that has not been in general use for a large stock of cattle from the great length of time required to cut the food by manual labor. By the use of the horse-rake, he contrives to save the labor of several hours and men in raking his level lands, and by a simple machine, we believe of his own construction, he plasters an extent of land in a few moments, that would require an hour or two to pass over, if the plaster should be sown by hand. Indeed he forces machinery to perform for him every operation on the farm, whereby he can save *time and wages* paid to hired men,—a system which he finds more expensive than the old-fashioned method of entire hand labor at the onset, but infinitely, *infinitely* more economical in the end.

And now when we ask ourselves how many of our farmers will be convinced of the truth of what we have said sufficiently to practice upon it, we find but a discouraging answer in our observation upon the prevalent systems of husbandry about us. When we urge the adoption of improved agricultural implements and labor-saving machines, we are met with excuses of a want of capital to meet the first expense,—of an inability to use successfully many implements and machines, from their complicated character,—and of a want of confidence in all improvements in agricultural implements, from the repeated instances of quackery under which they have suffered, in the numerous machines that have been palmed upon them as useful inventions and which turned out to be mere *clap-trap*. In reply to all this we can only say, begin on a small scale, but do not be *afraid* to venture. Whether be a horse-rake, or an improved plough, or wheel, incur the *first expense*, and its use will repay you four-fold. Be not alarmed because the dollar you invest to-day will not return to you to-morrow but be contented to wait, if there is any reasonable hope that it may come back to you at a more distant day trebled or quadrupled. And remember when you purchase, that the object of all improve-

farming tools or machinery, should be to perform, in a given time, a *greater amount* of work in a more *thorough and economical* manner, than the implements for which they are substitutes. With this object in view, purchase the most simply constructed machines, and neither condemn them or be discouraged because after a few trials they do not fulfill your expectations. Let them be well tested, and every attempt made to discover the cause of failure before they are given up. Be careful that this cause be not in the employer rather than the machine. And the farmer's well known intelligence and caution must be his protection against the employment of machinery or modes of farming of any sort, that are of doubtful utility. By placing a proper degree of confidence in the experience and opinions of those who have fairly tested various farming instruments, and by exercising his own judgment critically, there is no reason why the farmer more than any other man, should be the dupe of useless inventions.

We have already extended our remarks to a greater length than we had intended. But the importance of the subject must be our apology, and we shall be content with having drawn any to an attentive consideration of what we have said, and the various conclusions to which our suggestions may lead.

H. V.

Greenfield, Nov. 30, 1839.

From the New York Observer.

DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION.

Qualifications of Teachers.

(Continued.)

Every schoolmaster, I have said, should be a man of good, plain common sense—should be well educated himself—should be apt to teach—should be a man of good temper and entire self-control, and should possess the faculty of governing his scholars, so as to gain their affections, at the same time that he secures their implicit obedience.

My next remark is, that he ought to have a particular fondness for teaching. This remark is founded on a very important general principle, viz., that in every employment, other things being equal, men succeed best in what suits their taste. One man has a talent, or genius, if you please, for painting, and another for architecture; one has a taste for mathematics, another for languages, and another for the natural sciences; one is enthusiastically fond of poetry, and another of music; one has a natural turn for mechanics, and another for the independent and invigorating pursuits of agriculture, and as a matter of course, every man will betake himself more cheerfully and successfully to whatever he has a taste for, than to any thing else. It often happens that persons from mere fondness for their profession, trade or employment, excel others who are greatly their superiors in abilities and acquisitions.

It is as desirable, and almost as necessary, that men should be *born* schoolmasters, as poets, musicians and painters. If a person loves to teach, loves to be surrounded from morning to night, by a group of young immortal beings, whose minds are continually expanding, and loves to watch their progress in all the elementary branches of education, his task, which to another might be insupportably irksome, will be pleasant; the thousand little annoyances and perplexities which every teacher

must meet with, will scarcely be felt; the time will be too short for his daily exercises; his engagement will expire ere he is aware of it; and great as may have been his toil, he will close the school with regret. Such a teacher, when his other qualifications are respectable, will be almost sure to succeed anywhere. Every body will see that he is seeking not his own ease and emolument, but the good of his pupils; he will infuse something of his own enthusiasm into their minds; the confidence of his employer will be secured, and all things will go well. But on the other hand, if the schoolmaster whom you employ would never teach another day if he could help it—that is, if he could do as well for himself in some other way; if his grand object is to get so many dollars a month; if he had rather begin every morning a few minutes too late than too early; if the time hangs heavy upon his hands, and he puts his watch often to his ear, and wonders when it will be noon; if the greatest interest he takes in the children, is to send them back every night to their parents; if he spends more thoughts in contriving how he shall get through the winter, with the least amount of labor to himself or with the least interruption to some ulterior object of pursuit; or if he tries to be faithful merely in obedience to the dictates of conscience, while his heart and his flesh are all the while crying out, O what a weariness, what a weariness! if, in fine, he has no real fondness for teaching, but rather an aversion, let him not thrust himself into a place which might be better filled by another. Let him find something else to do, which he likes, if he can; and if he cannot, it is better to betake himself *reluctantly*, if he must, to almost any other employment for a livelihood than to school-keeping.

Another prime and essential qualification in a schoolmaster, is *good principles*. In all ordinary cases, when we are about to confide any of our interests to a third person, one of our first questions is, can we trust him? Is he honest? Will he be faithful? And we are the more particular and anxious in proportion to the value of the stake.—Now what higher responsibility can a parent devolve upon another, than the right moral direction of the minds and hearts of his children? Next to the parent, certainly no one has so much influence over the child as a popular teacher. The chair which he occupies is his throne. His word is the law, to which all his juvenile subjects implicitly bow. He holds their whole moral destiny, as it were, in his hands. What he believes they believe. What he says they repeat. If he is a man of high moral principle, they will soon find it out; and they will be ready to embrace whatever sentiments he expresses, because they love to admire the man. Even when he takes no particular pains to mould their characters, there will go out from him a silent and pervading influence, which will be none the less potent, for being unseen and unsuspected. The price of such a teacher is "above rubies." Many, in after life, will "rise up and call him blessed."

But suppose him, on the other hand, to be a man of loose and depraved moral principles—a plausible and insinuating infidel, or a bewildered and vacillating skeptic. Suppose he disbelieves, or even doubts the truth of the scriptures, or the certainty of future rewards and punishments. Is such a man fit to keep school? If he had the talents of a Voltaire, or a Bolingbroke, would you employ him? Would any thing tempt you to expose your children to such a deadly influence, for a single month? Some may suppose, that it is a matter of but little

consequence what a schoolmaster believes, provided he keeps it to himself. But if his principles are bad, are corrupt, or merely of the Galileo school, will he keep them to himself? can he? Did you ever know a cause without an effect? He may not think it expedient to disclose his principles—he may even take pains to conceal them; but he will find it extremely difficult. The moral perceptions of children are as instinctive as they are inexplicable. They cannot be every day under the care of a teacher, even for a short time, without almost reading the "thoughts and intents of his heart." And besides all this, so long as our children are depraved, and so much more susceptible to evil than to good influences, they will imbibe contagion, where no moral test can detect it, and yield unconsciously to the power of elective affinities, which it may be impossible ever to dissolve. Would you plant the *barberry bush* in your wheat field, or the deadly *rapus* under your nursery window? Would you pay any one for planting them, or even suffer it to be done for nothing? And can you wittingly expose the tenderest part of yourselves to infinitely greater hazards in the school room? No. If the highest intelligence, "rain'd," were to "transform himself into an angel of light," and you could be sure he never would disclose his true character, but would immeasurably excel all other teachers, in every branch of instruction, you would shudder with horror at the bare thought of employing him.

(To be continued.)

MORUS MULTICAULIS.—A few days ago a countryman from Bucks county came into the Northern Liberties, with his wagon loaded with Multicaulis trees, thinking he could sell them, as he did last fall, for a good price. As he neared Callowhill street, the boys gathered, mobbed him, and dozens at a time shouted "hurrah for Multicaulis!" and repeated the shout as often as fresh reinforcements arrived, until the street was filled. The countryman finally got permission from the owner of a vacant lot, to throw his *very valuable* load on it, and drove off in a full trot, leaving his tormentors to amuse themselves with multicaulis switches. The poor fellow had seen the *humbig Swantonian sale*, as published in the multicaulis papers, Silk Society's Journal, Baltimore Silk Manual, &c. &c., all of which papers were got up by the *patriotic silk society* to gull and delude the unsuspecting and ignorant farmer, to obtain a dollar for a tree which can be raised for one cent, with profit.—*Philad. Ledger.*

"Association, even where only two or three are gathered together," is more potent than individual effort alone: the experience of several collected is better than the experience of one. Where much time is not consumed—where too much expense is not incurred—where the shadow is not grasped for the substance—where a passion for extended experiments does not outstrip and leave common sense behind—we may expect to derive much benefit from the efforts of agricultural societies. There are counties and districts of New England much indebted to them for the superiority which they have attained. Berkshire in Massachusetts, was the first to institute, and has been the longest to persevere in her agricultural society: her mountain region can find at this time no superior in the United States in fertility and production. Ten thousand fleeces are taken from her hills, and her valleys groan with their crops.—*Gov. Hill's Address.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1839.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

The pleasure which was afforded by these meetings the last winter, during the session of the Legislature, the information which they elicited and dispensed, and the increasing interest which seemed to be taken in them, as the close of the session approached, all serve to recommend a renewal of them the ensuing session. The Commissioner therefore designs immediately after the commencement of the session, to make application for the use of the Hall one evening in the week, which he cannot doubt will be readily granted for this purpose; and he hopes the farmers in the Legislature will come prepared to second these efforts. Success must depend on them. He hopes likewise that those of them who have valuable or unusual products of any kind of which samples may be easily transported, will bring such samples for exhibition.

Various questions will come up for consideration; and among others, several gentlemen have suggested for inquiry the expediency of holding annually a State Agricultural Convention, during the session of the Legislature. We shall express no opinion on this matter farther than to say, that it is deserving of much attention; and we shall take an early opportunity to offer it for the consideration of the meeting.

It will be refreshing and pleasant to turn aside once in a week from the turmoil and vexation of party politics, and topics which seldom fail to produce angry and resentful conclusions, and pass an evening in inquiries and conversation upon topics which have no tendency to engender strife, and whose great object is to make the condition of mankind more comfortable, prosperous, improved and happy. H. C.

SCIENCE IMPORTANT TO THE FARMER.

We have received from our valuable correspondent W. B., in the absence of Mr Colman, the following communication, containing not merely remarks, but an essay on the importance of education to the farmer. The article presents many truths clothed in an original, beautiful, and sometimes highly poetical manner. We would call the attention of our readers, especially the farmers, to its perusal, requesting them to reflect upon its contents. We feel confident that every farmer who loves his noble calling, will unite with us in thanking W. B. and requesting him to continue his remarks. J. B.

MR COLMAN—We have just returned from listening to a sermon on education, a subject which very properly comes within the province of the divine as well as the civilian and philanthropist, inasmuch as knowledge throws a charm around the beauties of religion, and fits men for higher and purer joys in the future, as it renders them more useful and happier in the present world. We must confess that we were astonished and somewhat disgusted, by some sentiments advanced, such as that it is no disparagement to farmers if they cannot solve a problem in Euclid,—that their time need not be spent in reading Latin and Greek, and that natural science need not claim his attention. The ideas communicated were strong and full, that if the farmer knew enough to trudge through life in his profession, and the mechanic to manufacture his wares, their cup of knowledge was full!! and this from the lips of one who justly discovers all zeal in the education of his own family.

Now we have no idea that the time has come in our American Israel, when mankind are to be divided off into castes, unless merit and demerit draw the line, and that knowledge is to be circumscribed in its operations, shedding its beauties with sunbeam brilliancy on one part of community, and shining through a cloud darkly, if shining at all, on the other. It cannot be while yet the dying groans of pilgrims are upon our ears, and the blood which was spilt in the revolution is still fresh before our eyes. If so, we may soon see our temples prostrate, through the influence of error, and all the glad prospects of a coming future, which our wise men so gladly hail, crumbled to the dust.

Man was created in the image of his God. He was sent to earth an innocent, intelligent being, and a farmer. When the Creator had looked upon the last and noblest specimen of his handy work and "pronounced it good," he gave him special injunction to "dress the earth and keep it," and he gave him dominion over the fowl of the air and over the fish of the sea, "and brought unto him the fowls and beasts of the field, and he named them," probably according to their ranks and orders; yet as his was then the only language of earth, it is not probable that he gave them names in all languages as we do, for the benefit of all nations. Yet the naming of them then, was probably as scientific an operation as the dividing of them into classes, orders, &c is now. Hence we can form no other conclusion, than that Adam was a farmer, and a scientific one. But like some modern farmers, he ventured upon an uncertain speculation, which resulted in most disastrous consequences, involving himself and "his heirs and assigns" in difficulties beyond their power of extrication. His patrimony which was amply sufficient to have afforded all of his posterity a homestead where each of them might have pursued his heaven-appointed calling, was forfeited, consequently new professions must be created for the benefit of his sons, and as the earth was doomed to send up thorns and thistles, mingled with its more valuable productions, many of them soon learned to avoid its cultivation.

Agriculture, then, was man's employment in the days of his innocence. All other professions came in consequence of his apostasy. Death was decreed as his inevitable doom, and sickness and pain became his sure precursor. The physician was appointed to offer remedies for the evils to which he had justly become an heir. Sin had sown tares and thorns and thistles in his heart, and the divine was sent as a messenger of mercy, to pluck them out, and point his dejected soul to light and happiness on high. Through man's perversion, laws must be enacted to restrain his wayward steps, and litigation gave rise to those who professedly would see justice secure the rights of all. Other professions were originated, as circumstances required, and others yet will continue to burst into existence, as man advances in a social and refined state. All professions, therefore, are succeeding and subservient to that of the farmer. He might pursue his calling, though in a most imperfect manner, without their aid; but were his art annihilated, theirs must follow in the train, and man would become a fugitive and a vagabond on the earth—a savage, barbarous being.

But it is needless for us to dwell upon the antiquity or necessity of agriculture. We would rather, by simple detail, give convincing proof, that in order to its perfect success, its operator should possess an eminent quality of common sense and a thorough scientific education. For our last assertion, we are aware we have exposed ourselves too nest of harnets about our ears. But what then? We may as well be stung to death as to be trampled down; and notwithstanding the argument of "old men, and men of renown," that our fathers have planted and sown successfully and have filled their barns and storehouses abundantly, without this ado about newspaper and book farming, we would still with the brow of an Atlas reiterate it, and we wish we could make the nations hear and believe our sentiments,—farmers should be men of extensive professional reading, of sound practice, (not simply theorists,) of scientific education, from the fact that their profession involves a greater amount of science than any other. All nature, the rolling sun and changing moon, the air, the ocean and the earth operates in subservience to his success, or in their varied movement, counteract his designs. The frost and the storms, the gentle rains and roaring floods, the rattling

hail and fleecy snow, in their appointed seasons, affect his interest. A knowledge of them must, therefore, contribute essentially to his success.

It is a well known fact that the sun is the great regulator of seasons; that through his influence spring sends forth its lovely enamellings, and that summer and autumn load the earth with their rich harvest; that in consequence of his absent journeyings, winter exercises his tyrant sway, and binds the earth, the river and the little rivulet in fetters of frost, which, as they loosen their hold, break the soil and loosen it to receive the warm influences of returning sunbeams, and to allow the grass and tender herb to shoot their sustaining roots abroad. Sunshine also regulates the atmosphere, and prepares it to receive the exhaling vapor until it congregates in clouds and descends in soft showers upon the thirsty earth. Does not science, and would it not more effectually, if better understood, tell us how and why these operations are performed, and enabling us to some extent to guard against the future, in less matters than months and seasons, by watching his appearance?

The time has been, when great dependence was placed upon the age of the moon in regulating the affairs of husbandry, most of which have been denounced as the errors of a dark age. We have no idea of taking the grains into the moon to sow, or of driving hogs or bees there for slaughter. "T would be a very inconvenient process. Nor do we believe that the moon in any of her phases, would, without concurring causes, produce seed-time or harvest, or cause a single spire of grass to spring up in the midst of desolation. Yet we do believe that (perhaps in connection with other causes) it has its influence upon the atmosphere as well as upon the ocean, and that its influence extends to some degree to plants and animals, and that by watching its phases and place in the heavens, evils of sad nature to the farmer may be avoided, and benefits achieved. This may be called the work of observation, but science aids us in determining beforehand, what observation can only confirm.

The atmosphere has a direct influence upon agricultural operations, for in its bosom the storm is gathered and the whirlwind chained, and ere they are loosed, there are signs in the sky which sound their approach, and by the science of aerology we are often led to anticipate coming events at least for the day and the morrow, which may offer much "of weal or wo" to his labor and interest.

Old ocean, too, though restricted to bounds which it cannot pass, often in the midst of a calm announces the coming storm, or raises its pestiferous breath, and "sends blighting and mildew over the land." Though its effects must necessarily be most felt in its vicinity, they often extend themselves into the interior. That its good effects may be appreciated and its bad ones shunned, a knowledge of "its laws, manners and customs" may very properly be investigated.

The earth and all that is therein and what dwells upon it, and grows out of it, must necessarily, as it is the great field of his operations, present a field, urging his investigation. And here several distinct sciences demand his attention, in proportion as he would have success crown his efforts. A knowledge of them as also of those which have been named, may indeed be thought unnecessary, since multitudes have gone before him without so much as inquiring into them, and this with much apparent success. But it does not appear what the farmers of other ages would have been, had they been men of sound practical science. This, however, we do know, that wherever ignorance and intelligence plough and sow side by side, nature dispenses more liberal rewards on the latter.

Yours, truly,
W. B.
Mount Oscola, Dec. 6, 1839.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Dec. 7, 1839.

The specimens of fruits exhibited this day were as follows: By the President, fine specimens of Easter Beurre, St Germain, Turkish Bon Chretien? and one sort of Pears not named.

The above were exhibited last week. By T. Lee, Esq., Jamaica Plains; two specimens of entries—fine—not named.

By M. P. Sawyer, Esq., Passe Colmar and St Germain Pears—excellent specimens. Also, fine specimens of Sylvauche Vert. Pear; also, specimens of Apples, viz: Bellflower, a Sweeting from New York, and one from Newbury, not named.

Nath'l Dory, Esq., of Roxbury, presented specimens of the "Wild Fig," brought by him from Michigan—said there to be a very pleasant fruit. The seed of this is distributed among the members for trial here.

For the Committee,

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 670 Beef Cattle, 1600 Sheep and 400 wine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—The prices obtained last week are like quality were generally sustained. We quote as follows: No. 1 quality, \$5 50 a \$6 75. Second quality, \$6 00 a \$5 25. Third quality, \$4 50 a \$5 75.

Barrelling Cattle.—Moose \$5 50 a \$5 75; No. 1 \$5 00; Sheep—Lows were sold at \$1 62, \$1 75, \$2 25, \$2 50, \$2 62, and \$2 75.

Swine.—"Dull." One lot selected to peddle at 3 sows and 4 for barrows; one lot to close at 2 3-4, and one at 3 1-5. At retail from 4 to 5 1-2.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded retired exposure, week ending December 15.

DEC., 1839.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	9 41	46	48	E.
Tuesday,	10 33	41	36	W.
Wednesday,	12 26	35	34	W.
Thursday,	12 22	32	39	S.
Friday,	13 32	43	36	S. W.
Saturday,	14 26	35	32	N.
Sunday,	15 32	32	33	E.

WELLES'S PREMIUM FOR APPLES.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held in August last, it was

Voted, That a first premium of thirty dollars be awarded the second Saturday of January, 1840, for the best specimen of Apples, produced on or before that time from seedling trees, which shall have been brought into notice since year 1829.

That a second premium of twenty dollars, and a third premium of ten dollars, be awarded at the same time for the next best similar specimens.

That the quantity of each shall not be less than four zen.

The Committee on Fruits are particularly requested to see that the Rules of the Society on Saturday, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of awarding the premiums above mentioned, also for awarding Premiums on Fruits for the year 1839.

E. M. RICHARDS, Chairman.

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WANTED.

From 5 to 10 tons of *Ruta Baga*, *Mangel Wurtzel* and *gar Beets*. Apply at C. N. HARTSHORN, corner of Washington Street, and Pleasant Street. Boston, December 13, 1839. 21

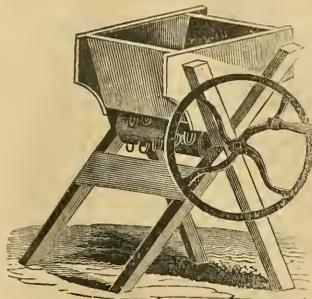
NOTICE.

Mr Charles W. James, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed Agent and Collector for the New England Farmer, and all subscriptions paid to him will be duly acknowledged by the Publishers. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. December 15, 1839.

DOMESTICATED WILD GESE.

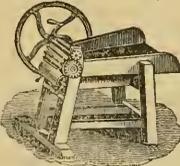
A few pair for sale. Enquire at this office. November 6.

VEGETABLE CUTTER.



Willis's New Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine is calculated for cutting up vegetables and esculent roots for fodder, and is one of the most useful and economical machines that the farmer can use. The subscribers feel great confidence in recommending this machine to the public; they are aware that it has been long wanted and they now offer a machine that cannot fail to give satisfaction upon a trial. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels per minute, in the best possible manner, and is not liable to get out of order, being made in the most substantial manner. No farmer should be without one of them. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 61 and 52 North Market Street, December 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 61 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of or der.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster shells. Orders left at the Flour Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale. A partner wishing to withdraw from an old established Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, having a good run of country custom, would be willing to dispose of his interest on liberal terms, as he is about engaging in other pursuits. To a person wishing to engage in a respectable and profitable business, having some ready capital, it is an opportunity rarely to be met with. A liberal credit will be given on most of the purchase money if properly secured. Any communications addressed to "Lafayette," New York city, will be treated strictly confidential.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	barrel	5	6 1/2
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 00	6 25
" Pot,		4 75	4 87
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 62	2 00
" Domestic,		2 00	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 50
No. 1,		12 00	12 50
prime,		10 00	10 50
BEEWAX, white,	ponnd		
yellow,		23	25
BAISTRES, American,	"	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	11	13
dairy,	"	17	20
CANDLES, mould,	"	14	15
dipped,	"		
specim,	"	40	42
CHEESE, new milk,	ponnd	10	10
CIDER,	dozen	1 50	1 75
refined,	barrel	2 60	4 60
BONE MANURE,	bushel		
in casks,			40
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	ponnd		
southern, geese,		37	46
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 25	2 50
Bay, Chaleur,	"	2 00	2 25
Haddock,	"	1 25	1 30
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel		11 00
No. 2,			9 00
No. 3,		6 00	
Alewivies, dry salted, No. 1,	"	6 00	5 25
Salmon, No. 1,	"	22 00	23 00
Flour, Genesee, cash,	"	5 37	5 50
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		6 50
Richmond canal,	"		6 37
Alexandria wharf,	"		
Rye,	"	4 00	4 25
MEAL, Indian, in bbls,	"	4 00	4 12
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		70
southern flat, yellow,		66	68
white,	"		70
Eye, northern,	"	75	80
Barley, nominal,	"	75	80
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	42	45
southern, new,	"	33	35
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough,		15 00	20 00
do. do. finished,		28 00	30 00
HANS, northern,	ponnd		
southern and western,		9	8
HAY, best English, per ton,		15 00	19 00
Eastern screwed,		10 00	12 00
Hors, 1st quality,	ponnd		16 13
2d quality,	"		
LARD, Boston,	"	9	10
southern,	"	7	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	23	39
do. country do,	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	25	28
do. dry hides,	"	24	25
New York red, light,	"	21	23
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	22
Boston dry hides,	"	20	22
LIME, best sort,	cask		90 100
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon		
Sugar House,	"	50	55
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	110	112
Winter,	"	120	123
Whale, refined,	"	50	60
Linsaed, American,	"		70
New's Foot,	"	95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		2 87	3 00
POAK, extra clear,	barrel		13 00
clear,	"	17 00	
Mess,	"	14 00	
Prime,	"	12 00	
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel		2 00
Red Top, southern,	"	1 60	1 00
northern,	"	1 50	
Canary,	"	2 25	2 50
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	1 37	1 62
Red Clover, northern,	ponnd		16 13
Southern Clover, none,	"		
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	7	8
Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	2 50	3 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	ponnd		
American, full blood, washed,			
do. 3-4ths do.	"		
do. 1-2 do.	"		
do. 1-4 and common,	"		
do. (Pulled superfine,	"		
No. 1,	"		
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"		

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERILS OF WHALE FISHERY.

In 1822, two boats belonging to the ship *Baffin*, went in pursuit of a whale. John Carr was harpooner and commander of one of them. The whale they pursued led them into a vast school of his own species; they were so numerous that their blowing was incessant, and they believed that they did not see fewer than an hundred. Fearful of alarming them without striking any, they remained for a while motionless. At last, one rose near Carr's boat, and he approached, and fatally for himself, harpooned it.

When he struck, the fish was approaching the boat; and passing very rapidly, jerked the line out of its place over the stern, and threw it upon the gunwale. Its pressure in this unfavorable position so careened the boat, that the side was pulled under water, and it began to fill.

In this emergency, Carr, who was a brave, active man, seized the line, and endeavored to relieve the boat by restoring it to its place; but, by some circumstance which was never accounted for, a turn of the line flew over his arm, dragged him overboard in an instant, and drew him under the water, never more to rise. So sudden was the accident, that only one man, who was watching him, saw what had happened; so that when the boat righted, which it immediately did, though half full of water, the whole crew on looking round, inquired what had become of Carr.

It is impossible to imagine a death more awfully sudden and unexpected. The invisible bullet could not have effected more instantaneous destruction. The velocity of the whale at its first descent, is from thirteen to fifteen feet per second. Now as this unfortunate man was adjusting the line at the water's very edge, where it must have been perfectly tight, owing to its obstruction in running out of the boat, the interval between the fastening of the line about him and his disappearance could not have exceeded the third part of a second of time, for in one second only he must have been dragged ten or twelve feet deep. Indeed, he had not time for the least exclamation; and the person who saw his removal, observed that it was exceeding quick, that though his eye was upon him at the moment, he could scarcely distinguish his figure as he disappeared.

A harpooner once succeeded in striking a whale which dragged out ten lines, (2400 yards,) and was supposed to be seen blowing in different holes in the ice. After some time it made its appearance on the exterior, and was again struck, at the moment it was about to go under the second time. About an hundred yards from the edge, it broke the ice where it was a foot thick, with its head, and respired through the opening. It then pushed forward, breaking the ice as it advanced, in spite of the lances constantly directed against it. At last it reached a kind of basin in the field, where it floated on the surface without any incumbrance from ice.

Its back being fairly exposed, the harpoon struck from the boat on the outside, was observed to be so slightly entangled, that it was ready to drop out.—Some of the officers lamented this circumstance, and wished that the harpoon might be better fast; at the same time observing that if it should slip out, either the fish would be lost, or they would be under the necessity of finching it where it lay, and

of dragging the blobber over the ice to the ship; a kind and degree of labor every one was anxious to avoid.

No sooner was the wish expressed, and its importance explained, than a young and daring sailor stepped forward, and offered to strike the harpoon deeper. Not at all intimidated by the surprise manifested on every countenance at such a bold proposal, he leaped on the back of the living whale, and cut the harpoon out with his pocket knife. Stimulated by his gallant example, one of his companions proceeded to his assistance. While one of them hauled upon the line and held it in his hands, the other set his shoulder against the end of the harpoon, and though it was without a stock, contrived to strike it again into the fish more effectually than at first!

The whale was in motion before they had finished. After they got off its back, it advanced a considerable distance, breaking the ice all the way, and survived this novel treatment ten or fifteen minutes. This daring deed was of essential service. The whale fortunately sunk spontaneously after it expired; on which it was hauled out under the ice by the line, and secured without farther trouble. It proved a mighty whale,—a very considerable prize.

Captain Lyons while prosecuting the whale fishery on the Labrador coast, in the season of 1802, discovered a large whale at a short distance from the ship. Four boats were despatched in pursuit, and two of them succeeded in approaching it so closely together, that two harpoons were struck at the same moment. The fish descended a few fathoms in the direction of another of the boats which was on the advance, rose accidentally beneath it, struck it with its head, and threw the boat, men and apparatus about fifteen feet into the air. It was inverted by the stroke, and fell into the water with its keel upwards. All the people were picked up alive by the fourth boat, which was just at hand, excepting one man, who having got entangled in the boat, fell beneath it and was unfortunately drowned.

CONNECTICUT BLUE LAWS.

The following sketch of some of the laws made by the colony of New Haven, two hundred years ago, and denominated *Blue Laws* by the neighboring colonies, will give an idea of the spirit which pervades the whole.

No one shall be a freeman, or give a vote, unless he be converted and a member in full communion of one of the churches allowed in this Dominion.

No man shall hold any office who is not sound in the faith, and faithful to this Dominion; and whoever gives a vote to such a person, shall pay a fine of £1: for a second offence he shall be disfranchised.

No quaker or disenter from the established worship of this Dominion, shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrate or any officer.

No food or lodging shall be afforded to a Quaker, Adamite, or other Heretic.

If any person turns Quaker, he shall be banished, and not suffered to return but upon pain of death.

No one shall run on Sunday, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on Sunday.

No woman shall kiss her child on Sunday or fasting day.

No one shall buy or sell lands without permission of the Selectmen.

No minister shall keep a mistress.

Whoever wears cloth trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace, above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offender at £300 estate.

A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate shall be let out, and sold, to make satisfaction.

Whoever brings cards or dice into this Dominion shall pay a fine of £5.

No priest shall abide in the Dominion: he shall be banished, and suffer death on his return.

Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas or Saints' days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet, and Jewsharp.

No man shall court a maid in person, or by letter, without first obtaining consent of her parents, £5 penalty for the first offence; £10 for the second; and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the Court.

Married persons must live together or be imprisoned.

Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap.

Of such sort were the laws made by the people of New Haven, previous to their incorporation with Saybrook and Hartford colonies by the charter.—They consist of a vast multitude, and were very properly termed *Blue Laws*, i. e. *bloody laws*; for they were all sanctified with excommunication, confiscation, fines, banishment, whippings, cutting off the ears, burning the tongue, and death.

Useless Ornaments.—The New Orleans Picayune has the following sensible touch at the cockney taste, or rather want of taste, which induce some people to load themselves with gimcrack ornaments. It says—

“We have about as high an opinion of the intellect of an Indian squaw who coils beads around her neck, or the good sense of an African who suspend brass rings from his nasal organ, as we have of the brainless fop who voluntarily enters the chain gang, and encumbers his person with baubles. Does a chain of gold, or one of diamonds, give brilliancy to the eye? Does a broach of stained glass, the size of a carriage window, even though it be coral, add a tint to a blush of the cheek? The custom of wearing a superfluity of such gewgaw trinkets is abominable, and displays anything but good taste—particularly *republican* taste. He who is a slave of 6-by-4 inch breast pins, watch chain like the tiller rope of a Mississippi steamboat, or finger rings that would enchain a culprit, is, in our opinion, deficient of the necessary weight of brain—a man with a partially finished attic story.”

The best capital.—We hear much said in these days about capital—money capital—but the best of all capital for the young to start with in the world is a *good moral character*. This is but little talked of

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OL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 25, 1839.

[NO. 25.]

AGRICULTURAL.

For the New England Farmer.

THE BILLAUDEAU CABBAGE.

MR COLMAN—The Hon. Thomas L. Windthrop, recently placed in my hands an extract of a letter which he had received from France, and a Report made to the Royal Horticultural Society of Paris, in relation to an extraordinary Cabbage, with a request that I would translate the latter for the New England Farmer, which has been done and is enclosed.

Accompanying the letter were fine seeds,—one being the product of this remarkable new variety of cabbage, and the others of the celebrated species, called the Cavalier, which I was desirous to present to some person for cultivation; that a careful experiment might be made, to ascertain whether either of the kinds could be reared in our climate, and would become a valuable acquisition to the country. They have been delivered to a gardener, who from his well known intelligence, practical skill and sincere devotion to all branches of rural economy, there cannot be a doubt but that every possible attention will be given to their culture, and he result reported to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The active part which Governor Winthrop has taken, for nearly half a century, in all the measures which have been adopted, for the advancement of agricultural intelligence, and the exalted station he has filled, with so much credit to himself and advantage to the State, have rendered his name familiar and dear to his fellow citizens. He was one of those enlightened and patriotic gentlemen who organized the first agricultural society in Massachusetts, for the especial purpose of promoting that highly important interest, and has ever since been zealous and unremitting in his laudable efforts to render that institution effectual, for all the great and useful objects of its establishment;—and we still find him the ardent friend of a cause, which he has done so much to advance; and that the introduction of even a few seeds, which may possibly become beneficial to his countrymen, is not deemed unworthy of this venerated Nostor of New England husbandry. May his illustrious example have its just influence upon the present and rising generations,—for the CULTIVATION OF THE EARTH is the grand basis of all the other branches of industry; and no nation can be considered truly INDEPENDENT, that does not produce all the ARTICLES OF FOOD, which are indispensable, for the SUPPORT OF THE WHOLE POPULATION.

With great respect, your
Most obt. servt,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Hawthorn Cottage, Roxbury, Dec. 12, 1839.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to the
HON. THOMAS L. WINTHROP.

"If I recollect rightly, you have a taste for Horticulture. I may mention then, that I have just

now seen a most curious plant, (shown to and admired by all the savants of Paris)—a mammoth Cabbage, 10 feet high and 52 feet circumference (French measure.) The Horticultural Society of Paris appointed a commission to examine this production and to verify its dimensions: they have made a report on all points, satisfactory to the proprietors of the plant. In that report they mention also, the "Choux cavalier," otherwise called "Choux a Vache"—and also "Choux en arbre," as being the largest known in France previous to the coming of this. This *Choux cavalier* I also saw by the side of the other. I suppose even this would be considered "mammoth" in the United States, for it is 5 1-2 feet high. As they will not add perceptibly to the bulk of this letter, I enclose one seed of the mammoth cabbage, and four of the Cavalier: it may be worth while to make an experiment with them; though it may be that the mammoth is a mere *lusus nature*: the proprietor himself does not feel confident that its seed will produce any thing like the present plant:—as to the Cavalier there is no doubt."

REPORT ON THE CABBAGE OF M. BILLAUDEAU,

Made to the Royal Horticultural Society of Paris, at a meeting held on the 14th of August, 1839. By a Committee composed of Messrs. Vilmorin, Jaques and Poiteau.

GENTLEMEN—Within a few days, there has been presented in Paris, to public curiosity, and those interested in the cultivation of the earth, a Cabbage, of an extraordinary character, both from its height and the number of its branches. This production must not be confounded with that marvellous fable which has excited public credulity during the last three years. Then the plant was not exhibited, and only the seeds were sold, which were to produce colossal cabbages. Those who may be apprehensive of becoming the dupes of a like kind of charlatanism, have nothing to fear in this case, for your commissioners have seen, touched and measured M. Billaudeau's cabbage, as have a great number of distinguished persons, and among them the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. Besides, the commendable house which has possession of the Billaudeau Cabbage, would not, for any consideration, expose its reputation and its credit, by descending to a fraudulent speculation, like that which has disgraced the inventors of the Colossal Cabbage. This house is more desirous of the honor of having introduced to our cultivators a useful, new and extraordinary vegetable, than any profit which might be derived from the sale of its seeds.

The Messrs. Billaudeau have declared upon their honor, that they have never offered to sell this Cabbage or its seeds, to any person, and that whatever has been publicly said to the contrary, is utterly false. These gentlemen have been desirous of ascertaining what is the opinion of the Royal Horticultural Society, in relation to their Cabbage, that they may, in all respects, act in conformity to the views of that institution. You thus perceive,

gentlemen, that the Messrs. Billaudeau have acted with impartiality and in good faith.

In conformity to the directions of the Society, we went on the eighth of this month to the house of M. Billaudeau, being No. 10, in the street des Prouvoires, to see and examine the Cabbage in question and to make a report to the society thereon.

We first discovered, that this Cabbage appeared to be in the third year of its growth, and that it was covered with ripe seeds. But by information since received, from the country, we learned that it was planted in August, 1837, and transplanted in October of the same year. We also learned that it was found among other cabbages in the district of Melle, and department of Deux-Sevres, where a vast number of cabbages are cultivated as food for cattle. The proprietor of the estate, having noticed the plant, he drew the attention of M. Billaudeau, the father, to it, who bestowed special attention to its culture, and was astonished at its enormous growth. When in flower, it rose like a Colossus above the neighboring plants. It occurred to M. Billaudeau, that this plant might be reproduced from the seed, and thus become a precious acquisition in rural economy, and that from its gigantic size, it merited the examination of those persons who felt a deep interest in the culture and physiology of plants: consequently, when the seeds were ripe, he took up the plant, and placing it carefully in a wagon, had it transported to Paris, and placed in the house of his sons, the Messrs. Billaudeau, who were his successors, as dealers in seeds.

It was, therefore, in its state of fructification, that we have seen this marvellous vegetable, and to which the various public journals have already given the name of the Billaudeau Cabbage.

A Cavalier Cabbage, which is the largest hitherto known among our cultivators, placed for comparison near this, appeared a dwarf.

Since our first visit, M. Billaudeau, the father, has sent to his sons additional information, of which it is proper we should avail ourselves. In the first place, we were shown a small box of earth, which was taken from the spot where the cabbage grew. On examination it appeared to be very ordinary soil, being more sandy than argillaceous, a little gravelly, and of a greyish color. It is not more than a foot in depth, and the sub-soil is a sterile calcareous sand. Water is found at the depth of two feet and a half from the surface, and it is probably owing to its vicinity, that the superior stratum of earth owes its fertility; still, no other cabbage in the vicinity rose to a greater height than three feet; and fruit trees in this same soil, flourished but indifferently. Witnesses, worthy of credit, assured us, that the leaves of this cabbage were from five to six feet in length, which were glossy, wrinkled, and resembled much those of the Cauliflower.

The dimensions of Mr. Billaudeau's cabbage are as follows: The height is ten feet—it commences to ramify at eight inches above the neck. The roots are neither as large or extensive, as the immense volume of the plant seems to have required, which is the product of a seed and not of a sprout, as has been presumed by some persons. There are

thirty branches, the lowest of which are from eight to nine feet long, very divergent, curved, and lie upon the ground half of their length. At the epoch of its florescence, the principal stems of each of the twenty branches, are subdivided at their summits, into twenty flowering branches, which form in the whole about six hundred clusters of seeds. The form of the silique presents no appreciable difference, from that of the Cavalier Cabbage, but the seeds of the Billaudeau Cabbage, appeared to us less round and more unequal in size.

Now, it is a question to be solved, whether the cabbage of M. Billaudeau is a new species or a variety of a species already known. It is probable that it was derived from the Branched Cabbage of Poitou, as was the Parenial Cabbage of Dauhen-ton. It resembles the latter more than the former, as its inferior branches commence near the ground; but it differs from both, by being as high again as the Cavalier Cabbage, while the Branched Cabbage and the Parenial Cabbage are smaller than the Cavalier Cabbage.

It is not probable that the Billaudeau Cabbage owes its prodigious dimensions to the nature of the soil, as it was found in the middle of a field of cabbages, all the individuals of which, except that, preserved their natural size; but it may be admitted that the seed, which produced it, was disposed to develop itself to an excess, while others are disposed to produce variegated plants, with curled leaves, double flowers, &c., without our being able to ascertain either why or how it has been done.

It may be asked if the seeds of the Billaudeau Cabbage will reproduce cabbages resembling the parent—for it is the chief point of inquiry. For an answer, we invoke experience and analogy and say, that even in our time, there have been formed several races, or varieties in certain families of vegetables, and especially in the cabbages: thus the Bruxelles Cabbage, has not always existed; there has not ever been several varieties of the Cauliflower. The Branched Balsom—the Dwarf Balsom—the Pyramidal Queen-Marguerite, and the Dwarf Queen-Marguerite have been created by modern culture, and form races, which are perpetuated by seeds, which are annually carefully managed in the same manner, that the races of domestic animals are preserved pure, by preventing crosses and affording them proper nourishment. The seeds of the double Dahlia produce more double Dahlias than those of the single Dahlia; the purple Capucine, which was produced under our observation, from the yellow Capucine, reproduced itself from its seed, and has been thus perpetuated, by our cultivators, by keeping them from admixture. The curled Parsley, which was not known in the time of La Quintaine, and the curled garden Cress, whose origin is more recent, reproduce themselves from the seed, almost as freely as the natural species: the China Bean, a dwarf kind, from the seed of the yellow, has produced, to our knowledge, a branched variety, with white beans, which has been perpetuated by the seeds. We could cite several other plants, of a more or less recent origin, which are perpetuated by the seeds, among our cultivators, by means of a careful annual attention to them to prevent crosses; but enough has been adduced, in support of our conviction, that varieties may be identically reproduced from the seed and new races formed. Now the cabbage of M. Billaudeau being a new variety, with extraordinary dimensions, in height and diameter may, according to the course of things, reproduce itself from the

seeds, and be perpetuated by careful cultivation, and finally constitute a permanent race.

From the consideration that M. Billaudeau, by exposing his Cabbage to the curiosity of cultivators, and of all persons who are interested in the progress of agriculture, had the intention of enriching our cultivators of the earth with a new plant, whose product in leaves, for the nourishment of cattle, is greater than that of any other cabbage; and as this cultivator has shown his discernment, in the hope that this cabbage, (and it is not without example,) would reproduce itself from the seed, and become a precious plant in rural economy, your committee has the honor to propose, that M. Billaudeau be requested to continue his experiments, and make known the result to the Society, and that this report be inserted in your *Annals*.

The Society approves the present report, and adopts its conclusions.

Signed, HERICORT DE THURY,
President.

SOULANGE BOBIN, *Sec'y General*.
POITEAU, *Rapporteur*.

TREE CORN.

We never had much faith in the celebrated "China Tree Corn," that it would be of any great acquisition to the farmers of New England, and fearing it might be a 'humbug,' did not publish Grant Thorburn's first account of it, until we were requested to do it, after it had appeared in most of the papers of the country.

It was our intention to have no part in selling it, until we had continual calls for the article, and found, as the people would have it, it would be necessary for us to keep it. We therefore published Mr Thorburn's account, in the N. E. Farmer, vol. xvii. page 155, and procured some of the corn. As we did not have confidence in it, we added to the article published the following—"Remarks.—We have some of this corn for sale at the N. E. Farmer office, but as we know no more about it than what is contained in the above statement, every purchaser must take it on his own responsibility.—J. B."—As we supposed the quantity for sale would be very small, our first order was moderate: it was repeated for larger quantities. Erroneous accounts we think have been given to the public of the quantity sold in this city and other places.

We have seen much of this corn growing in various parts of the country, and have had accounts from many individuals since their corn was harvested, and find that ninety in a hundred give sentence against it. There are, however, some who give their testimony in favor of it—not so much on account of its being an early corn, (for such is not the fact,) but as being valuable for fodder. Dr Rowland Green, of Mansfield, has cultivated it with some care and attention, and at our request, has given us an account of it, which we give below.—We have also received a letter from Mr Thorburn, together with an article from the Journal of Commerce, which we also publish. We do not give place to these communications because we believe the corn will be profitable for New England, but that Mr Thorburn may have a chance to appear before the public with statements to balance some of the unfavorable accounts which have appeared against him and his corn.

We do not understand how it is that the corn

multiplied to such an extent after his first account of it—and should like to have him show how was that so much of it appeared in market.

The box of corn referred to in Thorburn's letter has been received, and may be examined by any who may take the trouble to call at our place of business. J. B.

MR BRECK—Dear Sir—Aagreeable to your request, I send you a particular account of my success in the culture of the Chinese Corn. A friend in Newton gave me a small ear (said to be early and productive,) which on the first of May last, I planted on ten rods of good land, well manured. The rows were four and a half feet apart and the hills about three feet asunder, and one, two, or three corns placed in each hill. It appeared not to vegetate so soon as my other corn, and when it was up I put round each hill, say half a pint of dry ashes. In about three weeks it appeared so slender and bad, that to avoid a total failure of a crop of some kind, I planted field beans in every hill.—As the warmth of the season increased, the corn grew, and finally to the height of 8 or 9 feet, producing many offsets or suckers, which grew to the height of 6 or 7 feet. Before the 10th of August ears began to appear on the suckers, but apprehending that they could not ripen, I cut them all off, affording much fodder. It was late in ripening, and was harvested in the beginning of October. There were two or three ears on each stalk, but only one or two ripened. The produce was six bushels of ears, and as near as I could judge, at the rate of from 45 to 50 bushels to the acre. The produce of one stalk was two large full ears, (on 8 1-2 and the other 9 1-2 inches in length,) producing 1175 well ripened corns.

The corn suffered very much from the strong wind on the 31st of July. As to the beans, they suffered much from the shade of the corn, but produced a good crop.

This corn requires a long and warm season on rich land, to be productive. From its numerous offsets and foliage, it appears to be a good kind to plant in drills, for soiling cattle, a method highly approved by those who have tried the experiment.

This corn has been improperly called the "Tree Corn," which I have, and is a great natural curiosity, but not productive.

Respectfully, your friend,

R. GREEN

Astoria, L. I., Dec. 6th, 1839.

MESSRS BRECK & Co.—Gentlemen:—I observed in your Farmer of the 27th Nov., a favorable notice of the Chinese Tree Corn. I send you per steamboat to-day a small box containing 34 ears of said corn, of my own raising.

You will observe a marked difference in the appearance of the ears: this is one of its peculiarities. My seed was all from ears having the same appearance as one you will find in the box having the husks on it. I often found in the same hills ears having all these different appearances.

I also send by this day's mail, the *Journal of Commerce*: in it you will find a second letter from the same Mr Roberts. His experience in the corn exactly corresponds with my own. I wish you could give this letter a place in the Farmer.

This corn will yet be an important article among farmers, and it is a pity it should be strangled in its birth:—besides I have suffered a great deal of

unmerited abuse, and I think it but fair that both sides of the question should be heard. Your journal, Buel's Cultivator and the Yankee Farmer, are the only agricultural periodicals I have met with, that have shown themselves impartial. Most of them took sides against the corn, and never published an article pro contra, though they met them in many newspapers and journals, from the pens of disinterested correspondents.

Near Cleveland, Ohio, a field of the China corn was examined by a committee from the Horticultural Society of that county: their opinion was that it would yield one hundred and twenty bushels of shelled corn to the acre. It is also an early corn. I think it was on the 12th of Sept. the Society held their fair at Boston: then I sent a box of my Chinese corn, fully ripe, to the fair. We have earlier sorts to be sure, but they are generally so small in the ears as not to be worth cultivating for a crop.—And that the grains from which this corn was first cultivated on this Island were found in a box of tea, is as true as that Bonaparte crossed the Alps, though we never saw him.

Yours, sincerely,

GRANT THORBURN.

The following is the article from the Journal of Commerce, alluded to in the above letter:

From the Baltimore American Farmer of Oct. 2.

CHINA TREE CORN.

There are few subjects on which such opposite opinions have been formed and expressed, as there have been in regard to this corn. Whilst in some places it is denounced as a humbug and a cheat, in others it is declared to be a valuable and prolific variety, and is considered worthy the attention of the farmer. We have heretofore published communications highly favorable to it, from Mr Sangston and Dr Muse, and we present a second one this week from the pen of Ed. P. Roberts, Esq., who has felt it due to Mr Thorburn to give this second testimony in his favor. We frequently hear of disappointments in the result of planting seeds, which in many cases are produced no doubt from unsuitable location, or other similar circumstances, but there is little doubt are as often from the want of genuineness in the seed. As we are anxious to do justice to every one, we must cheerfully give place to the communication of Mr R.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.—Dear Sir—In publishing my note on the subject of the Chinese Tree Corn, of the 31st of July last, you appended a note from a correspondent of Fairfax county, Virginia, who remarks, that he had "planted two ears of the Chinese Tree Corn upon land well manured and lined—the result will prove it absolutely worthless, and more like a rush than a tree."

I have read also in your paper an article from that excellent paper, "The Yankee Farmer," whose editor affirms that "the China Corn is a complete deception practised upon the credulous and confiding public," and adds with great severity—and if the Chinese Tree Corn was the worthless thing represented, with equal justice,—that the author of the deception would be entitled to the severest reprobation. The same article contains the declaration of Mr Howard, the able conductor of the Zanesville Gazette, that it was not an early corn, and that some farmers "observe that it will require two years to mature this corn."

I have no doubt that each of those gentlemen

have spoken conscientiously upon this subject, and I am equally certain, from the result of my own experiment, that they have been deceived in the variety of corn they have purchased as the Chinese Tree Corn; for it is impossible that results so different to my own, could, under any other circumstances have occurred.

As I promised you in my former note that "in the fall I would measure my little patch, and give you a faithful account of its yield," I now proceed to redeem that pledge, and I do it with the more cheerfulness, as I conceive it but an act of justice due to Mr Thorburn, that those at least with whom his corn has succeeded well, should speak of it as it deserves, in order that so far as their moral influence may go, his name may be rescued from the fate of those who practise deception either upon private individuals or the public.

With these explanatory remarks, I will state its yield, and such other characteristic traits as it strikes me to possess.

My patch was planted on a plot of ground in my garden, 32 by 23 feet in dimensions, making 736 square feet. The soil was a deep rich loam, which, as I described to you, I highly manured. It had the benefit of good culture, and its working was always done at the right time. On the 15th of September, I gathered and housed my little crop, consisting of 254 good ears, rejecting all the nubbies. While the corn was in the roasting ear state, as I observed in my former note, I pulled 24 good ears. If then I add these to those I pulled on the 15th of September, it gives the product of 268 ears on 736 square feet of ground, and as there are 43,560 sq. feet in an acre, the yield, calculating that each ear will shell half a pint of corn, was at the rate of 128 33-64 bushels per acre. But this is far short of the actual yield, as one of my cows found her way into my garden on the night of the 25th of August, and destroyed a considerable quantity. Besides this, my chickens depredated largely upon it. Having spoken of its yield, I will proceed to state its peculiar traits of character.

Its suckers branch out from the root, and after arriving at maturity, it is difficult to distinguish them from the main stalks, being so nearly equal in size, and so alike in appearance.

The stalks and suckers were from 9 to 11 feet high; not so thick as may be supposed from the number of suckers which were thrown out and permitted to grow, as the larger varieties of field corn, which are generally carefully suckered. From actual measurement, however, I can state that the suckers and stalks in my patch were from 3-10 to 4-1-10 inches in circumference, measured four inches from the ground. I planted but two grains of corn in each hill, and yet those hills had on them 10, 14, and in one instance 19 good sized ears each.

The ears have 10 rows of grain on them, are from 8 to 11 inches long, of medium thickness;—the grain a beautiful pearly white flint, of great specific gravity, and from the sweetness of the roasting ears which we cooked, I have no doubt will prove an excellent meal corn, and be found to possess a very large quantity of saccharine matter. It makes, as may be presumed, a very large quantity of fodder; and on that account is desirable to a very great portion of corn planters, most of whom rely in a measure upon their cornfields to furnish winter provender for their stock.

So far from its being a late corn, and requiring two seasons to mature it, I consider it an early corn, which opinion is borne out by the fact of my having

gathered and housed mine on the 15th of September, a period when much other corn is scarcely out of the milky state.

I have given the result of my own experience above, and will add, that two of my friends who made experiments with it also, speak in high terms of its productiveness. Besides those gentlemen, I observe in your paper that Dr Muse and Mr Sangston, of the eastern shore of this state, are well pleased with their experiments.

I have thus discharged a duty which I owe to Mr Thorburn, and will remark, that in doing so I have no possible interest, either of a pecuniary nature, or of feeling, to subsolve. He is a gentleman that I know not except by reputation. I have never had the slightest correspondence with him; and in all human probability never will. But it is sufficient for me to know that he is a distinguished seedsman, and that he is the original of Lauric Todd, to make me feel solicitous about his fame, and willing, whenever that fame may be assailed with unmerited obloquy, to take up the gauntlet, coach a lance, and run the hazards of a tourney in his defence.

I will conclude this, perhaps uninteresting letter, by stating, that I am so well pleased with the Chinese Tree Corn, that I have determined to plant no other kind next season as a crop corn.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

Mulberry Grove, Oct. 1, 1839.

Preservation of Vegetables.—In several European countries, particularly in the north, roots of all kinds are preserved merely by secluding them entirely from air, heat and water; this is done by digging deep ditches in a dry soil upon a spot a little elevated, and depositing in them the roots, which are afterwards covered over with a layer of earth of sufficient thickness to prevent them from suffering by the frost; over the whole is then laid a bed of straw, broom or fern; in order to protect them from rain and from the water of melting snows which might filtrate through into the pit.

Roots to keep well, must have their surfaces entirely free from moisture before being thus buried.

The roots have in themselves a preserving principle, which does not exist in a dead plant or one that has terminated its period of vegetation: they have as yet lived but a portion of their vegetable life: they have not formed the seeds, which secure the continuance of their species; and to fulfil this great design of nature, they profit by every circumstance which can favor and confirm their vegetation; but when placed for a time beyond the action of air, water, and heat, their organs remain at rest till again excited by the presence of these powerful agents.

As dead bodies do not retain this animating principle, the energies of which are only suspended in roots, grains, &c. during the winter, so they suffer decomposition, though less rapidly, from the contact of air, heat, and water.

In the way of which I have just spoken, beets, carrots, potatoes, and many other vegetables may be preserved uninjured till summer.

A very simple method of preserving them, at least free from decomposition, is, to heap them up in piles upon a very dry soil, and then to cover them upon all sides with straw enough to protect them from rain and frost; in England, this is esteemed the best method of keeping turnips.—*Chaptal.*

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

THE BROWSING OF SHEEP DURING THE CONTINUANCE OF SNOW.

Two of the most successful wool growers within the knowledge of the writer are Stephen Sibley and Joseph Barnard, Esquires, living in the immediate neighborhood of each other in the adjoining town of Hopkinton. These gentlemen, from the choice flocks which they possessed, have been able to sell their wool at their own doors at high prices, when the ordinary wool could hardly be disposed of at any price. Mr Sibley has a mountain pasture, extending over the back of old Kearsage, which he has recently cleared: from ten acres of it the last season he had a fine crop of rye, which he carted fifteen miles in the straw to his own homestead.

Below is presented a letter from Mr Sibley, which we find in a Maine agricultural paper published three years ago, and in which he describes at length his method of feeding sheep on browse in the winter. We have no recollection of before having seen this letter, although we have had a similar description from the mouth of Mr Sibley. This gentleman may be relied on as a safe adviser, because he has had many years' successful practice in the rearing and keeping of sheep. His system of browsing, we believe, is continued at the present time. His letter contains valuable hints to wool-growers.

Hopkinton, N. H., Oct. 25, 1835.

My Dear Sir:—On the return of your uncle I was told you wished to know my method of browsing sheep. * * * As soon as the ground is covered with snow I browse my sheep daily. I go to the woods and make one or more temporary cribs by placing two poles parallel 18 or 24 inches apart, upon two handfuls of brush or billets of wood. Between the poles I place or set my boughs of hemlock or hard pine—(probably spruce, fir, or cedar will do as well)—thrusting the butt ends into the snow and having them lean the same way. I extend my cribs till they well accommodate the number of sheep I wish to feed. I then tread down the snow about the cribs so that sheep can easily pass by those that have reached the browse and are feeding. I then turn my flock to the cribs, and my work is done. In the latter part of the winter, when the snow is sufficiently hard to bear up the sheep, I thrust the boughs, when cut off, into the stiff snow, in rows without poles, but so close together as to prevent the sheep passing through them.

Three winters ago when I began to browse my sheep, I cut my browse and threw it about at random; but I soon found my sheep too nice to feed in that slovenly manner. They would run over it and leave it. I took the hint of arranging in the way I have mentioned, from nature, for I have observed where boughs pendent from the trees were sufficiently low to be reached by the sheep, they would go directly to them and feed more freely than in any other way. Sheep are not pleased with having their food touched even by the hand of man.

The advantage of browsing sheep is no longer doubted here. It gives them exercise, fresh air and green food during the whole winter. I drive my sheep in flocks of from fifty to one hundred, nearly a mile every day, unless the weather is very tempestuous, and they heed cold weather as much as the deer or moose that range about the White Mountains.

A farmer in this town wintered about seventy-five sheep wholly on browse and a gill of corn a day to each. His flock were not at the barn during the winter, and they come out of the woods in the spring in fine order. He was fortunate with his lambs that season, and the following fall sold his wethers to the butcher for four dollars a head. I believe he had a slight covering to protect his sheep from storms. I give no grain of any kind to my sheep, except to my lambs the first winter, or to a few old ones that may be feeble; to these I give at the rate of a quart daily to twenty-five. To my breeding ewes I give half a gill a day for three or four weeks before they yearn. I keep my stalls dry and airy, and daily brush every straw they leave from their cribs. For the last three winters I have wintered 274, 367, and 275, and have lost but two during the three winters. My breeding ewes last winter numbered 127, of which seven proved barren. I had two lambs killed by a fox—two died by taking cold after castration—one from being trod upon when very young, and one came too feeble to live, and died—loss in all, six. I have since disposed of five, and my lambs now number 109; and a more plump, healthy, and beautiful flock I think cannot be found in New England.

I have lately sold 68 of my old sheep, and my whole flock now numbers 311. I have brought up my flock mostly from Merino ewes, and they are now from full blood Saxony to those made nearly so by breeding from the finest Saxony bucks for nine years. My fleeces averaged 2 lbs. 6 oz. and sold at 75 cents. My store sheep sell from 3 to 10 dollars a head. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN SIBLEY.

P. S.—Since the foregoing article was put in type, Mr Barnard has exhibited at our office a beautiful silver medal of the New York American Institute with the inscription on one side:

"Awarded to Barnard and Sibley, for the best American Wool, 1835."

The other side contains the arms of the State of New York, surmounted with the words "American Institute."

It is much to the credit of Messrs Barnard and Sibley, and honorable to the Granite State, that these gentlemen should have exceeded the wool-growers of any other State in the quality of their wool; that they should give to our State the name of producing, at the extensive exhibition of the New York American Institute—which has become an Institute for the whole United States—"the best American wool."

During the year 1837, Mr Sibley disposed of about one hundred and fifty of his fine wooled sheep for exportation to Buenos Ayres in South America, some of which were sold after their arrival as high as seventy dollars each. These sheep were about 7-8 Saxony blood, crossed on fine wooled Merino: they were sold at a time of great depression in the price of sheep in June, when the prospect for wool was poor indeed. Mr S. obtained five and a half dollars for the unshorn, and four dollars each for the sheared sheep. His finest wool that year was sold at fifty cents the pound.

BENEFIT OF LIMING AND GREEN MANURE WITH PEAS.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.

Beaufort Co., N. C., Oct. 11, 1839.

I learn by your communication to me some time since, that it is your wish that I should let you

know my plan of liming, and also that I would communicate the same for the Register. I would cheerfully do so, but that I am a plain, and far would be a practical farmer, and have never written anything of the kind. But, however, for the sake of being of any benefit to agriculture, if a benefit may be derived from the few hints that may advance, I will now attempt to comply as far as my feeble efforts are capable of doing.

When I took possession of my farm, I found it a very poor and worn out state, so much so that became almost discouraged, and would have engrated to some other one, had I the means to have done so without making a sacrifice; and not willing for that, I came to the conclusion that I would remain where I was, and see what I could do in way of improving my poor and worn out land, which I commenced by raking and scraping all the manure I could fall in with; and coming across a treatise in some one of your volumes upon liming, I fell upon that to see what I could do with it. The first part or cut of my field that I commenced liming was of a kind of stiff and sour soil, subject to a most (I may say) every kind of insect; and it was with great difficulty I could get corn to stand on. But as soon as I commenced liming I found there was a great difference in the nature of the soil as well as the quantity of the grain, which induced me to procure all the shells I could get, and put them upon my land; and I can now say that have improved my land, from liming and other manures, of which lime is the prominent part, from 25 to 50 per cent. My plan is to burn the shells just so that they will crumble.

I prefer putting them out on the land in the spring, say the last of March, upon land that I intend putting in corn; spreading the lime broadcast and about the last of June or by the first of July sow the same land in peas, which is the last winter I give my corn. As soon as the corn will take I take the fodder off. As soon as that is green through with, I proceed to weed all down between the rows, peas and every other vegetation, which soon as done, I proceed to gather the corn and scud upon the same, taking care to run a furrow each side of the ridge in the row with a single horse plough before sowing, so as to cover the ridge up as near as possible; the balance of the row I break up with the same plough. But before I sow my wheat, I soak the quantity I want for seed in strong lime water, say 24 to 36 hours; after which I strain it through a basket or colander, and as soon as that is done, I roll it in slacked lime until every grain is perfectly saturated with lime, that it parts, in which state I let it go to the ground, taking care that the seedsman uses a little greater of some kind on his hands to prevent the lime from injuring them. This process I think, and an certain, is a preventive from the smut, and putting on limed land I think is an obstruction against rust, or at least I have not been troubled with either since I tried the soaking and liming. The quantity of lime I generally put on my land is from 25 to 50 bushels to the acre, afterwards sowing down in peas as above stated; and I can say this year that I never was more gratified; for I never saw more flourishing crop of wheat on the ground all life, (and my neighbors certified to what I now say,) for I raised 25 bushels to the one sowed; and I had the same piece of ground in wheat this year ago, and I am certain I did not raise ten more.

A FRIEND TO AGRICULTURE.

For the New England Farmer.

INDIAN CORN.

Being somewhat of an old man, and having been engaged in farming nearly all my life, I purpose, as I have time, and feel inclined, to occasionally in the course of the present winter, (in such language as my mother learned me, having not much education, the early part of my life having passed in the time of the revolutionary war, when schools were few and far between, and what there were, none of the best,) offer you some remarks on that important subject. And first on Indian Corn.

Some years ago, a writer in the New England Farmer stated, that the roots of corn had been found, several, if my recollection is right, three or four feet below the surface. This assertion, according to my observations for fifty years, is incorrect. The roots found so deep in the soil must have been the roots of some other plant, for I believe that no observing, practical farmer will admit, or believe, that the roots of corn ever penetrate below where the soil has been loosened by the plough. So far from the roots of corn penetrating deep into the soil, the reverse is the fact, and a careful examiner will find all the principal roots near the surface, hence the reason that corn is an exhausting crop.

A writer in the Yankee Farmer of the 13th of April last, over the signature of "Philo," and dated at Portland, has attacked a report of the Agricultural Committee of Massachusetts, for recommending the spreading of compost manure and harrowing it in, and has said something about "yearling farmers," and burying manure deep, and how old errors and habits adhere to people. Now I suspect that Philo is not so much as a yearling farmer—certainly not a very observing one. Philo says that perhaps he may get a better crop the first year, that is, by not ploughing the manure in; "but this is not the true theory of farming, to get one crop and exhaust the land with that." I understand that Philo means to say, that it is an old practice to spread the manure and not plough it in, but to harrow it in. The old practice was, to plough in manure, and it must be ploughed in as soon as it was spread, because it would dry and injure it—(I mean green manure.) This practice was found by experiment to be a wrong one, because covering manure so deep, when in a cold state, it did not come to that state to benefit the corn so soon as when left on or nearer the surface. If I were to plough in my green manure, I should choose to have it spread and lay at least two fair days in the sun, before ploughing: it will thus get into a state to benefit the crop much sooner than when ploughed in cold.

Within a few years much has been said, and some published, in favor of ploughing in manure, which looks too much like theory. We, or rather I, hear nothing of experiment. Now one grain of experience is worth a pound of theory. My practice has been, generally, for forty years, to spread my manure and harrow it in, and I get better crops of corn, and my next succeeding crops, are better than when the manure was ploughed in, and my land has been improving in proportion to the quantity of manure applied, and is now worth double for grass that it was forty years ago. Many years ago, I knew a farmer who, when he was going to plough grass land, for a crop of corn, first spread his manure on the grass and turned it under the furrow, and I never knew him to raise a large crop of corn. I have known some good farmers, who

have tried spreading compost and harrowing it in, and found it much superior to any other way of applying manure for a crop of corn. The last season I planted a field of green sward, a part of which was ploughed in the fall—another part in the spring—it was harrowed lengthwise of the furrows, manure spread on, and then harrowed again. As experiment, and to test the new mode, the manure was spread on to about six rows before ploughing, and turned under the sod. The result was, on that ploughed in the fall, the corn was the best; that ploughed in the spring and the manure spread after ploughing, next best; and where the manure was spread on the grass and ploughed in, about half equal to the others, and also later.

You may probably hear from me again on this subject, before long.

A FARMER.

Dec. 10, 1830.

MILKING.

That a material loss is sustained by the dairyman, from the manner in which the process of milking is usually performed, can scarcely be questioned by one who has paid attention to the manner in which milk is produced, and the nature of that fluid. In milk, the most valuable part is the lightest, as we see from the cream rising to the surface of the vessel; and it is reasonable to suppose that the same relative position is maintained in the udder as in the pan or pail, that is, the cream or richest part is in the highest part of the lacteal vessels, and of course is the last to be extracted in milking. When therefore, this operation is carelessly or imperfectly performed, or in other words, the cow is "milked clean," the best part is left in the udder, and lost to the dairy. It may be said, however, that what is left at one time, is obtained at the next milking, and is not, therefore, lost; but it must be remembered, that the process of absorption is constantly going on, and that by leaving the richest part for this action of the vessels it is irrecoverably lost; and besides the more completely the vessels are emptied, the greater the action will be. All dairymen are aware of the fact, that to dry a cow, nothing more is necessary than to only drain her udder at each successive milking. The secretion of the milk will cease, and the absorbents become active in proportion as the milk left incites them, until none will be left; and this result, in a greater or less degree, always ensues where the milk is not fully extracted. This also explains why a cow milked three times a day, will give more milk in the twentyfour hours, than when milked only twice.

In a large dairy, "dripping" or stripping the cows, after they have been milked in the usual manner, is practiced, and with evident profit, as the milk thus obtained is very nearly pure cream. A writer in the Farmer's Magazine thus describes the manner in which this last draining of the udder should be performed:

"The milker should be instructed to milk as fast as his strength will allow; and the idle or slow milker I would at once discard from this branch of the dairy. When he has obtained all the milk he can by the common method, he should be required to press moderately with his left hand the upper, and every part of the udder, so as to force downwards all the milk that may be remaining in the smaller or higher milk carrying tubes; and as it is pressed into the receptacle and teat he should milk it out with his right hand, until the whole is com-

pletely discharged. The same plan must be pursued with the remaining quarters of the udder. It must not be supposed that this method will be distressing to the animal; on the contrary, her quietness during the process, is a satisfactory indication that it occasions no pain, but rather an agreeable sensation. This plan, though effectual in keeping up the cow to her full quantity of milk, will not, generally speaking, take more additional time than a minute over the old mode of milking, and persevering in this plan, all the milk will be obtained, the richest, as well as the thinnest of course."

It is by attention to minute things, that most of the profits of the farmer are realized, and we are confident that by attention to this point, non-essential as it may at first appear, the dairyman would find that an important addition would be made to the sum total of his annual profit.—*Genesee Farmer.*

WATERING CATTLE IN WINTER.

Perhaps it would excite the surprise of many of our readers, should we assert that cattle generally suffer more from thirst in winter than during the heat of summer. Yet there is strong reason to believe that this is to a great extent the case. Cattle whose winter food consists entirely of hay, straw, and other dry materials, need a plentiful and frequent supply of pure fresh water. This many do not obtain, as nearly all running streams are covered with ice, and cattle are obliged to wander a considerable distance from the yard to the watering place, through deep snows or over a slippery path, exposed to the annoyance of dogs, or to be gored by other cattle, and rather than endure this, they often suffer much from a want of water. It has been ascertained that a bullock who has water at command, will drink it eight times a day. It should always, therefore, be of easy access to cattle at all times; and not on a distant part of the farm, or in the open road, so that in order that your cattle may help themselves to it, you are obliged to leave your gate open, or barn-yard bars down, and thus your yard is thronged with vagrant colts and other ill-bred animals, who take possession of whatever fodder they can lay their mouths upon, and pay no regard to the rights of *meum* and *tuum*. Dr Anderson says that he knew a man who became very rich by being *great* in little matters, that is, attending carefully to things which other men consider of too little consequence to claim their notice; and this man always made it a point to see that his cattle, particularly his milch cows, should have a constant supply of pure water.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

Soiling Cattle.—Soiling is the feeding of cattle either in the barn or yard, through the summer, with new mown grass or roots. The following are some of its advantages over pasturing—1. A spot of ground which, when pastured upon will yield sufficient food for only two head, will maintain five head of cattle in one stable, if the vegetables be given in proper order.—2. The stall feeding yields at least three times the quantity of manure from the same number of cattle.—3. The cattle used to stall feeding will yield a much greater quantity of milk, and fatten faster than when they go to the field.—4. They are less subject to accident—do not suffer so much from heat, flies and insects—on the contrary, if every thing be properly managed, they will remain in a state of constant health and vigor.—*Von Thaeer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1839.

SILK CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The cultivators and producers of silk, and all persons interested in the production of silk in our country, were invited by circulars from the National Silk Society, to attend a convention in Washington, the seat of government, on the 11th day of December, this current year, with a view to consult on this great subject of national interest, to collect and combine whatever practical information could be obtained in the case, and to devise means of diffusing and extending this information throughout the whole country.

The convention met accordingly in respectable numbers; and it was found on calling the roll that, besides the District of Columbia, fourteen States were represented. The convention united with the American Silk Society and proceeded with great spirit in the business of their meeting.

The American Silk Society had proffered several premiums, amounting in the whole to five hundred and fifty dollars, to be awarded to the person who should produce the largest amount of reeled silk—to the person who should produce the largest amount upon one quarter of an acre—to the person who should produce the best specimen of silk cloth—to the person who should produce the best pound of manufactured sewing silk, and some other objects; for all which claimants appeared; and when the awards are known, we shall announce them.

The specimens of raw and manufactured silk, both cloth and sewings, were of the most beautiful description; not surpassed by any ever imported into the country. They demonstrated to the perfect conviction of every observer, that it may be done, and that there is nothing in our soil, climate, natural or political condition, to prevent our producing the article in perfection, and to an amount sufficient not only to supply our own domestic wants, but to make it a prominent and profitable article of export.

On the evening of the twelfth, many valuable details drawn from actual experiment, were given; and a highly intelligent and respectable gentleman from New Jersey, the Rev. D. V. McLean, went into a full account of an experiment he himself had made the last year, with a view of ascertaining, with all the exactness that he could apply, what amount of silk could be produced upon an acre, and at what expense of time and labor. The experiment was conducted with such minute accuracy and fidelity as to leave no doubt of a similar result under similar circumstances in any other case. The result was not so extraordinary or extravagant as many persons have indulged themselves in believing that it would be; but it was sufficient to establish the great point, that no agricultural production whatever, capable of being raised in any part of the country, would yield a more ample remuneration for the labor and capital required. The cost of producing the silk, we learnt, in a reeled state, would not exceed at the current prices of labor in Freshold, N. J., about seventy miles from New York and twenty miles from the line of the railroad to Philadelphia, two dollars and twenty-five cents per lb.; and at the present prices of the raw article, six dollars per pound, it would leave a profit per acre of one hundred and eighty dollars; or at four dollars and a half per pound, a profit of one hundred and eight dollars. In this calculation of expense, however, as we understood,

are to be included only the cost of labor employed; and no charge is made for trees, expense of cocoonery, or rent of land. These every one must estimate for himself.

The amount in this case produced from one quarter of an acre was twelve pounds, making no allowance for many worms that were destroyed by falling from the shelves of the cocoonery, and for waste silk, which, it was thought, might have swelled the amount one pound, or have made it equal to fifty-two pounds per acre. It was determined by Mr McLean, and very much to his honor, to make none but the most exact statements—statements on which the public might confidently rely—not warped by conjecture nor exaggerated through vanity or selfishness. The trees used in this experiment were the *Morus Multicaulis*; and they were planted in the form of roots, cuttings, and buds, in the month of April; and the feeding of the worms and reeling of the silk occupied three hands about twelve weeks. We state these points as well as we can from recollection. The report of the experiment in full is given in the last number of the *Journal of the American Silk Society*, and will be transferred entire to our columns. We know, as well from the manner in which it is drawn up as from the important results which it discloses, that it will be perused with the highest interest, and by every friend to domestic industry, with an equal gratification.

The experiments of Mr Aaron Clapp, of Hartford, Ct. who likewise exhibited a magnificent sample of raw and manufactured silk, lead to the same results as to the cost of production. So do those of Mr Timothy Smith, of Asherat, Mass., who was likewise present with as beautiful samples of raw and manufactured sewing silk, done up in the neatest manner. Mr Smith is well known among us as an experienced hand; and a successful competitor for premiums, having already had, we believe, several silk tassels and ribbons tied round his neck by the Hampshire Agricultural Society. We wish he may go on, while he is thus benefiting his fellow citizens and the country, with an equal end increased success, until he gets premiums enough to clothe him, if he chooses to wear it, in silken and flowing robes as brilliant and magnificent as those worn by the sovereign of the Celestial Empire or the Grand Seigneur of Persia. Mr Smith has stated again and again, that the bounty offered by the State of Massachusetts, amounting on silk manufactured into sewings to two dollars on every pound produced, is, according to his experience, more than sufficient to pay the cost of production.

The Society held repeated sessions until the evening of the twelfth, when a great meeting was held in the Representatives' chamber at the Capitol, where the silk producers were exhibited, and presented a spectacle which quickened most powerfully the circulations in every patriotic heart, and kindled brilliant and surprising, but we believe not delusive visions of the future, in the minds of all who feel a strong interest in the growing prosperity of the country.

The notice of the meeting was imperfect, owing to the lateness of the hour when it was ascertained the hall could be obtained; but the attendance was full. The attendance of ladies added much to the interest of the occasion; and the rustling of their dresses and the gay brilliancy of their ribbons, showed by what right they took an interest in the productions of these humble operatives, whose cast-off garments constituted some of the brightest adornments of regal pride and glory. The interest felt in the occasion was strong, and we are satisfied gathered a stronger impulse than it ever had before in the encouragement and progress of this great patriotic, and, when all its extended influences upon the humbler classes of the community to whom it will give almost

without any capital but health and hands, the means of comfortable support, are considered, we may say no only political, but moral enterprise.

After resolutions prepared by the Executive Committee were introduced, affirming the practicableness and the profit of the silk culture, and the importance of the production as a source of national wealth, it was assigned to the Rev. Mr McLean, above named, to open the discussion. He occupied the undivided attention of the meeting in a speech of about one hour and a half, of remarkable ability and power. Of this speech we shall furnish a sketch in a future number; and indulge the hope that we may presently have it *in extenso* from the author himself, in the pages of the *Silk Journal*, the Society having requested a copy. He was followed by other gentlemen, who took different views of this subject, and showed its various bearings upon morals, and domestic comfort and competence.

The meeting was then adjourned to Friday morning when it is understood the premiums will be awarded and the proposals for future competition announced.

The House of Representatives had not yet been organized. It had been in the course of the day a scene of excessive turbulence and violent and angry collision. It was with the deepest and most painful anxiety for the honor of the country and the permanence of its free institutions, that we witnessed these excitements, approaching at times a point of explosion which threatened consequences whose limit no sagacity could foresee, and which foreboded nothing but unmingled evil. May Heaven save the country from these horrible results of party strife.—It was, therefore, doubly refreshing to retire from scenes of turbulence so unworthy and alarming to an assembly in the same hall, moving on in undisturbed harmony and good will, and with a common single purpose, to advancement of objects of domestic competence and comfort and of national wealth and prosperity. H. C.

Dec. 13, 1839.

DILLINGHAM POTATOES.

We have been favored by John Benson, Esq. with a sample of these potatoes, and can recommend them as most excellent. They are highly farinaceous and of a agreeable flavor. He has them for sale at his store head of Market wharf, and those who are particular in their preferences in regard to a vegetable of such universal use and indispensable necessity, will not be disappointed in buying these.

It is hardly practicable to raise potatoes of the best quality in our old and highly manured soils, and subject as we are to severe droughts. Potatoes in order to be first rate in quality, require a virgin soil, a deep rich mould and a moist cool climate. These Dillingham potatoes, we believe, from Nova Scotia, or a remote part of Maine, where both the soil and the climate are favorable.

A limestone soil is likewise particularly congenial to the growth and quality of potatoes; and instances of the result are so numerous within our knowledge, we are satisfied that there are few cases in which the quality of potatoes would fail to be greatly benefited by the application of half a gill of gypsum placed on the seed in the hill at the time of planting.

Messrs Breck & Co. have likewise imported for sale, both this season and the last, potatoes from Eastport, Me. called the White Blue Noses, which in point of quality, in our opinion cannot be exceeded. H. C.

☞ A notice of Mr Child's "Treatise on the Culture of the Beet and Manufacture of Beet Sugar," now in the press, will be given in our next.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—We quote First quality, \$6 50 second quality, \$6 00 a \$6 25. Third quality, \$4 50 \$5 75.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$5 50; No. 1 \$5 00.

Cotes and Calves.—We notice the following sales 25, \$33, \$42, and \$48.

Sheep.—We did not learn the prices.

Swine.—A small lot were sold to peddle at 4 1-4; the remainder to close at 3 1-2. At retail from 4 to 6.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded northernly exposure, week ending December 22.

Dec., 1839. | 7 A.M. | 12, M. | 5 P.M. | Wind.

Monday,	16	30	31	30	N.
Tuesday,	17	24	28	22	N.
Wednesday,	13	10	16	14	N.
Thursday,	19	4	13	10	N.
Friday,	20	6	15	13	W.
Saturday,	21	12	24	22	W.
Sunday,	22	16	27	32	N.

SPLENDID BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a very large and well selected assortment of Dutch Bulbous Roots, among which are the following:—

HYACINTHUS.—Double white, double white with red and purple eyes, double rosy, double red, dark blue, light blue and yellow, single white, white with red and purple eye, rosy, pink, red, light and dark blue, yellow and variegated comprising 150 varieties of choice named sorts.

TULIPS.—Fine late named sorts, fine double do., mixed single, mixed double, single and double Van Thruill for forcing, Parrots, &c. &c.

CROWN IMPERIALS.—Double red and yellow, single red and yellow, striped leaves, &c.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSES.—White, yellow, white with yellow and citron cups, and citron with yellow cups.

NARCISSES.—Orange Phoenix, Sulphur Phoenix, Incomparable, Van Sion, and Tratus canthus, with double flowers; Trumpet major, Sulphur and Poeticus, with single.

JONQUILLES.—Double and single.

RANUNCULUS.—Large double red and yellow Turkey, and other varieties.

ANEMONES.—Many fine mixed and named varieties.

IRIS.—English, Persian, Spanish and Sussiana.

CROCUS.—White, blue, purple, yellow, doth of gold, striped, &c. in 25 sorts.

GLADIOLUS.—Bisantium communis, with purple, red and white flowers; Cardinalis.

LILIES.—Double and single white, striped leaved, and spotted; Caledonicus, Buliferum, Martigon, Kampechatkian, Aurantiac, &c.

PEONIES.—Double white Chinese, double red do., double red and double white, double purple fringed, feunel-leaved, &c.

Also—**Snow Drops**. Amaryllis, Tuberoses, Ornithogalium of all sorts, Arum dracunculis, Geranium tuberosum, Allium flatum, Hyacinthus monstrosus, planosus, botrioides and Belgicus of sorts; Fritillarias, Cyclamens, &c.

The above choice collection of bulbs has been selected with much care, from one of the best houses in Holland, and are offered to purchasers with great confidence, believing they will give universal satisfaction to all who will give them a fair trial. Orders should be forwarded soon, to the subscriber, No. 52 North Market Street, office of the New England Farmer. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

October 23. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

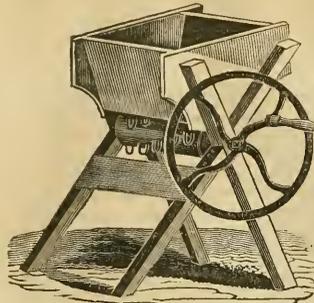
ROHAN POTATOES,

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 85 per barrel. October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WANTED.

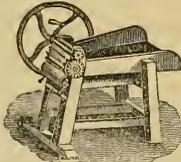
From 5 to 10 tons of *Ruta Baga*, *Mangel Wirtzel* and *Sugar Beets*. Apply at C. N. HARTSHORN, corner of Washington Street, and Pleasant Street. Boston, December 13, 1839. 21

VEGETABLE CUTTER.



Willis's New Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine is calculated for cutting up vegetables and esculent roots for fodder, and is one of the most useful and economical machines that the farmer can use. The subscribers feel great confidence in recommending this machine to the public; they are aware that it has been long wanted and they now offer a machine that cannot fail to give satisfaction upon a minute. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels per fair trial. In the best possible manner, and is not liable to get out of order, being made in the most substantial manner. No farmer should be without one of them. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market Street. December 18. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of its use are:—

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells. Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

NAHUM WARD.

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale. A partner wishing to withdraw from an old established Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, having a good run of country custom, would be willing to dispose of his interest on liberal terms, as he is about engaged in other pursuits. To a person wishing to engage in a respectable and profitable business, having some ready capital, it is an opportunity rarely to be met with. A liberal credit will be given on most of the purchase money if properly secured. Any communications addressed "Lafayette," New York city, will be treated strictly confidential.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		PRIME	TO
ALUM, American,	per 100 lbs.	5 00	6 25
ASHES, Pearl,	per 100 lbs.	4 75	5 00
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 62	2 00
" Domestic,	"	2 00	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	12 00	14 50
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 50
prime,	"	10 00	10 50
BEEWAX, white,	ponnd	23	35
yellow,	"	35	70
BRISTLES, American,	"	11	15
BUTTER, shipping,	"	17	30
dairy,	"	13	14
CANDLES, mould,	"		
dipped,	"	40	42
stearin,	"		
CHEESE, new milk,	ponnd	1 50	1 75
dozen		1 50	4 50
barrel		2 60	35
CIDES,	bushel		40
refined,	"		
BONE MANURE,	in casks,		
FEATHERS, northern, goose,	ponnd	37	46
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	quintal	2 25	2 50
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	"	2 12	2 25
Bay, Chaleur,	"	1 25	1 50
Haddock,	barrel	11 25	11 50
Mackerel, No. 1,	"	9 25	9 50
No. 2,	"	6 00	6 25
No. 3,	"	6 00	6 25
4lewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	22 00	25 00
Salmon, No. 1,	"	6 37	6 50
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"		6 50
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		6 37
Richmond canal,	"		
Alexandria wharf,	"		
Rye,	"	4 00	4 25
MEAL, Indian, in hbis.	"	4 00	4 12
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	70	71
southern flat, yellow,	"	65	65
white,	"	75	80
Rye, northern,	"	75	80
Barley, nominal	"	42	45
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	33	35
southern, new,	"	18 00	20 00
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough,	"	28 00	30 00
do. do. finished,	"	9	10
HAMS, northern,	ponnd	7	8
southern and western,	"	16 00	18 00
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	10 00	12 00
Eastero screwed,	"		
HOPS, 1st quality,	ponnd	17	19
2d quality,	"	9	10
LAED, Boston,	"	7	9
southern,	"	29	30
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	27
do. country do,	"	24	25
Baltimore city tannage,	"	24	25
do. dry hides,	"	21	23
New York red, light,	"	21	22
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	20	22
Boston dry hides,	"	85	90
LIME, best sort,	cask	27	30
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	60	112
Sugar House,	"	1 10	1 20
OIL, Sperm, Winter,	"	60	65
Whale, refined,	"	67	70
Limpseed, American,	"	95	
Neat's Foot,	"	2 87	3 00
ROSKER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	18 00	
Plaster, extra clear,	"	17 00	
clear,	"	14 00	
Mess,	"	12 00	
Prime,	"	2 60	3 00
SEEDS: Her's Grass,	bushel	60	1 00
Red Top, southern,	"	1 80	
northern,	"	2 25	2 50
Cowary,	"	1 37	1 62
Hemp,	"	1 37	1 62
Flax,	"		
Red Clover, northern,	ponnd	16	18
Southern Clover, none,	"	7	8
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	12	15
" Castila,	"	10	11
TALLOW, ticed,	"	2 50	3 60
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M		
WOOL, prime, or Sixony fleeces,	ponnd		
American, full blood, washed,	"		
do. 3-4ths do.	"		
do. 1-2 do.	"		
do. 1-4 and common,	"		
do. Pellet superfine,	"		
Northern	"		
putted,	"		
No. 1,	"		
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"		

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR MADISON'S HOMESTEAD.

A letter in the *Madisonian* gives the following interesting account of a visit to Montpelier:—

Montpelier is situated on the west side of the Green mountains, twentyseven miles NNE. of Charlottesville, in the county of Orange, which adjoins Albemarle on the north. Within ten miles of Montpelier you reach Barboursville, the residence of the Hon. James Barbour, late Governor of Virginia. The Governor's farm comprises about 5000 acres of land, and produces 2000 bushels of wheat, 1000 bushels of corn, keeps 150 head of cattle, 300 sheep, 200 hogs, and 50 horses. There is a fine dwelling house, and numerous and commodious out buildings, besides cabins for the Governor's 200 blacks, of the most comfortable construction.

The Madison mansion is an oblong brick building of two stories, besides the basement, with a portico on the east and west, each extending the height and length of the building, and a wing of one story, and a basement at each extremity, with a turret on each. The main body of the house was built by Mr Madison's father. The wings were added by Mr M. A beautiful lawn, containing about eight acres, opens from the eastern portico, and is bordered by rows of lofty trees.

We need but look into the interior of the dwelling to observe how exactly every thing accorded with the exalted taste and intellect as well as religious character, for which Mr Madison was distinguished. You observe a great variety of busts, paintings and prints, have been chosen to decorate his abode. Among the number, you will see some old Flemish paintings, representing our Saviour's death, burial and passion, and other scenes from Scripture history. Here are busts of all the Presidents down to Jackson exclusive; and among others, Paul Jones, Emperor Alexander, Lafayette, Barlow, Gallatin, Clay, &c. In his valuable library you will find a just mixture of law, politics, history, belles lettres, poetry, science, philosophy and divinity; and among other works upon the latter subject, you will observe, justly conspicuous, the productions of Jonathan Edwards, Witherspoon, Gill, Doddridge, &c. From such sources, no doubt, he derived valuable aids to those reflections which determined those exemplary moral habits characteristic of his useful life.

Mr Madison's Reports of the Debates of the Convention that formed the Constitution, it is generally known, were purchased by Congress of Mrs Madison, for \$30,000, and the three large volumes they will compose, are expected soon to be published. The original writings of Mr Madison, now principally in unpublished manuscripts, are far more voluminous than the Debates, and many of them are his most valued productions.

The surviving relatives of Mr Madison, now living at Montpelier, we may be permitted to say, are Mrs Madison, who, although advanced in life, retains that dignity and affability of manner, and that equableness and serenity of temper, that gave such a charm to the house of her husband, whether in public or in domestic life; Mr Paine Todd, who was private Secretary of the Commissioners of Ghent, and Miss Paine, a niece of Mr M. These form the whole of this happy and delightful family, who are seldom left to enjoy exclusive retire-

ment, even if it were desirable, and the social and hospitable character of Mrs Madison always attracting numbers of intelligent visitors, to whom her house is ever freely open.

The remains of Mr Madison lie in the adjacent family cemetery, with those of his father and his mother by his right side, and room on his left for those who may follow him. Many relatives are interred within the same enclosure, which is covered with box and ornamental trees, and the whole surrounded by a neat brick wall. The father of Mr Madison died when Mr M. first entered on his duties as Mr Jefferson's Secretary of State. The mother survived till within a few years of the death of her son. She was a remarkable woman, and resembled her son in mind and appearance.

The plantation embraces about 1800 acres of unbroken, rich and arable land, of the chocolate color. It was the patrimonial estate of Mr Madison's father, who lived and died upon it. The soil has been cultivated for nearly a century without manuring, and still it produces abundantly. Its crops have often amounted to 24 hds. of tobacco, worth \$200 per hogshead; 4000 bushels wheat; 6000 bushels of corn, besides flax, hemp, and all kinds of vegetables, and a large quantity of the choice fruits. There are about 100 head of cattle, mostly of the North Devonshire breed, and a few of the Durham. The former are thought to produce the most superior working oxen, the latter the best cows. There are, perhaps, two dozen horses, 50 hogs, 100 sheep, and quantities of poultry.

Mr Madison was not only a great statesman and a good farmer, but a tasteful horticulturist. He took great pains to procure and cultivate the richest fruits of all sorts, and the fruitery bears delicious evidence of the success. The beautiful walk through the garden of four acres, has become a bower of fruit trees, the limbs endearingly interlocking overhead. Verily, Shennstone might have envied it.

Who, therefore, has better illustrated by his life the entire compability of the pursuits of statesmanship and agriculture, and of the studies of politics and religion, than the Father of the American Constitution?

"Truth; not the words of a Magistrate," was his excellent motto. Let "modern democrats" and "modern whigs" profit by his example.

MYSTERIES OF THE KITCHEN.—I know that I run no small risk of being accused of Spartan barbarism when I assert that a knowledge of the *art culinaria* should form part of every young lady's education. Half a century hath hardly elapsed since the cook-shop was as regularly visited, even by the daughters of the higher class of gentry, as the music academy—and I am free to assert that the march of refinement in this instance hath been rather retrogradish and crab-like. No female can be injured, and many may be essentially benefited by the study. An officer's wife for instance, who hath accompanied her husband to the seat of war, may greatly add to their mutual comfort in the absence of domestics. In a mercantile community, how many a man by reverse of fortune is compelled as an emigrant to seek his fortune in some new and unpeopled country, and who will assert that his wife would be the worse of being able to dress the wild fowl or venison which her husband's rifle had supplied? In the back woods of Canada, a

sauce pan is worth a dozen pianos and whole legion of guitarists.

I do not say that you should teach a woman rope-dancing, because she may possibly elope with the manager of a circus. But I would have her educated so as to meet all the probable exigencies and vicissitudes of life.

CHARGES OF MARRIAGE.—When people talk of the expenses of a married establishment, they seem to forget the fact, that there is no house-keeper equal to a wife. She is a man's best and most faithful steward; and unless she have expensive tastes, or habits of extravagance, will make a pound go farther than five could do with a bachelor: I lately saw a case in point. A gentleman who, from mistaken motives of prudence, declines to change his condition, made lately at my request, an abstract of his household expenditure for a year, and it exceeded considerably the outlay for the same period of another friend who is married, and who in like manner furnished me with the data I required. I may add, that both parties move in a manner becoming their condition. Men are proverbially bad managers—and even admitting that their domestics are faithful, still the *motive* for economy is wanting, and without a motive, nothing effectual can be accomplished in this or in any other matter.

AFFECTION.—"I speak as I feel," returned Clifford; "were the woman I love suffering through poverty, I would beg with her, if I could not relieve her; through injustice I would defend her; from unkindness I would protect her; and if the world forsok her, I would be her world."

WELLES'S PREMIUM FOR APPLES.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held in August last, it was

Voted, That a first Premium of thirty dollars be awarded on the second Saturday of January, 1840, for the best specimen of Apples, produced on or before that time from seedling trees, which shall have been brought into notice since the year 1829.

That a second Premium of twenty dollars, and a third Premium of ten dollars, be awarded at the same time for the two next best similar specimens.

That the quantity of each shall not be less than four dozen.

The Committee on Fruits are particularly requested to meet at the Rooms of the Society on Saturday, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of awarding the Premiums above mentioned, also for awarding the Premiums on Fruits for the year 1839.

E. M. RICHARDS, Chairman.

December 18.

41

IMPROVED PIGS FOR SALE.

For sale three, improved Boars of the following breeds; One half Berkshire and half Macky. One half Berkshire, quarter Macky and quarter Mocha. One half Berkshire and half a large English breed, name not known.

The above boars are two years old; they are disposed of on account of keeping young sows of their get for breeders. They will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For terms, &c. apply to J. BRECK & CO.

November 13.

DOMESTICATED WILD GEESE.

A few pair for sale. Inquire at this office.

November 6.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a reduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, BENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,

17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

[V. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 1840.

[NO. 26.]

AGRICULTURAL.

TREATISE

the Cultivation of Sugar Beets and the Manufacture of Beet Sugar.

We have been favored with a perusal of the unadorned sheets of a treatise on "the Culture of the Beet and Manufacture of Beet Sugar," by David Child, of Northampton. This work is now in the hands of the public by the publishers, Weeks, Jordan & Co., of this city.

The author has devoted three years to observation, study and experience, and now gives the results in a most acceptable time, when so many are desiring for information on the subject. Mr Child at a year and a half in the sugar factories of France, Belgium and Germany, and had during that time, free intercourse with cultivators and manufacturers, most distinguished for science and success, has gathered together much that is important and necessary to prosecuting the business profitably in this country. The last year and a half has been spent in forming an experimental establishment, and making sugar at Northampton in this country. No person in the country is probably so well qualified as Mr Child, to treat upon this subject, and we have no doubt his labors will be duly appreciated by his countrymen. He has brought them in a clear and concise manner, all that is essential to enlighten the judgment and direct the measures of American farmers in relation to this new and pleasant branch of rural economy. The work is divided into three parts. The first treats upon the culture of the beet—describing the species and varieties; the climate most propitious for it; soil best adapted for its cultivation, rotation, tillage and manure; descriptions and uses of wings used in cultivating the soil in France; weeding; digging; keeping; raising seed; loss and expense of the culture. Part second treats upon the manufacture of beet sugar, and includes the roots; grating, with description and use of the instrument; pressing; defecation or clarification; first filtration, evaporation or concentration; second filtration; second concentration; third filtration; boiling; filling; the curing room; rolling molasses; revivification of animal charcoal; miscellaneous observations; the Dombasle macerating system; expenses of manufacturing; manufacture of beet sugar at Northampton. The third part treats of the history and prospects of the business, &c.

A work of this kind has been long sought after, and we are happy in thus announcing its speedy appearance. The author has already manufactured 10 lbs. of fine sugar, and is well satisfied that it will eventually prove a profitable business, and that the imported sugars from the market. We believe his expectations will be realized, and trust they will. It cannot be expected, however, that there will be no obstacles in the way, or discouragements or failures to new beginners: it is a business to be learnt: some of its operations are nice, and will require knowledge, practice and patience

on the part of the experimenter, before he succeeds in producing sugar to advantage.

The following chapter on soils suitable for the sugar beet, will show the importance of first testing the soil by raising a quantity of beets, before establishing a sugar beet factory, and ascertaining the quantity of sugar they contain, as it will be seen that some soils produce beets from which not a grain of sugar can be obtained, owing to some local peculiarity.

J. B.

"SOIL.—The best soil for the beet is a deep, rich, sandy, alluvial soil, with an open and fair exposition to the sun. But any soil which will answer for Indian corn, will answer for sugar beet. There is no land except the peaty or mossy, upon which it may not be tried with success. Strong, clayey and loamy lands will produce the greatest bulk of beets, if humidity does not too much predominate, but these beets will not necessarily yield a greater quantity of sugar than a much smaller quantity grown upon an equal extent of light and upland soil. The beet, however, is not ungrateful for a rich soil. Such an one is undoubtedly to be preferred, for although the juice will not be as rich, yet the superior quantity may be expected to more than make up the deficiency. As a general rule, a soil inclining to sandy is to be preferred. A clayey sand, is better than a sandy clay, provided the subsoil is tolerably retentive. There is danger from excess either of moisture or of dryness. A middle degree of moisture must be sought. The balance, if it incline either way, had better be in favor of the dry, inasmuch as the beet does not require a great deal of moisture except during a few weeks of the spring, when rains are usually frequent and abundant. After that its leaves shade the surface, and prevent rapid exhalation, while its long tap-root penetrates the earth and draws up fresh supplies as from a well.

Those who cultivate the beet largely for manufacturing, will do well to sow extensively on both low and upland. If the season prove either wet or dry, one of them will yield well,—if it be neither, both may yield well.

Calcareous soils are not unfriendly to the beet. A considerable proportion of the beet growing region of France is of this nature; and very fine crops of beets have been gathered from it, even where there was only three or four inches of vegetable earth resting on a bed of chalk. This species of soil uses up manure quicker than others.

A gravelly soil is not very good for the beet. The large tap-root, in penetrating the earth to get its food, encounters stones and pebbles, which retard its progress and split it into forks; then, in order that nourishment may be conveyed laterally, radicles, which are of little value, are multiplied. Still it must be admitted that the beet may flourish on gravelly soil; but it would be well to appropriate it to forage rather than to manufacturing. The stones, as far as practicable, should be removed.

Saline soils are to be eschewed, but they are considered favorable for beets designed for feeding and fattening cattle.

Soils too sandy may generally be amended with considerable facility. For the most part they rest upon a clayey bottom, five or six feet below the surface. This may be taken up, pulverised and mixed with great advantage. Clayey marls produce surprising effects on this soil, and favor in an eminent degree the growth and saccharification of the beet. Sandy, like calcareous soils, consume manure too quick.

It follows that stiff, cold, clayey land may be benefited by sand, but it ought to be mixed with lime and stable manure. Calcareous marls are also proper and perhaps preferable.

Calcareous soils of the heavier sort, may be benefited by the application of sandy loam. The lighter sort by clay and clayey marl. Gravelly soils may be improved by clayey loam; peaty soils, by draining, and by the application of coarse earth, common sand, sea sand, chalk and calcareous marl.

In all cases it will be prudent before establishing a beet sugar factory, to try the soil, by raising a quantity of beets, and ascertaining the proportion of sugar they contain. It has been found in several instances after erecting large works, that not a grain of sugar could be obtained, by reason of some local peculiarity."

THE WEST.

Gov. Hill, editor of the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, in reply to a correspondent recommending New Englanders to emigrate to the West, has the following just remarks:

"The cost of a journey to Michigan, to the valley of the Wabash, or to Wisconsin, to most New England men with a family, with the outfit necessary for his and their subsistence until he can procure a crop on the "cheap and fertile lands" to which he removes, will consume means to an amount sufficient to lay the foundation of his and their competence and independence in the neighborhood from which he started. The "mere pittance" derived from "incessant labor" in New England, will not be found so contemptible as some apprehend, when compared with the vast products of the West. No one expects that crops of corn and wheat will grow there without putting them into the earth; and it is at least a question with us whether a greater value from an equal amount of labor may not be derived from cultivation of the soil in New England than from the very best soil of the West. Men of capital there may cultivate their hundreds and their thousands of acres with the use only of teams of oxen and horses; but the value of the crops there, if raised to sell, is scarcely ever greater in proportion to the personal labor, than the lesser crops in quantity produced here. The poor man without capital can procure much more of the necessities and comforts of life from tilling the soil or other labor here than he can there. Such a man, if he has credit to hire money sufficient for an outfit and to keep soul and body together until the first crop should be obtained in the "land of promise," would find himself embarrassed with this additional burden of debt sufficient to cripple and discourage him

for years, should he be so fortunate as to survive them: his children after him, if necessity should teach them to be industrious and enterprising, might live in that precise age of every new country that should be the most prosperous; and of course the chance would be increased that they might make themselves independent for life.

There are classes of people who, if they will venture the risk of diseases of the climate, may do well to emigrate to the West. Professional young men, lawyers, physicians, and perhaps clergymen, may stand a chance of more immediate introduction to business and of the promotion which results from success in a new and growing country than they can in an old. As there is more litigation and of course more misery in the one country than the other, so the lawyer will find most business; and as there are more fevers and agues, more sickness in such a place, so the physician will find more sure and profitable employment; and even the clergyman, if men and women could be driven to be more religious from the chance of sooner dying, would find greater inducements for his labors in the far west than he finds in this land overrunning with Christian ministers and churches.

Men with moderate farms, which cannot be advantageously subdivided, having families of some half a dozen to a dozen sons and daughters, might emigrate to advantage to the cheap and fertile lands of the West, making themselves sure before they leave, that their pitch is to be made in an eligible position and in a neighborhood where themselves and families may not pine in discount, and sigh for the associations and enjoyments which they have left.

Men of great enterprise, who have nearly dissipated their means in grasping at too much and becoming rich in a hurry, tempered down to the anticipation of rational gains from rational means, may perhaps better repair their losses and gain property by going to the West than by tarrying in the neighborhood where it will be mortifying to take a position lower than the elevation which was their first starting point.

After all there is an objection weightier than all others, to the removal of the people of New England in mass to the West; and this is, the nearly absolute certainty that all who go there will have to encounter repeated attacks of chills and fevers and severe bilious complaints before they become acclimated. To remove at this time to Michigan or Illinois, Wisconsin or Iowa, there is at least an equal chance that the emigrant will not survive five years. Nay, old as are the settlements of Ohio, the two last persons we have seen from that State returned with the cadaverous, pale faces of apparent consumption. They came back to get their health; and we were happy to be told that although the flesh had retreated until their bodies had become mere skeletons, and the labored perspiration and the glassy eye looked very like a speedy dissolution, they only wanted the fresh mountain air and the pure granite water of rough New England to restore them to perfect health in the course of two or three months. A young gentleman from this county, who had finished a collegiate education and who had been to Ohio two years, met us the day of this present writing "cadaverous and pale." He said Ohio was a fine State, as it undoubtedly is—that it was fertile and flourishing; but he said it was not, after all, what it was represented to be; and that almost all such as went there with raised expectations were disappointed.

He had been sick nearly all the time he had been absent, and he thought himself to be so clearly acclimated, that his present intention was again to return to the West, but not to the precise spot where he had suffered, when his health should be restored after his arrival at his own paternal roof in New Hampshire! The case of a worthy physician doing a good business and having accumulated a handsome estate by practising in an extensive reach in a healthy region of the county of Merrimack, is well known to the people of this neighborhood. That physician, before he attained to middle age, sold his stand and farm, removed with his wife and family, and settled down at Peoria in Illinois, where in the course of a single year he took the lead of all others in his profession: he had here extensive business, more than he could attend to. He was called in all directions by night and by day, for every body was sick and needed medicine. But he soon took the disease himself, and others in his family were attacked; his brief career was arrested, and a few short months witnessed the committal of both husband and wife to an untimely grave.

If no other objection than the diseases which are almost sure to attack the emigrant to all new settlements of the West existed, this alone would induce all such inhabitants of New England as now enjoy tolerable competence and prosperity, to pause before they changed their position. But, as the writer we have quoted, has attributed to us the individual reason of contentment with remaining in New England, with that reason existing in his own fancy alone—a reason that we possess resources to purchase "the abundant products of the West" from means not participated by the farmer and laborers generally—we do not hesitate here to take the broad ground that the men who have not abundance, the small farmer who is not free and independent, and the person who labors at day's works for his daily bread, have a better chance for obtaining a livelihood and the means of enjoyment, to remain where they are, than they do to remove to the West, even to the cheap and fertile alluvion bottoms of the Wabash. While we have no disposition to condemn the "bold and enterprising" who remove there, we cannot admit the sequence that all who do not go there are "timid and faint-hearted." The man who refuses a challenge to a duel may be stigmatised as timid, when it will require a greater degree of moral courage to repress than to indulge the passion for fight. So the man who encounters and overcomes all obstacles at home and advances to wealth by his own exertions in a country so unpromising as this, may claim credit for at least equal courage and enterprise with him who makes a dash at the far West, in the prospect that a rich and fertile soil will at once give him competence without the necessity for further effort or enterprise.

If five years' industry and exertion are only necessary to make a man independent in the valley of the Wabash, is the writer quite sure that an equal effort will not do as much in many parts of New England? The face of the whole country is so inviting, that like the discontented cow or ox turned into a new and abundant field, the men who occupy the soil for its products, bite a little here and there, and roam from place to place, not satisfied with the abundance before them, but looking for a greater abundance at points not yet reached. In almost all directions—in New England itself when the forest is first cut down—the ground teems with production; it yields abundantly for a few

years. This spontaneous abundance cannot always continue without compensation is made mother earth for the successive crops taken from her bosom. The great misfortune of our agriculture has been, and is likely to be, that the richness of the primitive soil leads to a course of cultivation which is sure to end in sterility. Discouragement, if not abandonment, follows this sterility; the occupant is presented with a strong inducement to leave the ground no longer productive, to occupy other ground which will yield more abundantly.

Repeated experiment has proved, that the industrious and enterprising, the deteriorating method of cultivation is not the true policy: those go the most who by the product and application of the soils never keep up the original richness of the soil. Even for present profit, more is gained in proportion to the labor, from well prepared ground, enriched by fertilising manures. There are various substances besides mere animal and vegetable manures that may enrich the soil—there are calcareous substances, partaking of the nature of lime, which merely act on the soil without imparting an internal fertility—there are kinds of earth mixed with other kinds of earth having a similar effect. The discoveries of science, the development of the constituents of different soils by analysis, may hereafter enable every farmer to decide at once what is the best ingredient for his particular locality.

A change in New England cultivation, begun several years ago in some places near the seaboard, is rapidly extending to the interior. It is found that our soil may be made to produce six times as much as it has produced; and the secret has gone abroad that those farmers make the most money from their labor who most fertilize the soil which they cultivate.

The examples of Indian corn crops upon the lands of Winnipissogee lake in New Hampshire challenge competition with the crops even in the fertile regions of the valley of the Wabash. There is no danger that the population of New England will become too compact or too numerous. The growth of commercial and manufacturing towns will create a necessity for improved agriculture everywhere within the reach of those towns. Create a demand for the productions of the earth beyond the present supply, and there will always be found sufficient enterprise in the New England population to progress in the march of improvement. When the abundant tracks of land neglected shall be brought into use by all the improvements of which they are susceptible, no profuse fertile elysium of a distant country can tempt away from their homes the intelligent population who are already reaping the benefits of their own perseverance and industry.

The West is destined to flourish, as well by natural and proper emigration from the Eastern States as from acquisitions of emigrants from Europe and other foreign lands: its more legitimate increase will, however, be from the reproduction of its present population. The Atlantic States, particularly the States of New England, now stand at a point presenting the strongest inducements and the greatest encouragements to that bold enterprise which deserves success because it always earns it. Our young men will find the prospect success equally auspicious here as in any other part of the world; and those only will leave from discontent who wish to make money by the wits rather than by productive industry."

USE OF BRANCHES AND LEAVES OF TREES FOR MANURING LANDS.

Translated from *Le Cultivateur*, by Charles H. B. Breck, for the *N. E. Farmer*.]

The leaves of the chestnut, walnut and horse chestnut trees, and even those of the linden tree, if kept up as soon as they fall, and placed around the roots of vines or any trees, will decay in course time, and form a manure, the strength of which will last many years. Those of the walnut and chestnut are best. With these last the burrs can also be gathered up, which increases the bulk and does not harm the quality of the manure; it will become more powerful if a little ashes, lime, or dung of birds is mixed with it. The whole should be covered with a little earth, to prevent the wind from scattering the leaves; oak leaves should not be used in this way, because it has been observed that the places where the wind had gathered a certain quantity of them, are very sterile.

I have remarked that leaves ought to be gathered immediately after their fall, otherwise the rains and frost would cause them to lose their good quality. The leaves of willows, osiers, &c., make doubtless, a good manure, since the land on which they are used is made fertile by them; but it is hardly possible to use them, on account of the difficulty of drying them from the water and marshes, and of drying them sufficiently. Leaves of walnut and chestnut trees can be easily obtained. The manure is much sooner formed, and easier to spread in straw manure; much of it is used in Limousin, where chestnut trees are very common.

It was customary to spread a large quantity of these leaves at the entrance of stables, and in the stalls where the cattle were kept, as well as in the stables by the sides of roads. The successive shavings and triturations form in course of time an excellent mould from this kind of gatherings; care should be taken to gather them up in heaps at the end of winter, to prevent the strength from draining or washing away. This mould is very excellent for light lands and gardens; one can almost see vegetables grow in it.

Every one knows that the chips from joiners' shops, branches of all kinds of wood, old stumps, splintered and decayed, form a very good mould, and is resource can only be had in countries where stumps are very common, otherwise it costs too much.

Another kind of manure is obtained from the branches which are cut from the trees in the summer, during the abundance of leaves. The branches covered with leaves, when half withered, placed around the roots of vines or trees, the leaves being removed a little for them, and covered in with the same, will procure a fine effect, which will last many years. The owners of woods ought to be eager to profit by this indication, which experience has shown to be such an advantage, and that it is always good to prune trees during the summer.

For the *New England Farmer*.

CUTTING OF STALKS.

Several writers have, within a few years, recommended to let corn stalks stand until harvest, and then take all together. They say the corn will yield more, and that it is not more work to harvest the crop than when the stalks are cut. The corn may be a little heavier; but suppose it is, that

advantage is more than counterbalanced by the extra labor caused by the stalks not being cut, besides a loss of valuable fodder. I have, in several instances, had a frost take a part of my corn before the stalks were cut, so as to kill the leaves, but not to injure the corn, and did not cut the stalks; and have, in every instance, found that it cost more to harvest the crop, than to cut the stalks and secure them, and then harvest the corn; that is, it is cheaper to secure them separately, than to take both at once. When stalks and corn are cut both at once they are too bulky, and it takes much more room to secure them than to take the stalks off first, and bind them in bundles.

CURING OF STALKS.—It is a favorite method with some, to bind their stalks as soon as they think they will do, and immediately secure them under cover, and hang or set them up in an airy place. So managed, they look very nice, but do cattle like them best? This is what we want. Now it is a fact I have learned from actual experiment, that housing them is not the better way, but another way is better, as any man's cattle will tell him, if he will but try it. It is this—the next day after the stalks are cut, when the leaves are not so dry as to crumble, bind them in small bundles, and then shock them, or as it is called where I live, *pike* them— which is to set eight or ten bundles or such number as appears to be suitable to make a pike of proper shape to shed rain, on their butts—draw their tops together and cap with two bundles—when they are sufficiently dried to keep, put them into some building, and if the butts are too green, place the bundles to stand with the butts upwards. In this way my cattle prefer them to any other: there is a sweetness in them that cannot be had when dried in a building.

MIXING OF CORN.—Here I shall differ from all that I have ever read, or heard spoken on this subject. The common opinion is, that the blossom on the top stalk falls on the end of the ear, and causes the mixture. This seems to me to be hardly possible, when it is considered that the silk, as it is called, lops down, as soon as it has grown beyond the length of the ears, and also that it is not probable that one blossom in a thousand, or the farina, lodges on the end of the ear. My theory, and I believe it to be the true one is, that there is a silk from the bottom, that is, next the cobb, of every kernel of corn: the silk is hollow—a tube, so to express it. Go into a field with a good glass, when this generating takes place, and I believe there will be seen a vapor, or myriads of vapors, resembling so many spiders' webs, leading in all directions, from the top stalks to the ends of the ears—I saw it once with my naked eye. This, in my poor opinion, is the way in which corn mixes,—it is by sympathy, or attraction, or whatever name the learned may call it by.

By my observation, corn seldom mixes more than two rows each way, when two kinds or colors are planted side by side—whereas if it were done by the blossom falling on the ear, I see not why it might not mix for a much greater distance, by the wind blowing the blossom. A FARMER.

Dec. 23, 1839.

Frost-bitten Potatoes.—Thomas Dallas has published some very important observations upon the modes of treating potatoes which have been affected by the frost. With us such potatoes are rejected, as being unfit either for food or for furnishing fecula. The able agriculturist above mentioned,

considers them in three different states—1st, when they are slightly touched by the frost; 2d, when the outer portion of their substance is frozen; and 3d, when they are frozen throughout.

In the first case he finds that nothing more is necessary, than to sprinkle the roots with lime to absorb the water formed under the skin, which would speedily occasion their complete decomposition. In the second instance he causes the potatoes to be pared and thrown for some hours into water slightly salted. When the potatoes are completely frozen, he finds them to yield, upon distillation, a spirituous liquor resembling the best rum, and affording much more alcohol, and that of a better quality, than can be procured from the roots before freezing.—*Chaptal*.

Preservation of Grains.—The preservation of grains has always been an object of much consideration both to governments and agriculturists, and it is a peculiarly interesting one, because bread forms so large a portion of the nourishment of Europeans, and because the scarcity and high price of it have been the cause or the pretext for popular discontents and insurrections.

It appears that the people of the most ancient times preserved their grains uninjured through several years, merely by secluding them entirely from the action of air and moisture.

The Chinese have from time immemorial preserved their grains in pits, which they call *ton*: these ditches are either hewn out in rocks, free from chinks and humidity, or what is still better, they are dug in a firm, dry soil. If there be any danger of humidity about the pits, they are lined with straw, or wood is burned in them to harden and dry the earth. The grain is not put into the pits till some months after the harvest, nor till it has been well dried in the sun; it is then covered over with mats made of the chaff of the grain or of straw, and this again by a bed of earth well beaten down that it may not be penetrated by water.

Varro, Columella, and Pliny inform us, that the ancients preserved their grain in ditches hollowed out of rocks or dug in the earth, the sides of them being lined with straw. Quintus Curtius relates that the army of Alexander experienced great privation upon the banks of the Oxus, because the inhabitants of the country preserved their corn in subterranean pits, the situation of which was known only to those who dug them.

In some warm and dry countries, it has been customary from time immemorial to preserve grain with less precaution certainly than in the granaries above described, but in situations where it could be kept for six or seven years. Prosper Alpinus relates, that not far from Cairo there was a high wall built, enclosing a spot of ground of about two miles in circumference, which was filled every six or seven years with heaps of wheat: he adds, that the abundant dews of night softened the outer portions of the grain and caused it to germinate, but that in a short time the sun dried the young shoots, which then formed a hard covering to the mass, and did not permit either air or moisture to penetrate it. In a similar manner individuals may preserve their grain upon floors in the open air, merely by covering the heaps of it with mats.—*Ibid*.

Let those who despair of improvement in agriculture, compare the present with the past, and all reasons for disbelief will vanish. Nature herself is improved by man—of this the apple, peach, and potato are present witnesses.—*Genesee Far*.

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.

Though the national importance of husbandry will be at once admitted by every one, it may be well at the outset of our undertaking not to content ourselves with a general notion of that importance, but to look for a moment at some of the items which constitute its annual value.

The wheat produced in England and Wales is estimated by Mr Mac Culloch, one year with another, at 12,350,000 quarters. This single head of produce, therefore, at an average price of 50s., will amount to nearly 31 millions pounds sterling, yearly. The oats and beans have been reckoned at 13,500,000 quarters, and will give another head of 17-1-2 millions sterling per annum. The grass lands, again, are supposed to yield, year by year, produce worth very nearly 60 millions sterling—(59,500,000.) The practical inference to be drawn from these large numbers is obviously this,—that, if by any improved process, it be possible to add even in a small proportion to the average acreable produce either of arable or pasture land, this increase, small as it may seem, may be in fact a very large addition to our national wealth. The average produce of wheat, for instance, is stated at 26 bushels per acre: if by a better selection of seed, we could raise this amount to 27 bushels only, (a supposition by no means unlikely, we should by this apparently small improvement, have added to the nation's annual income 475,000 quarters of wheat, worth, at 50s., about 1,200,000*l.* yearly, which would be equal to a capital of 24 millions sterling gained for ever to the country by this trifling increase in the growth of one article alone, and that in England and Wales only.

But it is not merely with regard to the total of any branch of produce that numbers afford a striking result. The value of one crop of a single article of produce on an individual farm may be large, and the loss of that crop very serious; and since in the improvement of agriculture we have to look, unfortunately, at least as much to the prevention of loss as to the increase of profit, it may be worth while on this head to take an instance from a vegetable of seemingly inferior value, the turnip.

It is well known that in the south of England, during two or three dry summers preceding the last, many farmers have lost nearly the whole of their turnip crops; and that by the drought and the ravages of their accustomed foe, the turnip fly only, independently altogether of their new enemy, the black caterpillar: after repeated sowings, a crop came up, but so late in the year, that, for want of warmth, little or no root was formed, and the crop could not be valued at more than 1*l.* an acre. In the north, on the other hand, where farm-yard manure is liberally given to this crop, and carefully applied in the ridges on which the seed is drilled in immediate contact with it, where bone dust is also purchased for the same purpose, on such highly cultivated ground there would be far less risk of failure arising from the ordinary causes mentioned above. There is many a light-land farm in the south of England, of 500 acres, on which 100 acres have not produced turnips worth more than 200*l.* or 300*l.*, while the more spirited culture actually practised in Yorkshire might have yielded 20 tons of Swedes or 30 tons of turnips from each acre. It is difficult to reduce the advantages of this superior yield to a money value. At the price for which

the former roots have sold in one neighborhood we are acquainted with, a high price it is admitted, but still one that has been paid for many years, they would have been worth 2000*l.*: so that the difference in the result of the two practices would be 1500*l.*; or, if an acre of the land be worth 1*l.* yearly, a difference of produce from one-fifth only of the farm amounting to three times the rent of the whole. Without insisting, however, upon this case which is an extreme one, the following quotation from a recent statistical work, will be sufficient for all practical farmers: "The produce of turnips when cultivated in the broadcast manner, varies from 5 to 15 tons an acre; the latter being reckoned a very good crop. In Northumberland and Berwickshire, a good crop of white globe turnips, drilled, weighs from 25 to 30 tons, the Yellow, and the Ruta Baga, or Swedish, a few tons less."

We may consider, in another point of view, the national effect which might result from a general improvement of agriculture: that is, the additional employment that would arise from any general effort made on the part of the landowner or the tenant to improve permanently, as by drainage, for instance, the texture itself of the soil: we do not mean of waste ground, but of that which is already and has been perhaps for centuries, in course of cultivation. If a pound, only, were thus laid out on each acre, (a very moderate supposition,) we shall find that, since there are 48 millions of cultivated acres in Great Britain and Ireland, a demand for country labor amounting to 48 millions sterling would thus be created; a demand exceeding that which the railroad bills professed to create in the session before last, and far more advantageous in its effect on the laborers, inasmuch as the demand would be a gradual one, not severing them from their homes and their families. The assured outlay, however, of a pound only, for the permanent improvement of each acre, is probably far too low; 3*l.*, 4*l.*, or even 5*l.*, would be scarcely too much. There is much wet land on which 5*l.* or perhaps 10*l.* might be laid out to advantage; but at 4*l.* only, the new progressive demand for the villager's only commodity, the work of his hands, would be about 200 millions. So large an outlay as this last must indeed, in part, be necessarily deferred for a long course of years; but in whatever degree it may arise, it has, on the other hand, the further advantage arising from the nature of the work to be done, that the demand would necessarily take place in the winter months, when labor is most difficult to be obtained, not in the summer, when the crops are in progress, and the laborer finds already sufficient employment.

It would be an inquiry of much importance to investigate in detail the manner in which this permanent improvement of the soil might be conducted in the various districts of England, but the subject is so extensive that it requires to be handled separately; or, rather, it must be a leading object of our members' future inquiries, to collect such facts and make such trials as may give a solid answer to so extensive a question. Great assistance may doubtless be derived from the knowledge which geological maps have lately afforded us as to the general outlines of the various subsoils which lie immediately under the surface of our fields, and powerfully affect, as every practical farmer knows, the produce of the upper soil through which alone the plough usually passes. These beds of sand, stone, or clay, cross England in irregular courses, from southwest to northeast: the blue lias, for in-

stance, from Charmouth in Dorsetshire, to White Yorkshire; and thus, by the help of a geological map, it might be known that a mode of improvement which had been well tested on a farm in Dorsetshire, would be applicable, due allowance being made for difference of climate, to another in Yorkshire. Manifest, however, as is the assistance that might long since have been derived by agriculture from geology, we know no book which has endeavored until very recently* to secure that kindred for the science which is the immediate object of our society's labors. But, although it is impossible to follow this question of the permanent improvement of soils into all its details, it may not amiss to look for a moment at its more general features; bearing in mind, that we are not now seeking for positive conclusions on which we would recommend that immediate outlay should be made on a large scale by practical farmers, but endeavoring, as is the business of societies which desire to enlarge the bounds of actual knowledge, to obtain such a bird's-eye view of the field of inquiry as may show us what are the lines by which we may best hope to effect our advance into a country we desire to explore. All subsoils, then, as has been said, may be roughly divided into clays, sandstones—or rather the clayey, sandy, and stony: the two former of which, the upper soil generally partakes of their mechanical nature, that is to say, the soil resting on clay will probably be close, and on sand loose; while in all the three it will generally partake more or less the subsoil's nature, that is, its substance will usually resemble, more or less, the bed on which it rests, for the plain reason, that it has partly been formed by the wearing away of that bed. Where sand predominates in the soil and subsoil, thin veins of clay: not of unusual occurrence in the latter, and where these are found they may be turned to great advantage; but to all sandy ground the Flemish have long applied a method of singular perseverance and proved success, which is shortly as follows. They dig trenches of rather more than four feet in width, and about a foot deep, over the field, at such a distance from each other that the intervals or lands between them are five times the width of the trench, from the bottom of which, summing the soil to be ten inches deep, they therefore dug up besides two inches of subsoil, as they proceed they fling the whole over the land on which the seed has been previously sown which they thus cover. The trench, being shifted sideways each year, and the same process renewed at the end of six years two inches of the whole subsoil will clearly have been mixed with the upper surface, and the soil deepened by that amount. The original trench is then dug perhaps two inches lower, and at the end of another six years two more inches, at least, of depth, will have been gained. In this way, after four or five courses of trenching, that is to say, after twentyfour or thirty years the soil is brought to a depth of 18 or 20 inches uniform quality.† Nor does the industrious Fleming find his arms when this labor of life has been accomplished. The bed of mould into which has converted the natural ground is preserved similar soil. On a farm called Vollander, a little beyond Courtray, consisting of about 140 acres, 1

*In 1837 Mr John Morton had the merit of publishing work on the application of geology to agriculture.

†See Flemish Husbandry, by the Rev. W. Rham, p. 7 Library of Useful Knowledge.

Rev. Mr Rham went over a field of 106 acres, the whole of which has been repeatedly trenched, by the present occupier we imagine, to the depth of two or three feet.

(To be continued.)

From the New York Observer.

DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION.

Qualifications of Teachers.

(Continued.)

I remark again, that a school teacher should be a person of the most pure and elevated moral character; without a stain and above suspicion. The thought of committing the children of twenty Christian families to the care of a profane man, of an intemperate man, or of a dishonest man, is monstrous; and I am happy to know that the moral sense of the community revolts at it. However great the moral delinquencies of some parents may be, there are few, I trust, in the land, who would be willing to employ a schoolmaster of bad character. I can remember the time, however, when dissipated men of bright parts and superior education, were more or less employed, even in New England. The teacher (more commonly a foreigner), would go from the dram-shop to the school-house, and from the school-house to the dram-shop; and many a neckless boy was paid for it with the birch and the ferule. That time I hope and trust has gone by. I will not allow myself to believe that an intemperate, or an otherwise decidedly immoral schoolmaster, could find a place any where, upon a hundred leagues of territory.

But are not some districts even now, too careless in this matter? Is the moral standard everywhere as high as it ought to be? Are the most ample credentials always required? Are not some men found in the schools, every winter, who are employed rather out of compassion for their families, or from motives of economy, than from any great confidence in their moral qualifications? Every school teacher ought to be a pattern of " whatsoever things are pure, lovely, and of good report," as well as able in every branch of instruction. Nor is it sufficient that a master keep himself within the rules of propriety, during the continuance of his school. If he is chargeable with any plain violation of the decalogue, with any looseness of morality while he is engaged in other pursuits, he is thereby disqualified for the responsible duties of a public teacher. If it is known that he sometimes uses profane language, or that he does not strictly regard the Sabbath, whether at home or abroad; or that he is ever in the slightest degree disguised with strong drink—any such delinquency is a disqualification for the office of instructor. Children are quite too strongly inclined, at the best, to stray in forbidden paths, and they need all the force of precept and example, both in the family and in the school, to keep them "in the way they should go." How mischievous, then, how ruinous must be the influence of a popular school-master, who carries about with him the slightest blemish in his moral character. I shall only add,

In the last place, that *sincere vital piety* is an exceedingly desirable qualification in a school-teacher. There is nothing like the fear and love of God shed abroad in the heart, to make a man faithful in any profession, employment or undertaking.

As Moses said, when the spirit of prophecy was given to the seventy elders in the wilderness, "would that all the Lord's people were prophets, and that the Lord would put his spirit upon them"; so I cannot help exclaiming, in this place, would that all the teachers of our schools were themselves taught of God, and that "the Lord would put his spirit upon them." Parents need all the assistance they can get, in bringing up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and there is no calculating the amount of influence which a truly pious schoolmaster or mistress may exert, over the hearts and consciences of fifty immortal beings, during the most plastic period of their existence. A sincerely religious teacher will make it a prominent object, to lead his scholars in the paths of righteousness, as well as to imbue their minds with the rudiments of useful knowledge; and it admits not of a doubt that the seeds of piety sown in the humble school-house, have taken root and sprung up in the hearts of thousands, putting forth "first the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear."

I am quite aware, that piety in the absence of other qualifications, cannot make a good school-teacher any more than it can make a good civil ruler, a good preacher, or a good physician. And it is certain, that some men of sound Christian principles and high moral standing, though not members of the church, are upon the whole far better teachers than some others, whose piety is unquestioned and unquestionable. I do not say, therefore, that none but professors of religion should be employed. The number of such who are otherwise competent, is very inadequate, at least in some parts of the country; and we are bound to be thankful for the best talents and qualifications we can command. Still, other things being equal, vital piety is a crowning excellence in the character of a teacher; and I hold it to be the bounden duty of Christian parents to inquire for such teachers; and to give them the preference when they can be had. This may appear to some quite too puritanical for the present liberal and enlightened age; but I feel confident that a still better age will ratify the judgment; and that no parent in the light of eternity, will ever find reason to regret that he was too anxious or particular, about the moral and Christian character of those to whom he confided the education of his children.

THE LIFE OF THE HUSBANDMAN.

"I am a true laborer. I can earn that I eat, get what I wear, owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness—glad of other men's good—content with my farm; and the greatest of my pride is to see my ewes graze and my lambs suck."—SHAKESPEARE.

We have come to the conclusion that Nature's truest nobleman is the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his face, upon his own bought and paid for plantation. An independent farmer may stand upon his own house-top and say to himself, as Selkirk did—

"I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute;
From the centre all round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute."

He is truly a rich monarch—with a landed title more secure than that of feudal lord or baron—more easily preserved and protected, not by deeds of valor, and through the shedding of blood, but by the lawful labor of the hands. His house is his castle; his acres his dominions. His gardens are his parks,

his grass plats his lawns, and his forests his groves. His cattle, sheep, and poultry are his subjects, and he battles at pleasure, either the executioner or the multiplier of such subjects. Tell us if the king upon his throne has more power worth possessing. His happiness we know is less, as he increases toils, cares, and his sorrows in proportion as the cultivator of the soil diminishes his.

In the spring time he sows, in the autumn he reaps. Providence has assured him that spring time shall not fail, and he has the assurance of the Giver of every good and perfect gift, that as he sows, so shall he reap. His grounds are watered in the season of drought with the rains and dews of heaven, and in the damp season the sun shines to cheer, invigorate, and give promise to his labors. The severer tasks of the summer are succeeded by the lighter labors of the winter. As we have said, in the words of Will Shakspeare, "he earns that he eats, and gets what he wears." He may say truly, and with an honest pride—

"I eat my own lamb,
My chickens and hnn,
I shear my own fleece and I wear it."

What could a man want more? and how can a farmer, capable of enjoying life, possessed of his farm-house, his farm, and his necessary implements of husbandry, ever sigh for a residence within the enclosure of a city—choosing bricks and mortar for the elbow room of a spacious farm-house,—the dust of the town for a village; the three-story brick house for the granary or the haycock; for the purest air of heaven, the atmosphere of a thousand unwholesome smoky houses, and ten thousand unwholesome breaths? How could a farmer make such a choice as this? We would pause for a reply, did we not know that the only answer which could be devised, after a long study, would be the unsatisfactory one that something better was anticipated only: for it would be a miracle, almost, for a man to find himself happier or in better circumstances after a change of residence from the country to the city. No, no. The true elysium; the real paradise on earth, is the country—the green, fruitful, beautiful country. The city for the task-master and his hard-working servant; but the country for the man who wishes for health and leisure, contentment and a long life.

The ancient Romans venerated the plough, and at the earliest, purest time of the Republic, the greatest praise which could be given to an illustrative character, was a judicious and industrious husbandman.—Portland Advertiser.

HINTS.—Do not say when you put a crop on a piece of land not adapted to it, or but imperfectly prepared, that circumstances rendered it necessary. Napoleon believed that calculating forethought and an energetic will, created the circumstances for the man, not the man for the circumstances. The man has little pretention to the character of a farmer, whose plans for the culture of his several fields are not made at least two years in advance.

Those men are always found to complain the most of hard times and high prices, who add the least to the productive resources of the country.—The farmer, who by his labor creates value from the earth, rarely complains, and need never, if he diligently follows the plough. Let those who complain, remember there is an infallible cure for hard times—honest industry applied to the cultivation of the earth.—Genesee Farmer.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1840.

We give below the opinion of Judge C—, in a case recently submitted. As it is the first judicial decision which he has ever delivered from the bench, and as he has been obliged to be his own reporter, he hopes any legal inaccuracy will be pardoned. We hope the principles of law will be found true and sound.

DECISION IN A CONTESTED CASE.

Nov. 18th, 1839.

DEAR SIR—As the season of the year has now arrived in which the cultivators of the wheat crop throughout our commonwealth are engaged in making out their certificates for the bounty on the same, I am desirous that a better understanding should be had, not only for myself but for the benefit of others who may be engaged in the cultivation of the crop, with regard to the true intent of the law in certain cases (which not unfrequently occur,) between the person who cultivates the crop and the owner of the land. I will state a case in which I am one of the parties:—Late in the fall of 1837, having received a quantity of Italian wheat from a friend in the State of New York, which at that time had not been cultivated amongst us, I was induced to apply to a neighbor of mine for a piece of ground, for which I agreed to pay three-fifths of what I could raise, as a compensation for the use of the land. I accordingly ploughed my ground the same fall, (being of a rich loam soil,) and on the 13th of April following (against the advice and opinion of the owner of the land upon early sowing,) I prepared my seed, by soaking it twelve hours in brine, preparatory to sowing it in line, and sowed it one and a half bushel per acre, immediately after which the ground froze sufficiently hard to bear up an ox. At the season of the year when the heads began to appear, lime was sown on broadcast, at the rate of one bushel per acre, to prevent the work of the weevil. I harvested the wheat when ripe (three acres,) which produced about 23 bushels per acre: three-fifths of it I paid over to the owner of the land, as agreed on: I then made out my certificate for the *whole* crop, (70 bushels,) stating the manner of procedure in the management of the land, &c., agreeably to the requirements of the law in such cases, making oath to the same, and presented the same to the Treasurer for allowance. Immediately after, the owner of the land made out a second certificate for three-fifths of the crop; made oath to the same and presented it to the Treasurer, and demanded a bounty, (as I had not at that time received my bounty, it not being convenient,) the Treasurer actually paid to the land-holder a bounty on the three-fifths (or 42 bushels,) of two dollars on the first 15 bushels, and five cents for every additional bushel; accordingly when I called for my bounty on the whole crop, the Treasurer refused to pay me bounty for more than two-fifths or 28 bushels, two dollars for the first 15 bushels and five cents for every additional bushel, making a second bounty of two dollars in one case. Now it appears to me, that either myself for the commonwealth or both, have been *wronged*. As lands are frequently let in this manner, I am induced to address you on this subject, and most respectfully to ask your opinion as to the true intention of the *law* in such cases, and have the goodness to publish the same in the New England Farmer. Please send me a copy, and you will confer a favor.

Most respectfully, yours, &c.

REV. HENRY COLMAN.

The foregoing letter has been sometime, in company with others, waiting our return to winter quarters; and our absence must be the apology for apparent neglect. With the writer of the letter, whose name and residence we have left blank, we are acquainted, and believe him incapable of making knowingly any false statement.—Who the other party is, we do not know, even by name. To us, however, if the above is a full statement of the case, the matter is as clear as the light of day.

Contracts are to be interpreted according to the circumstances and conditions under which they are made. It is understood in this case that, at the time of making the contract, no reference was made to the bounty which might be obtained from the State upon the crop. The law indeed was not in existence at that time.—There was no agreement between the parties that the owner of the land should receive any part of the bounty if any bounty should be obtained; nor on the other hand that he should furnish any part of the seed, or perform any part of the labor of cultivation or harvesting; or bear any part of the expense or loss in case of a failure of the crop. The simple condition was that the lessee should pay to the owner of the land three-fifths of the crop grown upon the land that season. It was understood of course that the land was to be cultivated; and it was naturally inferred that the interests of the lessee would induce him to cultivate the land with the most profitable crop and in the best manner. Indeed, as the land was leased upon the presumption and understanding that it would be cultivated, had the lessee after hiring the land, neglected to cultivate it, we should have considered that the owner of the land had a just claim upon him to the full amount of what might be considered the fair rent of such land. But in a case, as in this, where the land was cultivated, and cultivated as it was expected by the parties it would be cultivated, both as to the kind of crop raised and the manner of growing it, the owner of the land has a claim only for that which was stipulated as the rent, and for nothing more; that is for three-fifths of what was grown upon that land that season, and this payable in kind. How this should be paid, whether in the sheaf or threshed and cleaned, must depend altogether upon agreement at the time; or upon usage in such cases, if no agreement were made. So too in regard to the straw, as the agreement was that the owner should have three-fifths of *what was raised on the land*, three-fifths of the straw belong to the owner, unless general usage establishes a contrary rule, or some express stipulation was made on the subject at the time of contracting. We suppose, however, that in this case the operation on the part of the lessee was not considered as completed until the crop was actually prepared for use or market; in which case the contract would be fulfilled on the part of the lessee by the delivery of three-fifths of the cleaned grain.

If, again, in the progress of the operation it should appear that the lessee willfully or negligently failed to cultivate the whole ground; or used seed which he knew to be imperfect or bad; or, through neglect, allowed his crops to be exposed to the depredations of cattle or vermin; or if a wheat or rye crop were grown, the lessee without the consent of the owner cut any portion of the standing crop while in a green state for fodder, or for bonnet straw, in all these respects the owner of the land would have a just claim upon the lessee for such damages as he might fairly prove he had sustained by such neglect or unexpected appropriation of the proceeds of the land.

The question of the right of the owner to any portion of the bounty of the State awarded upon the crop, involves in our opinion, after the views above given, no difficulty whatever. If the agreement had been that the

owner should be entitled to three-fifths of "*what could be made*" in the course of the season from the land, there would have been a fair claim on the part of the owner to three-fifths of the bounty of the State. But it was not so. The lessee agreed to pay to the owner of the land as rent three-fifths of *what he should raise* upon it. This of course was in kind, unless an agreement was made to the contrary at the time of contracting, which is not pretended. Seventy bushels of wheat it seems were produced on the three acres of land. The owner therefore, was entitled to forty-two bushels of the wheat raised and to nothing more, with the exception of conditions in respect to the straw above referred to.

The law authorizing a bounty upon wheat expressly states that this bounty shall be paid to the "person who raises or causes to be raised" wheat to a certain amount therein specified. Now with what propriety can it be said that the owner of the land in this case either *raised or caused to be raised* a crop of wheat when he did nothing towards the cultivation of the crop; nor as appears if all the facts in the case are given in the letter, so much as determined what kind of crop should be cultivated on the leased land. For a man, therefore, under these circumstances to go before a magistrate and make oath with a view to obtaining the bounty, that he either *raised or caused to be raised*, is as clear a case of false swearing as ever appears in our courts. The terms of the certificate given under oath are "I have raised," &c. The oath in this case may have been taken without a proper regard to the nature of the case; but this does not alter its character.

Again, the object of the law was to encourage the cultivation of wheat in the State; to ascertain the capacities of the soil for its production; and by a careful observation of its growth and progress, to determine the best mode of cultivating this valuable crop. For whom then was this bounty designed but for the actual cultivator of the crop? under whose particular direction, skill intelligence and care, the cultivation was undertaken and carried on, and to no one else. Certainly not to the owner of a tract of land, who merely leases it for a fixed rent without even stipulating what crop should be cultivated upon it.

The bounty proffered is altogether accidental and extraneous, and in the absence of all stipulation in respect to it at the time of making the contract, the owner has no claims upon it whatever, but it belongs to the cultivator.

Suppose the owner of a ship should charter his vessel to an enterprising individual for a year, upon a stipulation that three-fifths of any cargo she should bring home should belong to the owner, to be paid as charter money. The government with a view of encouraging enterprise and ascertaining whether a productive trade can be carried on with China, engage to give a bounty of fifty cents upon every pound of silk brought from Canton into the country. If the person who charters the ship brings home fifty thousand pounds of silk, then he must pay the owner thirty thousand pounds of silk. But the owner of the ship has no claims upon the bounty of the government, which was a bounty not for owning or building or freighting ships, but upon the enterprise and labor of bringing silk from China into this country. With this certainly the owner of the ship had nothing to do, since he did not even so much as stipulate that silk should be brought instead of tea or China ware. But let us suppose that instead of granting a bounty upon silk the government, after the voyage had been undertaken, thought best to lay a duty upon silk of fifty to eighty per cent., or so heavy as to make the voyage a losing concern to the shipper or freighter. In such case would the owner of the vessel expect to pay the government

duty on his three-fifths of the silk, which he was promised for the hire of his ship. Certainly not; any more than that a creditor would be willing to receive the payment of a debt in the depreciated currency of a broken bank.

To us indeed the case is plain that the owner of the land in this instance has no just claim whatever to any portion of the State bounty—

Let judgment be entered for the defendant. H. C.

THE RHODE ISLAND MEDICINE:

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR HARD TIMES AND TROUBLED CONSCIENCES!

We are not in the habit of advertising either quack or patent medicines in the Farmer; but there is no quackery in the subjoined nostrum; and we hope the Rhode Island Society will not think of rendering it exclusive by taking out a patent. Under the billious complaints which are prevalent among most classes at the close of the year, we have leave to recommend the Rhode Island Society's remedy as effectual. We recommend it to our customers in particular, as a certain cure for those disagreeable qualms of conscience, which we know some few of them must feel about this time; and for whose sufferings we feel an unaffected compassion.

"We hereby acknowledge the receipt of one hundred and fifty dollars from the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, to pay in advance for the New England Farmer, to be distributed among the members of the Society.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO."

ERRATUM.—In Gen. Dearborn's letter on the first page of our last number, first line of second paragraph, for "fine seeds" read five seeds.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 30, 1829.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 630 Beef Cattle, 50 Stores, 1200 Sheep, and 420 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices for a like quality were generally sustained. No choice Cattle were at market, consequently our quotations for first quality are reduced. First quality, \$6 25. Second quality, \$6 00. Third quality, \$4 50 a \$5 75.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess \$5 50; No. 1 \$5 00.

Stores.—Very few sales were effected.

Cows and Calves.—Sales \$30, \$35, \$42, and \$16.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$1 50, \$2 25, \$2 75, \$3 25, \$3 75, and \$4 50.

Swine.—No lots were sold. A considerable number were retained from 4 1-2 to 6.

Statement of Brighton Market for 1829.

23,263 Beef Cattle, sales estimated at,	\$1,116,621
15,252 Stores,	427,656
95,400 Sheep,	214,650
26,088 Swine,	143,534
	\$1,901,864

25,830 Beef Cattle,	
9,573 Stores,	Sales estimated at,
104,640 Sheep,	\$2,058,004
26,164 Swine,	

31,644 Beef Cattle,	
16,216 Stores,	Sales estimated at,
110,206 Sheep,	\$2,449,231
17,052 Swine,	

38,504 Beef Cattle,	
11,858 Stores,	Sales estimated at,
82,830 Sheep,	\$1,858,202
15,607 Swine,	

51,096 Beef Cattle,	
15,872 Stores,	Sales estimated at,
98,160 Sheep,	\$1,578,932
23,142 Swine,	

WANTED.

From 5 to 10 tons of *Ruta Baga*, *Mangel Wurzel* and *Sugar Beets*. Apply at C. N. HARTSHORN, corner of Washington Street, and Pleasant Street. Boston, December 13, 1839. 2t

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending December 29.

Dec., 1839.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	33	27	25	N.
Tuesday,	24	23	25	N.
Wednesday,	25	21	32	N.
Thursday,	26	12	27	N.
Friday,	27	15	34	N.
Saturday,	28	37	42	N. E.
Sunday,	29	26	30	W.

VEGETABLE CUTTER.

Willis's New Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine is calculated for cutting up vegetables and esculent roots for fodder, and is one of the most useful and economical machines that the farmer can use. The subscribers feel great confidence in recommending this machine to the public; they are aware that it has been long wanted and they now offer a machine that cannot fail to give satisfaction upon a fair trial. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels per minute, in the best possible manner, and is not liable to get out of order, being made in the most substantial manner. No farmer should be without one of them. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 62 North Market Street. December 18. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most pronounced effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine ever when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells. Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

NAHUM WARD.

WELLES'S PREMIUM FOR APPLES.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held in August last, it was

Resolved, That a first Premium of thirty dollars be awarded on the second Saturday of January, 1840, for the best specimen of Apples, produced on or before that time from seedling trees, which shall have been brought into notice since the year 1829.

That a second Premium of twenty dollars, and a third Premium of ten dollars, be awarded at the same time for the two next best similar specimens.

That the quantity of each shall not be less than four dozen.

The Committee on Fruits are particularly requested to meet at the Rooms of the Society on Saturday, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of awarding the Premiums above mentioned, also for awarding the Premiums on Fruits for the year 1839.

E. M. RICHARDS, Chairman.

December 18.

ROHAN POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 25 per barrel.

October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

DOMESTICATED WILD GESE.

A few pair for sale. Inquire at this office.

November 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	50 lbs.	5	5 1/2
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 25	5 50
Pot,		4 75	5 00
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 62	2 00
Domestic,		2 00	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 50
No. 1,		12 00	12 50
prime,		10 00	10 50
BEEWAX, white,	pound		
yellow,		23	28
BRISTLES, American,		35	70
BUTTER, shipping,		11	13
dairy,		17	20
CANDLES, mould,		13	14
dipped,			
sperm,		40	42
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	10	10
dozen		150	175
COBE,	barrel	2 50	4 50
refined,		35	35
in casks,		40	40
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,		37	46
" " " "		9	12
FLAX, (American),	quintal	2 37	2 67
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,		2 20	2 27
Bay, Chaleur,		1 25	1 50
Haddock,	barrel	11 25	11 50
Mackerel, No. 1,		9 50	10 00
No. 2,		6 00	6 25
No. 3,		6 00	6 25
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,		22 00	23 00
Salmon, No. 1,		6 37	6 60
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,		6 50	6 50
Baltimore, Howard street,		6 37	6 37
Richmond canal,			
Alexandria wharf,			
Rye,		4 00	4 25
MEAL, Indian, in lbs.,		4 00	4 12
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		85
southern flat, yellow,		70	71
white,		64	66
Rye, northern,		76	80
Barley,		75	80
Oats, northern, (prime)		42	45
southern, new,		33	35
GRINDSTONES, per ton of 2000 lbs. rough,		18 00	20 00
do. do. do. finished,		23 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	9	10
southern and western,		7	8
HAY, best English, per ton,		16 00	13 00
Eastern screwed,		10 00	12 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	18	18
2d quality,		18	18
LARD, Boston,		9	9
southern,		7	8
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		29	30
do. country do.,		25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		26	28
do. dry hides,		24	25
New York red, light,		21	23
Boston, do. slaughter,		21	22
Boston dry hides,		20	22
LIME, best sort,	cask	85	90
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	27	30
Sugar House,		50	55
OIL, Sperm, Spring,		110	112
Winter,		120	120
Whale, refined,		50	55
Linsced, American,		67	70
Neat's Foot,		95	95
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		23	3 00
POAK, extra clear,	barrel	18 00	
clear,		17 00	
Mess,		14 00	
Prime,		12 00	
Whole Hogs,	pound	5	6
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, southern,		80	1 00
northern,		1 00	1 50
Canary,		2 25	2 50
Hemp,		2 25	2 50
Flax,		1 37	1 62
Red Clover, northern,	pound		
Southern Clover, none,			
SOAP, American, Brown,		7	8
Castile,		12	12
TALLOW, 1st sort,		10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	2 50	3 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound		
American, full blood, washed,			
do. 3-4ths do.,			
do. 1-2 do. do.,			
do. 1-4 and common,			
(Palled superfine,			
No. 1,			
No. 2,			
No. 3,			

Northern pullet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Chicago American.

THE FARMER'S CHOICE.

"A little house well filled,
A little wife well wiled,
A little land well tilled."

Our ancestors were fed on bread and broth,
And wo'd their healthy wives in home-spun cloth,
Our mothers, nurter'd at the nodding reel,
Gave all their daughters lessons on the wheel.
Though spinning did not much reduce the waist,
It made the food much sweeter to the taste.
They plied with honest zeal the mop and broom,
And drove the shuttle through the noisy loom.
They never once complained as we do now,
"We have no girl to cook and milk the cow."
Each mother taught her red-cheek'd son and daughter
To bake, to brew, and draw a pail of water;
No damsel shunn'd the wash-tub, broom, or pail,
To keep unsoil'd a long grown finger nail.
They sought no gaudy dress, no wasp-like form,
But ate to live, and work'd to keep them warm.
No idle youth, no light-laced, mincing fair,
Became a living corpse for want of air;
No fidgets, faintings, fits or frightful blues;
No painful corns from wearing Chinese shoes.

A HOOSIER.

ARNOLD'S ESCAPE.

A correspondent of the Farmer's Monthly Visitor gives the following particulars respecting the escape of the infamous traitor Arnold, which we do not recollect of having before seen:—

Mr Ebenezer Chase was a private in the New Hampshire militia, which relieved the Pennsylvania line at West Point in 1780, when those troops, being veteran, were wanted elsewhere. Mr C. with several others, being off duty, was on the shore of the Hudson when Arnold deserted. When Gen. Washington assigned him the command of West Point, he left his own barge in his possession. A temporary hut was erected on the east shore for the accommodation of the four oarsmen who managed the barge. On the morning of his desertion, Gen. Arnold rode down to the shore, from his head quarters at Robinson's farm, very fast, as was his custom—threw the reins to his attendant, and ordered the barge to be manned. He then directed his course towards the Point; but on reaching the middle of the river, the boat was observed to take a course down stream, and move very swiftly through the water.

The explanation was afterwards made by the boatmen. He hoisted a flag of truce, and told them to pull for the Vulture sloop of war, which lay below, saying that he had some business with her captain, and promised if they would row him down to her as soon as possible, to give them a guinea and a gallon of rum each. On nearing the Vulture, and being within range of her guns, Arnold opened his plan, saying, "I have served the ungrateful scoundrels long enough," and declared if they would go with him they should have double pay, and be made sergeants in the British service. One of the men replied that "he did not understand fighting on both sides." "Then," said the General, "you are prisoners."

When they came along side the sloop of war.

Arnold ascended the deck, and was received by the marines with presented arms. He then ordered his men to come on board as prisoners of war. One of them who had been their spokesman just before, said "it was a shabby trick, as they had toiled to their utmost strength to get the boat along, now to refuse the promised reward, and make them prisoners to boot." The English captain heard their murmurs, and stepping forward, observed—"Gen. Arnold, I command this ship, and while I walk the quarter deck, no such transaction shall take place. I know the meaning of my words, sir, and will meet their comment." Then addressing the men, he continued—"My good fellows, I respect your principles and fidelity to your country, although you are enemies to your King. You shall have liberty to go or stay as you please.—"Here," taking them from his purse, "are your guineas: steward put up four gallons of rum for these men." The boatmen thanked the gallant and generous sailor, and returned in safety to head quarters to report their proceedings to Gen. Washington, who had just arrived in camp. Arnold, chagrined and enraged, retired without uttering a word, to the cabin of the sloop of war.

This statement was made by Mr Chase about a fortnight before his death, in 1831.

Arnold, before his escape, had received information that "John Anderson," the name with which he had filled Andre's pass, was taken. The information was sent him by the unfortunate person himself. This determined his purpose for sudden flight. He was afterwards distinguished for the intemperance with which he carried on his predatory warfare against the property of his fellow countrymen. After the war he went to England, where, although he received the countenance of the British government, his *good intentions* in his unsuccessful plot against the liberty of his country were despised by the British officers. The unfeeling wretch called upon the widowed mother and sister of his unfortunate victim (Andre.) The servant announced to them the name of Gen. Arnold; and they immediately returned a message that they did not desire to see him. V.

AFFECTION FOR A MOTHER.—Round the idea of one's mother the mind of a man clings with a fond affection. It is the first deep thought stamped upon our infant heart when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after feelings of the world are more or less light in comparison. I do not know that even in our old age we do not look back to that feeling as the sweetest we have through life. Our passions and our wilfulness may lead us far from the object of our filial love; we learn to pain her heart, to oppose her wishes, to violate her commands: we may become wild, headstrong, and angry at her counsels or opposition; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a past storm, raises up her head and smiles among her tears:—Round the idea, as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection: and even when the earlier period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of remembrance, and twines the image of our dead parent, with a garland of graces, and beauties, and virtues, which we doubt not she possesses.

A gentleman expatiated on the justice and propriety of an hereditary nobility. "Is it not right," said he, "in order to hand down to posterity the virtues of those who have been eminent for their services to the country, that their posterity should enjoy the honors conferred on them as a reward for such services?" "By the same rule," said a lady, "if a man is hanged for his misdeeds, all his posterity should be hanged too!"

HOUSEHOLD SERVICE OF A DOG.—"I say, stranger," said a cottage urchin to a Yankee pedlar,—"don't you whistle that ere dog away." "Why, he aint no use no how, he's so ugly." "Oh, but he saves heaps of work." "How?" "Why, he always licks the plates and dishes so clean, that they never want washing; and mammy says she wouldn't part with him no how, for our new dog aint got used to mustard yet."

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—As a waiter was one day igniting a huge pile of pitch pine, in the capacious fire place of the village inn, a gentleman remarked to him,—"Jerry, they say that *fools* make the best fire!" Jerry, with the purest arch respect, turned round to him, and said,—"Will you take the tongs, Sir?"

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.—M. De Tocqueville, in his "Democracy in America," speaks of the destiny of the East and the West in the following manner:

"There are, at the present time, two great nations in the world, which seem to tend towards the same end, although they started from different points. I allude to the Russians and Americans. Both of them have grown up unnoticed; and while the attention of mankind was directed elsewhere, they have suddenly assumed a most prominent place among the nations; and the world learned their existence at almost the same time.

All other nations seem to have nearly reached their natural limits, and only to be charged with the maintenance of their power; but these are still in the act of growth: all the others are stopped, or continue to advance with extreme difficulty; these are proceeding with ease and with celerity along a path to which the human eye can assign no terminus. The American struggles against the natural obstacles which oppose him, the adversaries of the Russian are men;—the former combats the wilderness and savage life—the latter, civilization with all its weapons and its arts; the conquests of the one are, therefore, gained by the ploughshare; those of the other by the sword. The Anglo-American relies upon personal interest to accomplish his ends, and gives little scope to the unguided exertions and common sense of the citizens; the Russian centres all the authority of society in a single arm:—the principal instrument of the former is freedom—of the latter, servitude. Their starting point is different, and their courses are not the same; yet each of them seems to be marked out by the will of Heaven to sway the destinies of half the globe."

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[NO. 27.]

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.

[Continued.]

A deep soil, indeed, has this double advantage over a shallow one, even though both be equally dry—that during dry weather, roots can descend deeper in search of moisture, and that moisture rises from below, by capillary attraction, more freely towards them. But where veins of clay are found interlarding, as it were, the sand, the advantage will be far greater, because the sandy soil will be brought now into that moderately adhesive state which will entitle it to be ranked as a loam. Indeed, where clay is not found on the very spot, it may often be brought, as has long been the practice in Dorsetshire and in Norfolk, by horse-labor, to a moderate distance. It is worth remark that, another part of this country, and on a different description of light soil, strong as is the disinclination of British husbandry for the use of the spade, great improvements have for a long time, over an extensive district, been effected by lifting clay from below and laying it upon the surface. It is in the district of Lincolnshire to which we allude. Here the soil consists of light vegetable matter, half-decayed fibres of plants, clothed in its natural state with rushes or heath. A handful of it presents very much the appearance of rappee snuff. To a depth varying from one to many feet, lies a very stiff blue clay of the consistence of soap. When the land is brought into cultivation, trenches are opened down to this clay, and a heavy dressing of it is laid on the face of the ground, which two years afterwards is found to be imperfectly mixed in small lumps with the peat. At the end, however, of twelve years, after three such doses of it have been given, a specimen which we have taken from this same ground, instead of a brown woody substance like rotten bark, presents the appearance of a dark grey, rather stiff loam, not dissimilar to the garden mould which is usually met with round London, capable of bearing heavy crops of cole coats and wheat in rotation, being, in fact, a soil of a most valuable description of farm, which has been manufactured from the two sterile materials, pure peat and mere clay.

It might be supposed that the reverse of this process would also succeed, and that, as sands and clays are made firmer by the admixture of clay, heavy soils might be rendered more porous if sand were carted upon them. It has been, indeed, so proposed, and the attempt has been made, but no instance is known in which it has been found to succeed. The expense of laying on the large quantity of sand that would be required, most probably more than swallow up any profit that could be derived; and although cold lands with retentive subsoils have, in many districts, been much improved by covered drains, more or less effectively, we have no hope of bringing them to a thoroughly free-

working genial temper, had been, until lately, almost abandoned. Mr Smith, however, a manufacturer of Deanston, near Stirling, some years since applied his mind to this subject; and, as the practical farmer who has this year won the first medal of the Society, states Mr Smith's process to be the greatest improvement effected in agriculture since the introduction of turnip culture, (that is, for the last century,) it is impossible to pass it over, although, of course, its introduction is too new to be placed already altogether beyond the risk of disappointment. Mr Smith's mode of dealing with a clayey subsoil, which holds up in the soil the water that has fallen in rain, and thus exerts some unexplained evil influence on plants fitted for the food of man or of cattle, is as follows: That gentleman invented a heavy iron plough, resembling the common plough, but differing in this respect, that, having no mould-board, it splits the ground but does not turn it over; and he uses it thus:—at the same time that an ordinary plough goes along and turns over the surface of the wet land, the share of the subsoil plough following, passes through and splits the whole of the subsoil to the depth of 18 or 20 inches, and the rain water sinks, of course, so much lower. Mr Smith, however, does not allow the rain to lodge here: he has previously dug covered drains about three feet deep, made thus deep in order that his underground plough may have room to pass over the covered channel which is left for the water to flow along in the lower part of these drains after they have been filled in above; and he states that in this way he can not only produce, artificial, a porous subsoil instead of a close one, but that this clayey subsoil, having been so subdivided, becomes mellowed by the action of air and of water, and that thus, after a few years, a portion of it may be safely brought up by deep or trench-ploughing, and turned over upon the surface, so that the cultivated soil, by this third process, is to the same extent deepened. To whatever extent the Deanston system may be found applicable to the clay lands of England, a revolution will be at the same time effected in their mode of culture by the introduction of the turnip among them.

With regard to that portion of England which lies on a stratum that may be called rocky, much of it will be found to have the immediate subsoil of clay, and to fall therefore properly under the last head; and even where the subsoil is of stone, the stone may be so interspersed with clay, that thorough draining may be equally requisite. Where that stone is a dry gravel, it may be worth the trial whether the roots of some plants cannot be enabled to descend into it by means of the subsoil plough. Such an experiment appears, by a communication from one of our members, to have succeeded at Heckfield. A considerable portion of the stony soils belongs to the great chalk formation which, resting on the basis of Hampshire, flings its arms widely, in four directions, as far as the sea, through Dorsetshire, Sussex, Kent and Yorkshire. On this extensive tract another, and singular, mode of permanently improving the texture of the soil, by blending with it a part of the subsoil, has been

long and successfully, though very partially, practised. Pits, like wells, are sunk in the field, by workmen used to the business, and from the bottom of these the best sort of chalk is brought up with a windlass, to be afterwards spread over the surface; which thus, in the winter months, when the operation should take place, that the lumps of stone may be shaken to pieces by the frost, presents at a distance the aspect of a field covered with snow. The benefit of this rather expensive operation has been long acknowledged, though its mode of action has not been explained. It is less surprising, indeed, where the upper soil of the chalk formation consists of a thin layer of reddish clay, left behind by the plastic clay formation; but even where that soil is a shallow sheet of earth, that appears to be made up of fragments of the stone upon which it rests, this ancient practice of laying on a fresh coat of that very stone is stated to be equally advantageous. Enough, however, has now been said to prove how much remains to be done for the permanent improvement of the English soil. Indeed, while it may with truth be affirmed that our husbandry, on the large scale, stands in the first rank, as far as the surface of the ground is concerned, it must equally be admitted, as regards the subsoil, to be yet in its infancy. There is scarcely a situation where, however wet or dry, or stony may be the natural ground, a kitchen garden, with a bed of mould two spades deep, may not gradually be formed by the constant, long continued care of the gardener. While the sand is stiffened, and the clay mellowed, and both deepened, the very stone is probably, by length of cultivation, worn down into soil. Nor can British husbandry be considered complete in this department until all the farms of this country, like those of Flanders, are brought into the same condition of garden-like temper and depth.

If we suppose the soil of a farm to have been provided with a free and healthy subsoil, the next subject to which the inquiry of agricultural science may be directed is, the manner in which that soil should be prepared for the reception of the intended crops; but it is unnecessary to do more than to touch upon one or two of the principal heads. The most simple and ancient of rural instruments, the plough though probably much more than 2000 years old, has recently received great improvement, and the best construction of it is even yet matter of controversy. There is no doubt that, by giving a more suitable curve to that part of it (the mould-board) which turns over the earth which has been detached with the share, and by substituting iron for wood on its surface, the friction has been so greatly diminished, that the new ploughs, being in other respects also of a far better shape, effect a diminution in draught, which may be estimated within compass at the saving of half a horse's labor on a team of three horses; and the Scotch or swing plough is now very generally used with two horses, the ploughman holding the reins. Nothing shows more the necessity of communication among the agricultural body than that the old cumbersome machines, with a huge carriage in front and two large

wheels, drawn by four heavy horses, should still be retained even on the light soils of some of our southern counties. Still it is yet a question whether the advocates of the swing plough have not gone too far when they have asserted that there is no land so stiff in which it may not be worked by a pair of horses; and it is indeed almost admitted that, on parts of the London clay formation, they have been beaten by the strength of the ground. It is even doubted whether one wheel might not be advantageously restored to the plough; and those ingenious mechanics, the Messrs Ransome, of Ipswich, have constructed a plough which admits of being used without a wheel, with one wheel, or with two. These doubts should be cleared up with regard to different soils by observation; and it may be worth inquiry whether ploughs of different constructions, with different amount of horse power, may not be applicable to the same soil in various stages of cultivation, in first breaking the stubble, for instance, on heavy land, and in the cross-ploughings which follow. The other ancient implement, the harrow, is confessedly a most imperfect one, as its downward pressure is insufficient, and in the wrong direction, for cleansing from weeds the ground which it scarcely penetrates. Mr Finlayson's harrow, however, as it is called, though in fact a new and ingenious implement, is little used by practical farmers in some of our southern counties; but this harrow, as well as the further improvement, inadequately named a scarifier, is not only efficient for cleansing the land, but may sometimes be made also to supply the place of the plough. The use of another instrument, the drill machine, a more complicated one, by which the seed is laid in regular rows, has lately become frequent in southern as well as in northern England, though it has established itself so slowly, that for a long time, traveling machines of this kind have made yearly journeys from Suffolk as far as Oxfordshire, for the use of those distant farmers by whom their services are required.

But, before the seed is sown, manure must have been applied, either immediately or in some former stage of cultivation; and here questions large and numerous open themselves to the inquiries, and demand the experiments of a body which aims at raising the art of husbandry to the rank of a science possessing definite laws. Whether farmyard dung should be applied, recently made or in a more advanced stage of fermentation; whether it should be laid on the field in the autumn, and covered over for the winter by ploughing alternate furrows only—a process technically known as rafting, from the ribbed appearance which it gives to the field; or should be laid on in the spring, immediately before the turnip is sown; whether its efficacy be increased by mixing it in heaps with earth, technically known as compost heaps; whether the manure of a farm should be applied entirely to the green crops; or whether, as is a common course, recommended by the hope of immediate gain, it should be shared by the wheat;—these are all questions in the minds of practical farmers, at least—as is shown by their opposite conduct upon these heads—which the science of agriculture, if it ever become a science, is bound therefore to answer. There is also, as to the very formation of farm manure, an important difference of management between ourselves on the one hand, and the oldest practical farmers, our neighbors the Flemings, on the other. The Flemish cattle are not allowed to run at large on the pastures, but are tied up in buildings, where

they receive a daily supply of green food newly cut, and a tank is formed near at hand, which receives the runnings of the stalls, and from which the liquid manure is carried in tumbrils to the arable ground. Not only are our farm-yards managed less closely in this important particular, but, as our cattle are in the field for a great part of the twelvemonth, it may be questioned whether their droppings do not in a great degree lose their fertilizing property by the action of the atmosphere as they lie scattered upon the surface. There is no doubt that, on the other hand, rank tufts of herbage are produced by the excess of manure in spots of ground upon which it falls. The advocates of the soiling system, as it is called, have acted upon that system for centuries, and they assert that a very large saving is effected by the uniform consumption of the grass, which is another result of this mode of management. A system backed by such high and ancient authority, must surely deserve inquiry into its merits. This last question, however, is a double one, involving on the one side the comparative amount of fertilizing substance produced for the use of the soil, and on the other the beneficial effect of the food on the condition of the animals themselves;—but this second branch belongs to a distinct head of inquiry—the feeding of cattle.

(To be continued)

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

I notice in your valuable journal, an article in which one of the editors opposes his experience to the notion of a Boston brother, in regard to the proper time for transplanting trees. It may not be amiss to state for the benefit of those farmers who despise book-learning, that in this case, theory and fact agree. It is well known that all the food which plants draw from the soil, is absorbed by the extremities of the root fibres, or rootlets; and that the difficulty of transplanting, arises from the impossibility of preserving all those fibres, whatever care may be used in the operation. When a tree has been moved, it is deprived of a portion of its nourishment, till new fibres have been emitted from the roots in sufficient numbers to supply the place of the injured ones: and if many have been broken, or the tree is not able to replace them quickly, it languishes and dies. The best time for transplanting is evidently that at which plants are in the best state to emit new fibres, and best able to subsist with little nourishment from the earth; and the worst that at which these conditions are reversed.

In autumn, trees are employed in laying up a store of food for the coming year. As the leaves fall off, the sap thickens, deposits a saccharine substance on the sides of its vessels, and finally entirely ceases to flow, and the tree becomes torpid and remains lifeless through the winter. This then is not the time to transplant. Young trees may indeed be taken up at this season, and having been kept in doors, may be set out again in the Spring, without danger. But it is quite a different matter to put a plant into the ground when all its powers are going to decay, and it is not able to form a single new fibre, or even to preserve those it already has. Except for the shelter from the cold which the dirt round its roots affords, it might as well be exposed to the winter on a bare rock. In spring, however, the case is quite different. Then the plant derives its nourishment in a great measure from the saccharine matter deposited the preceding year, and is employed in putting out new fibres to

absorb sap from the earth, and new leaves to elaborate it. If moved at this time, its means of life are hardly affected at all; only its situation changed. Evergreens, however, may be transplanted at any time except when perfecting their fibres they have a constant flow of sap.

If you will allow me, it may be well to mention some other results which follow from the principles mentioned above. One of these relates to the proper time for cutting timber. The winter is not the time; for then the wood contains more solid matter than at any other season. It is the soluble saccharine matter contained in timber, which by its easy decomposition, induces that of the wood fibre.

The liquid sap evidently has nothing to do with it, for it is all dried out in the process of seasoning. What is the best time, may admit of a question; but it must be after the saccharine matter has been exhausted in the spring, and before it has begun to be deposited again in the fall.

Trees should also be pruned in the spring, when new wood is forming; for then the wounds soon healed; and the plants being in their flourishing state, are best able to bear injury. A wound made in the fall, remains open and exposed to the influence of air and water till the season. For the same reasons grafting should be performed in the early part of the year, though till the sap is in full flow.—*Jour. of Com.*

THE CONSERVATORY.

We advise our friends who are seeking amusement, to look in at the Public Conservatory. There are above one thousand Camellia Japonica upon some of the largest now in full splendor, and upon the point of bursting their beautiful buds. A them are at least twenty full grown trees. I well know that the former possessor of this collection of Camellias, M. P. Wilder, of Dover, spared neither pains nor expense to procure the finest plants from the justly celebrated nurseries of Europe, and that the most recent and most esteemed seedling varieties are comprised. But it is too well known that one of his motives in disposing of this collection to the society at a pecuniary sacrifice to himself, was, the desire his fellow citizens might conveniently and freely enjoy the pleasure of viewing it. It is calculated that during the next five or six weeks a thousand Camellia blossoms will expand—hundreds are now in full bloom and contrast beautifully with the dark glossy foliage, the perfect cleanliness which is highly creditable to Mr Donald, the tender. Several of the Acacia tribe, the plants of the Flora of New South Wales, are likewise beautiful—as is also the fine Poinsettia pulchra named in compliment to our former minister to Mexico, Mr Poinsett, who sent it thence to Canton, in 1828, whence it found its way to London. This plant was presented by the Hon. John Lubbock of Roxbury. We are also informed that the society has recently received ten or twelve new plants from Rio Janeiro, containing about a dozen varieties of the curious *air plants* now drawing so much attention in Europe; most of them beginning to vegetate in a small stove erected for this purpose below; these will no doubt be added in the Conservatory as they come into flower. We trust the public will not fail liberally to port this establishment, which promises to be an ornament to the city.—*Transcript.*

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

FINE WOOLED SHEEP.

Hopkinton, March 1, 1839.

Dear Sir:—I have seen in the last number of your Farmer's Monthly Visitor, page seventh, an account of the purchase and stocking with sheep the Burleigh farm in Dorchester, by President Ford, of Dartmouth College. In the account given, a very unfavorable allusion is made to the fine Merino and Saxony sheep, as requiring the utmost care and the most tender treatment. I also find in the second number of the same work, page eighteenth, a declaration that the native New England sheep are more hardy and less liable to disease, than the finer breeds; and that an opinion is suggested that they may be kept at as good advantage. I am not prepared to say that the native sheep of this country may not be raised by the farmer at a profit, if they can be found; but I know none that are not more or less mixed with the other kinds. I greatly misjudge, if the advantage is not very much in favor of the finer breeds, and the finer the greater the profit. I am also extremely deceived if they are not kept through the year at as little expense as the natives, and at much less trouble. Native sheep are uniformly plump, lank, and coarse woolled; untame, great eaters and expert jumpers; vexing their owners, and frequently the whole neighborhood by visiting every field and enclosure they wish. The Saxony and Merino sheep, which produce the finest wool that is known in this or any other country, are shorter legged than the native breed, more round and plump in every part of them, and easily fattened. They are more quiet and peaceable in their disposition, and with ordinary care of fences, seldom if ever stray from the pasture where they are put. They afford mutton equal to any other kind; their quarters being round and full, mild, tender, and fine flavored. They are the smallest sheep I have ever known. This I consider an advantage rather than a disadvantage. They are not so laborious required to perform labor. They are kept for their flesh and fleece only, and from long observation I am convinced that it requires the same quantity and quality of food to make a hundred pounds of mutton, or a hundred pounds of wool, whether, it be given to small or large sheep.

As regards diseases of fine sheep, I know of none that may not be visited upon the natives, which are equally liable when brought together in large flocks. In my own flock I have never known any contagious disease, if I may except a flock of fine sheep of one hundred and twentyone which I took in the fall of 1829, for the term of one year. When I took this flock, they were all diseased and lame with the foot-rot. I found them extremely poor, and some of them unable to walk, and feeding upon their knees. During the year I lost nine of them by poverty and disease, and two by casualty. At the expiration of the term I divided equally with the other owner one hundred and ten old ones, and at the thirds, thirtysix lambs, all perfectly healthy and in good order. With this exception, I have never known any contagious disease to trouble any sheep I have had the care of. I seldom lose one in any way, and am equally fortunate with my lambs, when not troubled by foxes. At the yearning season of 1830, one fox killed from my flock and carried to her young, seventeen lambs in four days and nights. I had a number killed at

other times, and my loss in lambs by foxes that season was from fifty to sixty dollars.

I am one of those who believe things should be told as they are. I should feel hurt were I to lead any one astray from his interest by any thing that I have said, and as some proof of the truth of the foregoing, I here give an account of the income of my own flock. My average number of sheep at the shearing season in eight years, from 1831 to 1838 inclusive, has been two hundred and fortyone. I have received in cash for sheep and wool sold from my flock during that time, four thousand, five hundred eightyfour dollars and seven cents; giving a yearly income of five hundred seventythree dollars and one cent, or at the rate of two dollars thirtyseven cents and a fraction a head, a year.

When it is considered that six small fine sheep may be kept on the same food that would be required to keep five coarse ones, which I have no doubt is short of a reasonable estimate, a preference for the fine flocks will be more apparent.

I shall be likely to retain my partiality for fine sheep till some one gives an account of a more profitable flock of coarse ones of an equal number.

STEPHEN SIBLEY.

For the New England Farmer.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

MR BRECK:—As many impositions have been palmed off on my brother farmers who have purchased what we called Berkshire pigs, I am induced to state a few facts and offer a few thoughts on this subject. Many pigs have been sold from droves passing through this State, Connecticut and Rhode Island, which do not resemble the true kind only as they have some black bristles mixed with white; some nearly all black, of common breeds, have been sold for pure blooded Berkshire. Some drovers have bought up a lot of runts, unfit to breed from, in Albany and its vicinity, because they could be obtained cheap, and sold them out as they passed through the country, while some men in the vicinity of Albany; (Mr Bement informs us), do not hesitate to sell half blood for the pure blooded Berkshire, they also are disposed of among the farmers, and the impositions are calculated to create a prejudice against this excellent breed of hogs,—for after seeing a pig called Berkshire, supposing it a fair sample of the breed, many have supposed them no better than the common breeds. In view of these facts, I would suggest the propriety of our farmers visiting some establishments where the pure bloods are bred, and examining pigs that have been obtained of honorable breeders, before they reject the Berkshire hogs. We also think breeders ought to select the very best to breed from, and breed from them only, that the breed may improve instead of degenerating.

We are pleased with the principle adopted by H. S. Ramsdell, a breeder of Berkshire hogs in West Thompson, Ct., who breeds only from the very best, and in supplying orders for pigs, sending only those worthy to be bred from, reserving the inferior ones for the knife. Mr Ramsdell has taken great pains to obtain a lot to breed from, of the best form without regard to price. We visited his establishment not long since and found some of the best pure blooded Berkshires we have ever seen. At the fairs we have attended, or breeding establishments we have visited, we have never seen their equal: several persons in the adjoining towns

who have purchased Berkshires previous to seeing his, engaged pigs of him on account of the stock being superior to their own.

We could but admire the fine form of a grand-sire of Mr C. N. Bement's sow 'Stately' Mr R. informed us it was then 9 1-2 months old. On the tape being applied, we found the length from nose to root of tail, 5 feet 3 inches. I ought to add, as the residence of Mr Ramsdell is but one mile from the Norwich and Worcester railroad, our farmers along the railroad from Thompson to Boston, might conveniently supply themselves with pigs from his establishment. E. D.

Webster, Jan. 1, 1840.

WITCH GRASS.

MR EDITOR:—Some of your correspondents have been striving to rid themselves and their neighbors of that troublesome weed, witch-grass. Now I happen to know from experience one of the easiest and most profitable methods of destroying this grass.—This grass will never increase in pastures. It always finds its way into such land as has a warm light soil, and is most cultivated. Land abounding in this weed should be immediately converted to a sheep pasture, and in a few years it will be entirely eradicated.

My father once took a piece which was thickly set with it, ploughed it late in June, sowed it with winter rye and turned it into his sheep pasture.

The rye continued to come up for a year or two and was kept closely fed by the sheep, and in a few years the witch grass was exchanged for sweet clover and red-top. I doubt not but that this plan might be adopted to advantage on many farms that are overrun with this useless weed. It is fully to talk of digging it up when it has obtained a firm foothold. Land that is of a light thin soil can be changed from tillage to pasturing to great advantage. Pastures would be improved in this way, for it is bad economy to possess a pasture that will give only now and then a spot that cattle will touch.

Another method I have seen practised in ridding small garden spots of this grass, which is by laying boards closely over the ground for a season. This is much easier than to dig it up. While on this point I cannot help noticing one fault among gardeners. They are very anxious to prevent the weeds from going to seed during the first part of the season, but as soon as the plants get a little start, they suffer the weeds to take their own course. Consequently there is a fresh supply of seed for the succeeding spring.

If some of your correspondents will counsel me in killing thistles with as little labor and as much profit as I have advised them in killing witch grass, they will receive my sincere thanks.—*Farmer's Register.*

The Dahlia is a Mexican plant, and was introduced into this country about thirty years ago.

The average price of flour through the country at the last dates was \$5 48 per barrel.

The Albany Evening Journal says, that a line of 225 boats, some days ago detained by the ice west of Utica, in the canal, were in motion, and approaching Albany, with flour and other merchandise to the value of nearly half a million of dollars.

HARD TIMES.

The following beautiful and eloquent remarks on the subject of hard times, are copied from an American magazine published in 1787. We know not who is their author, but they are worthy of the greatest of writers; and we republish them, as not altogether inappropriate to the manners and customs of the present times.—*Bost. Weekly Mag.*

"The scarcity of cash is a general complaint, and it has become so fashionable to complain of hard times, and the scarcity of money, that debtors seem to think that they have sufficiently satisfied their creditors, if they tell them the times are hard and money scarce. This has so long been the theme, that the people almost universally believe it, although it is a falsehood. Every generation and age thinks the former days and times were better than the present. This, however, is a mistake, founded on false surmises and vain imaginations. The original principles of human nature are the same in every age, and ever have been since the fall. Times are easy when men do their duty; but when they deviate from that, and enter the road of vice, indolence and licentiousness, then difficulties embarrass and troubles perplex them.

The complaint of hard times in this country is all imaginary. Indolence and extravagance in dress are the source from which all the evils so bitterly complained of, flow. Both reason and revelation teach us that the human race were to live in this world by industry, and to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. On the productions of the earth we depend for subsistence, and spontaneous productions are not to be expected. The earth must be cultivated before she will yield her increase. In a country like this, it cannot be expected that all the inhabitants should live by commerce; nor indeed but a very few in proportion to the whole. Yet in this country, the people, as it were, drunk with the idea of gain, if they can but get into the mercantile line, are crowding into it, and to appearance seem to think that the whole community can live by buying and selling European gewgaws. This, however, is a mistake which time must teach and reform. Experience is the only teacher mankind will believe; and when they have learned by a fair trial, that indolence and craft will not support them, they will turn to industry, and lead quiet and peaceable lives, in diligence and honesty.

Agriculture is the very soul and life of this republic: if that is neglected, difficulties will certainly arise. Our own manufactures must also be encouraged and carried on, if we mean to be a happy and independent people. For a few years past the farmers have to appearance, been vying with the merchants in dress. They have neglected to manufacture their own wearing apparel; because, say they, our own manufactures are not so handsome as foreign, neither are they so durable or cheap. By this means they have reduced themselves to poverty, and now loudly complain of the hardness of the times. A different line of conduct must be adopted; industry and frugality must be the stability of our own and all other times.

In a free and independent state, where republican principles and sentiments are adopted by the people at large, the idea of equality breathes through the whole, and every individual feels ambitious to be in a situation not inferior to his neighbor. Among us the idea of inferiority, as of pursuing a mean employment or occupation for a livelihood, mortifies

the feelings, and sours the minds of those who feel themselves inferior; and consequently the poor to their great injury, strive to be equal to the rich in dress, if in nothing else. The farmer in the field will be found clad in as delicate a garment as a merchant behind his counter. This is utterly wrong and cannot be supported. Let every one dress according to the business he is in. If a man's business is to measure off cloths, and deal out clean elegant goods to customers, he may, as well dress neat and elegant as otherwise, and propriety dictates that he should. But if his employment be in the field, to plough and cultivate the earth, a different dress becomes him; and the old adage will ever hold true, "He that will increase his riches, must not hoe corn in silk breeches." A frock and trowsers are as becoming a dress for a farmer when laboring in the field, as a ruffled shirt, a velvet or silk vest and breeches, and a superfine broadcloth coat, are for the merchant in his shop. There is propriety, uniformity and beauty to be observed in every thing, and every thing is beautiful in its proper place.

The other day I went to see some farmers who owed me a trifle, and found them in the field at work. One was clad in a velvet vest and breeches, and fine worsted stockings—the other in a satin vest and breeches, worsted stockings and a fine Holland shirt, with a ruffie at the bosom. I asked them for the money they owed me; and was told "money is exceedingly scarce; the times are very hard; and it is an impossible thing to get money." I offered to take stock or almost any other article; but they had nothing to pay me except land, and that they could not spare; and so my debt was discharged by inability. The reason why I mention this circumstance is to shew that the extravagance of people to decorate their bodies is the origin of their poverty; and the hardness of the times arises from a foolish pride. Every man is honorably dressed when he is dressed suitably to the business he is doing.

Agriculture by some is thought a very mean employment; yet those who esteem it such, I will venture to say are mere simpletons, and the true principles of honor are not in them. Is it more honorable to be servant to every body, to weigh but an ounce of indigo, to draw a quart of molasses, than to cultivate the earth, and reap the yellow harvest—to procure the necessaries and luxuries of life? The employment of a farmer is really the most honorable of any on earth. Where or what would be the mechanic, the lawyer, the physician, or the merchant, if it were not for the farmer?—Where or what would be the statesman, the prince, the emperor or the monarch, with all their brilliant equipages, were it not for the farmer? The branches are not so honorable as the root; let them not therefore, boast of their own gaudy appearance, and despise the root that bears them. The husbandman, surely, is worthy of much honor, as he is the foundation on which kingdoms and empires stand. Monarchs and emperors are supported by the industry of the husbandman, and all their greatness stands on his shoulders. Let him, therefore, be honored and respected, that his heart may be encouraged and his hands strengthened in his laborious and tiresome work."

A farmer at Gaysport, Pa., raised this season 800 bushels of potatoes from an acre and a quarter of land.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

FARM ACCOUNTS AND FARM PROFITS

Mr Editor—I was much pleased with the communication in your last number from A. E. T. of Philadelphia county, and I am glad that an article so plain, interesting, and calculated to place the profits of agriculture in a fair light, is to be followed up, as I infer from the heading of the piece which is No. 1. Now I do hope that this writer who it appears can hold the pen as well as the plough, will continue his essays for the benefit of his brother farmers. There are many subjects of great interest to the farmer that have as yet received little or no attention from agricultural writers. The subject of *Farm Accounts* is one of great importance, and I trust that A. E. T. will furnish us with a bird's eye view of his system which I presume is a good one.

The system or practice of farming with us in Montgomery county is not essentially different from that in the more immediate neighborhood of Philadelphia—but our great error has consisted in not farming well enough; we have been too anxious to have large farms, even if partially cultivated, in preference to small ones in a high state of fertility. The desire to own many acres, has been the ruin of hundreds, and was the rock on which I was nearly shipwrecked. Some years since, when money was cheap and every thing saleable dear, I was induced to believe that my farm of ninetyfive acres was too small. True, I had lived above board, was entirely free of debt, and had abundance of employment; but still my farm was small, very small, indeed almost insignificant in comparison to some of my neighbors. Instead of being contented with what I had, and by still greater attention causing to produce more abundantly than it had previously the spirit of grasping after more, ambition, speculation, or whatever you may please to call it, to fill possession of my mind—of course my days of tranquility were ended.

About this time it so happened that an adjoining neighbor had become a victim to the spirit of emulation, and having settled on locating in the west, offered his farm for sale. He had been revolving in his mind the propriety of this step for several years, and as it worked upon him, his farm became more and more neglected, until, in some measure he lost the character of a clean farmer. The buildings on the place were so old and decayed, that they were considered of no value. The farm consisted of two hundred and twentyeight acres, subject to a mortgage of six thousand dollars, at ten per cent., payable half yearly. This was no obstacle in my mind, "as the mortgage may remain years." The day of sale came, and I was the fortunate purchaser; it being knocked down at one thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, subject to the aforesaid mortgage. My farm of ninetyfive acres, had in the nine years I tilled it poorly, yielded me about two hundred dollars profit per annum, so I had about eighteen hundred dollars at command, but was compelled to borrow, a thing I never did before, about four hundred dollars.

I had now attained apparently the summit of wishes—I was now a large landed proprietor! First, I little thought of the collar on my neck in shape of a mortgage, and sundry small obligations shortly to be met. I enjoyed myself finely indeed, but only for a short time, as the bubble burst, and I awoke to the cold and sober realities of my situation.

ion. True, I was a large proprietor, but that did not give sleep to my eyelids. My six months' interest came round, and was paid after many days' vexation. My coming crops, which fortunately were pretty fair, enabled me to keep along for that time, to support my family, and pay off the four hundred dollars; but it took all, and when that was gone I was in a deplorable condition. A large plantation, mostly in a bad state of cultivation, with poor fences, grew rapidly to decay—the soil requiring a liberal application of enriching manures to give it life, and no money to purchase it, or to pay for sufficient help. But I resolved not to be discouraged, and though, by going into debt for various articles where I had credit, I was compelled to pay an enlarged price, yet I pushed on, resolved to do my best to weather the storm, and improve the purchase, at least in appearance, such as fences, &c. But instead of cultivating but a part, I very foolishly—as I fear is the case with too many of my brother farmers who occupy too much—undertook to cultivate the whole—the consequence was that my crops were generally light, especially on the new purchase, and not so good by odds, on the homestead. I saw my error, and determined, if possible, to retrieve it. By perseverance I was enabled to continue and make both ends meet, but as to laying up a dollar, I did not and could not, and I had almost become reconciled to my toilsome and care-worn life, when I was started on a new track.

In 1836 a young man, a stranger, who was soliciting subscriptions for an agricultural work, called at my house about evening. I bid him to stop for the night, which he did. In the course of the evening our conversation—confined as it was to agriculture—turned upon my embarrassments. Why, said he, it is the easiest thing in the world for you not only to slip the collar, but to do it to some purpose. I inquired how: he replied—Sell enough not only to pay your mortgage, but to enable you to lay in a noble stock of manure, and devote the same cost, labor and attention on what you have left as you did on the whole, and I will guarantee you success. But I can't sell—I have tried the neighbors for years, to no effect. But that is not the way—advertise, yes, advertise very extensively, not only in your county papers, but in those of the city, and the surrounding country; make your farm known every where. Sell off the first chance. He read me several articles about the profits of small farms well managed—of the great improvements in agriculture, &c.

In the morning I subscribed for his paper. He went his way, and I turned my attention to the duties of my farm. But his advice made so great an impression on my mind, that I could not rest until I had made the effort to sell in the manner he proposed. I accordingly encountered the expense; and one of the advertisements fortunately brought me a purchaser, cash in hand, who took two hundred acres at forty-three dollars per acre, or eight thousand six hundred dollars; so I had a trifle left, besides twenty-eight acres of wood land. I was at once released from my trouble—but the gain—much as it may seem to some, can never recompense me for the intense suffering of mind which for years I had endured.

I promised my wife and children, that if ever I got well out of that speculation, that they would never find me engaging in another; and I will preserve my word inviolate. I immediately set about arranging for future operations. I was liberal in the application of manures to my old place—

my fences were all put in excellent order—out-houses repaired, and all about or around the dwelling neatly whitewashed—better accommodations were made for cattle, &c., and now the old homestead not only looks as pleasant as ever, but is the abode of real contentment and rural enjoyment.

But this is not all—reading my agricultural works has stimulated me to endeavor to keep pace with the improvements—and what is a mystery to some of my neighbors is, that now on the old "ninety-five," as they call it, I raise more saleable or disposable produce than I ever did, with the addition of the large farm. This is a fact. But it is easily explained: the three hundred acres were partially cultivated—the homestead is now in the highest state of fertility, and I have from the free use of lime been under the necessity of contracting for an additional barn on the premises. Before I purchased the addition, I laid by about two hundred dollars a year, but when I cultivated the whole I could scarcely make both ends meet. Now I am, thank Providence, doing better than ever. I am doing well, and intend to "let well enough alone," and not be led away by a spirit of emigration, the mulberry mania, or the making of beet sugar. I shun these things as I would a pestilence, but shall content myself with raising the sugar beet for my stock, which is increasing, satisfied that nothing is better calculated for them, or more advantageous for the farmer—the stock farmer especially.

Now I am going ahead without keeping accounts save certain memorandum books. I feel the want of a correct system, and I hope that your correspondent "A. E. T." or some person competent to the task, will furnish through the Cabinet, the information desired, for I consider it almost as important for the farmer to have a correct system of accounts as it is for the merchant or mechanic. J. J.

THE COTTON CROPS OF THE WORLD.

There is no subject connected with commerce or agriculture, which possesses a higher interest for the citizens of the United States, than the production and consumption of cotton. We have, on more than one occasion, devoted our columns to the insertion of information upon the subject; and our attention is particularly called to it just now, in consequence of a recent publication of a valuable letter, signed "Cotton Plant," in a spirited New York paper, called "The Whip." The writer commences by stating that the entire growth of cotton in the world is set down at 1,000,000,000 lbs. Of this 550 millions are supposed to be grown in the United States, 30 in Brazil, 8 in the West Indies, 27 in Egypt, 33 in the west of Africa, 190 in the West of Asia, 35 in Mexico and South America, except Brazil, and 14 millions elsewhere.

Thus, at 10 cents per lb., a price below which it has rarely ever fallen, this crop is worth 100,000,000 dollars. For the last fifty years, however, the value (though often fluctuating suddenly and widely) has averaged 19 1-2 cts. At this price the present growth of the world is worth \$192,500,000.

Of this, about 350 millions of pounds are consumed and manufactured in England, about 150 millions in the U. States, 80 in France, 250 in China and India, 25 in S. America and Mexico, including Brazil; 35 in Germany, 45 in Turkey and Africa, 10 in Spain, 20 in Russia, and the remainder elsewhere.

The value of cotton manufactures in England is believed to be annually about 170 millions of dol-

lars; in France at 70 millions; in the U. States at 60 millions.

The capital employed in manufacturing by machinery, is estimated in England at 200 millions of dollars; in France at 120 millions; in the U. States at 110 millions.

The consumption in manufactures of raw cotton in all Europe, in 1803, was estimated at only 60 millions of pounds. (Dic. of Span. Com.) The whole consumption in Europe, in 1830, was about 387 millions of pounds. In 1838, it is believed to be nearly 500 millions of pounds.

South Carolina and Georgia were the first states in this Union to grow cotton to any considerable extent. In 1791, two millions of pounds were grown in the Union—one and a half million of which grew in S. Carolina, and one half million in Georgia.

In 1801, forty millions was the crop of the United States—of which 20 millions grew in South Carolina, 10 in Georgia, 5 in Virginia, 4 in North Carolina, and 1 in Tennessee.

In 1811, the crop of the U. States had reached 80,000,000—of which 40 grew in S. Carolina, 20 in Georgia, 8 in Virginia, 7 in N. Carolina, 3 in Tennessee, and 2 in Louisiana.

In 1821, one hundred and seventy millions of pounds were growing in the Union, as follows: 50 millions in S. Carolina, 45 in Georgia, 20 in Tennessee, 20 in Alabama, 12 in Virginia, 10 in North Carolina, 10 in Louisiana, and 10 in Mississippi.

In 1828, the whole crop of the Union was 348 1-2 millions. Of this Georgia grew 75 millions, South Carolina 70, Tennessee 45, Alabama 45, Louisiana 38, Mississippi 20, Virginia 25, North Carolina 18, Florida 2, and Arkansas one half of a million.

In 1833, the crop of the Union had increased to 437 3-4 millions. Of this, 88 millions grew in Georgia, 73 in South Carolina, 70 in Mississippi, 65 in Alabama, 55 in Louisiana, 50 in Tennessee, 15 in Florida, 13 in Virginia, 10 in North Carolina and three fourths of a million in Arkansas.

The next year, 1834, the crop had increased to 457 1-2 millions, and was grown as follows: 85 in Mississippi, 85 in Alabama, 75 in Georgia, 65 1-2 in S. Carolina, 62 in Louisiana, 45 in Tennessee, 20 in Florida, 18 in Virginia, 9 1-2 in North Carolina, and in Arkansas one half a million. Subsequently, no certain data are in our possession; but the estimate at this time, is 550 millions as the whole crop of the Union.

Thus it will be seen, from 1791 to 1826, S. Carolina was the most abundant cotton growing state in the Union. In 1826, Georgia took the lead, and held it till 1834, when Alabama and Mississippi took the front rank. At this time, Mississippi is perhaps the most extensive cotton growing State in the Union. South Carolina and Alabama are next. North Alabama is beginning to deteriorate as a cotton country, while the worn lands in middle Tennessee are thought to improve for this culture—maturity, the vital desideratum, not being so easily allowed in the rank luxuriance of the fresher soils.

When it is remembered that the first cotton plant in the United States was raised in 1787, surely our readers will find reason for surprise at the wonderful increase that has accrued in little more than fifty years! Bold, indeed, must be the man who would venture to predict the wealth, greatness and power, likely to become our national attributes through the agency of cotton.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1840.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture.

The Committee appointed to examine the claims and award the premiums on butter and cheese, exhibited in Boston on the 3d and 4th of December, 1839,

REPORT.

That, judging from the very diminished competition for the liberal premiums on both these articles, they are forced to conclude that the interest of the agricultural community in this exhibition has very much decreased.

In the exhibition of December, 1831, there were 54 entries of butter, and 16 of cheese, the amount of butter being estimated at thirty thousand pounds. On the late occasion there were 13 entries of butter and 8 of cheese, the quantity of butter being probably about 5000 pounds only.

In this absence of competition the Committee thought it their duty to fix, as a standard of excellence, that quality of butter which their experience has taught them may be attained; and keeping this in view, they were not satisfied that any of that presented was of first rate excellence. They believe that they have seen and tasted better dairies than any which came before them, and they therefore determined, under the standing rule of the society relative to premiums, to withhold the first premium of one hundred dollars, and to award gratuities to two very good lots of butter after distributing the second and third premiums. They proceeded on a similar principle in regard to old cheese, of which only two lots were presented, both in their estimation very respectable, but not superior.

After thoroughly examining and remarking upon the several lots, in which they were kindly aided by the experience and judgment of Messrs. John Hurd, Elijah Cobb, and N. A. Thompson, they unanimously awarded, to William Bachop, of Barnet, Vt., the second premium of fifty dollars for his lot of butter No. 10; to Luther Chamberlin, of Westboro', Mass., the 3d premium of thirty dollars for his lot of butter No. 8; to Daniel Chamberlin, of Westboro', a gratuity of twenty dollars for his lot of butter No. 6; and to Richard Hildreth, of Sterling, Mass., a gratuity of fifteen dollars for his lot of butter No. 3.

The premium of thirty dollars on *new* cheese the Committee unanimously awarded to Timothy Fisher, of Burke, Vt., for his lot No. 5; and a gratuity of twenty dollars, to the same person, for his lot of old cheese No. 6.

To David Lee, of Barre, they awarded a gratuity of fifteen dollars for his lot of old cheese No. 4; and to Ebenezer Tidd, of New Braintree, a gratuity of fifteen dollars for his lot of new cheese No. 7.

From the remarks of the Committee on the several lots of butter, it appeared, that in each there was more or less of neglect or error in the making or in the preservation of it. A very prominent neglect in *making* is that by which butter milk in any quantity is suffered to remain in the butter. It is a well settled principle that this is fatal to its preservation. No quantity of salt can prevent that substance from becoming sour and causing the butter to grow rancid. It can be all separated from the butter and it undoubtedly ought to be.

A very prominent error in preserving butter arises from the excessive use of salt. No more of this need be added to well made butter than is sufficient to make

it palatable; but as this standard varies with the taste of different individuals, it is perhaps safest to use it sparingly, since no quantity can repair the evil of defective making.

The use of sugar in curing seems to be sanctioned by the best writers on the subject; but the Committee are of opinion that it should be employed in smaller quantities than is usual. When it is distinctly tasted it impairs the natural sweet flavor belonging to good butter, and is, in all cases, a poor substitute for it. It is also highly probable that in time it may become acecent.

On the whole the Committee cannot but exhort their agricultural friends to aim at a higher standard—to exert more care in the making as well as in the preservation of butter and cheese, persuaded that it is a branch of industry which will well repay the labour bestowed on it.

December 14, 1839.

H. CODMAN.

We have the pleasure of laying the foregoing report before our readers, and of joining in the regrets which it expresses, that the competition for the magnificent premiums of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society is very limited compared with what it should be.

That the competition from other States is not greater, arises from several reasons—the first probably is that the offers of premiums are not generally known in other States; or if heard of, it may not be known as generally that the competition is open to all persons. Another reason is, that distance prevents a competition from the great dairy States of New York and Pennsylvania, besides that their home markets furnish a quick demand for all the dairy produce which they make. It is true there have been claims heretofore from both these states; but this was rather accidental, the farmers who made the claims having had personal friends in Boston or its immediate vicinity, to take charge of samples when sent.

Why the competition is not greater from Massachusetts is owing to other reasons. Berkshire county may be considered as the principal dairy district in the Commonwealth. But the commercial relations of Berkshire county are almost exclusively with New York; and there their butter is sent weekly, and their cheese with as frequent dispatch as the nature of the article will allow. The distance of the principal dairy portions of Berkshire county are little more than a half a day's journey from Hudson on the Hudson. Here the farmers convey their produce as often as it is in condition; it is then put on board the boats, and is in New York market in excellent order the next morning; and sold and the boxes returned for a commission of one or two cents a pound. It is to be considered, likewise, that the dairy husbandry of Berkshire county has been greatly reduced from what it formerly was by the introduction of sheep; and by another reason felt all over the country, the impossibility of procuring dairy women. The country is actually stripped of this portion of its population by the various factories, by the demand from schools for female teachers, from the cities for dress-makers and servants, by the traders for strawbraiders and shoe binders, and by other occasions of demand; so that a female domestic or dairy maid is almost as rare as a cucumber in January. There seems to be no getting them upon any terms short of direct proposals of marriage; and at present we see no remedy in prospect, unless our Legislature in its parental concern for public comfort, should revive the good old patriarchal custom of polygamy, when Abraham had not only his Sarah but his Hagar also! We dare not advocate such a proposition, and feel that there may be some peril in even making the suggestion.

In Worcester county, which next to Berkshire, is the principal dairy county, the dairy products are sent market as frequently as the case will admit; the butter every week and the cheese as often, and as soon as it dry enough to hold together. It brings then as good price as at any time, and the greener it is the heavier weighs. Under these circumstances, few farmers are willing to come into a competition where so large a sample as three hundred pounds is required of the claimant. They cannot do it in many cases without disappointing their customers of their weekly supplies, which is a serious evil to both parties. Nor can they do it (unless they should obtain the premium,) without an actual pecuniary loss. For example, two of the competitors of the present year could have sold the butter which they presented, every week at 33 and 37 1-2 cents per lb. We know that the butter from these dairies brought their prices through the season; and the supply did not equal the demand. Now taking into consideration the increased trouble and expense of packing their butter for keeping, the disappointment of their customers, the uncertainty of obtaining the premium, and then too of the price which they may obtain for their butter at the public sale after the exhibition, which, if we remember correctly, in the two cases referred to, was only 28 cents, will be seen that the motives to competition are very much diminished. The same remarks apply to a demand for the cheese, which in general is sent to market once in three weeks; and which cannot therefore be kept by the farmer for exhibition but at a loss, unless he should be fortunate enough to gain the premium, and then he may not be fully indemnified, though the distinction may not only gratify his honest pride but give a celebrity to his dairy, which may afterwards be of much use to him.

The size of the premium, though expected to operate a directly contrary effect, has a tendency to discourage competition. A premium of one hundred dollars is large affair in the eyes of most of our farmers. They are discouraged in the attempt to compete for it, from some undefined notions of the impossibility of obtaining it. To divide it therefore into three or four, would tend greatly to increase the number of competitors, without at all lessening the pains which would be taken to gain it in the preparation of the butter or cheese. The advantages of the honor in the sale of the butter or cheese are a sufficient compensation for any extra trouble.

We respectfully suggest, therefore, to the Trustees the expediency, for reasons above given, of dividing the premiums into a larger number, so as to encourage wider competition; and to reduce the quantity required for exhibition, so as to open the competition to a class of farmers, who, for circumstances above named, would decline it. It is not the quantity produced that is the object of the society in the offer of premiums; but the quality of the product and the best modes of excellence in this matter; and these points would be reached by specimens of from fifty to one hundred pounds, as certainly and as well as by three hundred pounds of the dairy product.

The principles and views of the report perfectly accord with our own views. It must not be inferred, however, that the butter of Mr Hildreth, Mr Bachop, and the Messrs L. and Daniel Chamberlin was not of an excellent quality. But we do in our own name, as the committee have done in theirs, enter our absolute and uncompromising protest against allowing any butter milk to remain in the butter; against using salt too profusely; against using any saltpeper; against sugar in any measure whatever; and against any coloring matter, especially a painter's drug or any thing unless it be the simple juice of the carrot. We say this particular

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATURE.

BY ROBERT C. WATERBORN.

I love thee, Nature,—love thee well—
In sunny nook and twilight dell,
Where birds, and bees, and blossoms dwell,
And leaves and flowers;
And winds in low sweet voices tell
Of happy hours.

I love thy clear and running streams,
Which mildly flash with silver gleams,
Or darkly lie, like shadow-dreams,
To bless the sight;
While every wave with beauty teems,
And smites delight.

I love thy forest deep and lone,
Where twilight shades are ever thrown,
And murmuring winds with solemn tone,
Go slowly by,
Sending a peal like ocean moan,
Along the sky.

I love to watch at close of day,
The heavens in splendor melt away,
From radiant gold to silver gray,
As sinks the sun:
While stars upon their trackless way,
Come one by one.

I love, I know not which the best,
The little wood-bird in its nest,
The wave that mirrors in its breast
The landscape true,
Or the sweet flower by winds caressed,
And bathed in dew.

They all are to my bosom dear.
They all God's messengers appear—
Preludes to songs that angels bear—
Mute prophecies—
Faint types of a resplendent sphere
Beyond the skies!

SILK FROM THE SPIDER.

In a late number of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, there is an interesting article on the subject of Silk from the Spider, from which we make an extract:

"Some years ago the Society of Arts conferred one of their honorary medals on a gentleman of the name of Rolt, for obtaining silk from the garden spider, *aranea diadema*. This is the insect whose webs in autumn are so conspicuous on the surface of shrubs, and in other situations. On allowing one of these animals to crawl over his hand, Mr Rolt found that it drew a thread with it wherever it went. He likewise, without any difficulty, wound some of this thread over his hand, finding that the spider continued spinning while the thread was winding up. On this hint he connected a small reel with the steam engine of the factory in which he was occupied, and, putting it in motion, at the rate of 150 feet per minute, found that the spider would thus continue to afford an unbroken thread during from three to five minutes. The specimen of this silk which Mr Rolt presented to the society, was wound off from twenty-four spiders in about two hours. Its length was estimated at 18,000 feet; its color was white, and its lustre of metallic brilliancy, owing, probably, to its great

opacity. He did not attempt to combine two or more filaments into one winding, nor to form it into thread by throwing. The thread of the garden spider is so much finer than that of the silk-worm, that the united strength of five of the former is, according to Mr Rolt, equal to only one of the latter; and assuming that the weight is in proportion to the strength, and that a spider will yield twice a year a thread 750 feet in length, while that produced by a single silk-worm is 1900 feet, it follows that the produce of one silk-worm is equal to that of 63 spiders. Now, says the Report in the Society's Transactions, 'as on an average it takes about 3500 silk-worms to produce a pound of silk, it would take about 22,000 spiders to produce an equal quantity. Besides, spiders are not so easily confined as silk-worms, and whenever two come in contact a battle ensues, which ends in the destruction of the weaker one. Spiders kept for silk must therefore be each in separate dens or cells; and the apparatus contrived by Mr Rolt for this purpose, although very ingenious and well adapted to carry on a course of experiments with a hundred or two, would manifestly be wholly inapplicable to any purpose of commercial utility.'

"But a gentleman of Languedoc went a great deal further than the English experimenter, for he established a manufactory of spider silk, and so far succeeded that he made gloves and stockings from the fibres of the web. The great impediment, however, to his complete success, was the implacable hostility of these insects to each other. Recaumur placed 5000 in 50 different cells, and the larger destroyed the smaller, till only one or two were left in each cell. But there is a species of spider noticed by Dr Walsh in his travels in Brazil, to which this objection does not apply. Here the insect was not solitary but gregarious; and colonies of more than 100 occupied the same web. The doctor's account of it is as follows:—'Among the insects is an enormous spider, which I did not observe elsewhere. In passing through an opening between some trees, I felt my head entangled in some obstructions, and on withdrawing it my light straw hat remained behind. When I looked up, I saw it suspended in the air, entangled in the meshes of an immense cobweb, which was drawn like a veil of thick gauze across the opening, and was expanded from branch to branch of the opposite trees, as large as a sheet, ten or twelve feet in diameter.—The whole of this space was covered with spiders of the same species (*aranea maculata*) but of different sizes; some of them, when their legs were expanded, forming a circle of six or seven inches in circumference. They were particularly distinguished by bright spots. The cords composing the web were of a glossy yellow, like the fibres of silk-worms, and equally strong. I wound off several on a card, and they extended to the length of three or four yards.' There is here a fair field for the Brazilian speculator. The spider's web, which, in single threads, could support a straw hat, must be much stronger and tougher than the frail tissues of our own country, and might certainly be manufactured into articles of wearing apparel, if a proper quantity of it could be obtained. As these gigantic spiders of Brazil are not eaters of their own species, large colonies of them might be maintained with ease, and, we doubt not, advantage to the experimenter."

"Holloa, lend us your penknife?" "I can't—I haven't got any! Besides, I want to use it myself."

TRUTH.—Adhere always rigidly and undeviatingly to truth; but while you express what is true, express it in a pleasing manner. Truth is the picture, the manner is the frame that displays it to advantage. If a man blends his angry passions with his search after truth, become his superior by suppressing yours, and attend only to the justness and force of his reasoning. Truth, conveyed with austere and acrimonial language, seldom has a salutary effect, since we reject the truth, because we are prejudiced against the mode of communication. The heart must be won before the intellect can be informed. A man may betray the cause of truth by his unreasonable zeal, as he destroys its salutary effects by the acrimony of his manner. Whoever would be a successful instructor, must first become a mild and affectionate friend.

WONDERS OF CULTIVATION.—There is scarcely a vegetable which we now cultivate, that can be found to grow naturally. Buffon has stated that our wheat is a fictitious production, raised to its present condition by the art of agriculture. Rye, rice, barley, or even oats, are not to be found wild, that is to say, growing natural in any part of the earth, but have been altered by the industry of mankind from plants not now resembling them, even in such a degree as to enable us to recognize their relations. The acid and disagreeable *opium graveolens*, has been transformed into delicious celery, and the *colwort*, a plant of scanty leaves, not weighing altogether half an ounce, has been improved into cabbage, whose leaves alone weigh many pounds, or into the cauliflower of considerable dimensions, being only the embryo of a few buds, which in their natural state would not have weighed as many grains. The potato again, whose introduction has added millions to our population, derives its origin from a small bitter root, which grows wild in Chili and Monte Video.

A few days ago, a butcher in this neighborhood, who has always been considered "wide awake," lost a shoulder of mutton: and having ascertained that it had been stolen by a dog belonging to a certain attorney, he lost no time in repairing to its owner, and accosted him as follows:—"Pray, sir, if a dog comes to my shop and runs away with a joint of meat, cannot I make the owner pay for it?" "Certainly," replied the attorney. "Then I will thank you for 3s. 9d., which is the price of a shoulder of mutton your pointer has just stolen from me." The lawyer paid the money, and the knight of the cleaver thanking him and wishing him good morning, was leaving the office; but the solicitor said, "Stay sir, I must trouble you for my fee. You came to consult me, I gave you my opinion, and the charge is 6s. 3d." The butcher looked exceedingly "sheepish," but instantly paid the amount, and returned home with the loss of his mutton, and an additional 2s. 11d.—*English paper.*

Footo advised a gentleman who desired to attend a masquerade ball in a new character, to "go sober."

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[NO. 28.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.

[Continued.]

There is another class, however, of manures that serves inquiry as much as any branch of agricultural practice, and which also seems to lend itself more readily to our experiments—those which are produced by animals upon the farm, whether in the yard, the stall, or the fold, but which are produced by the farmer, either from the earth, lime, for instance, marl, peat ashes, gypsum, nitre; or, as a refuse of certain trades, such as bones, rape dust, salt dust, even woollen rags. The former of these might be called the mineral manures, are now perhaps in more limited use than in past times; still Devonshire and some midland counties, lime is regarded as indispensable, and is carried very long distances over bad roads at a heavy expense; but nitre, which was once so highly valued, is in many districts almost forgotten. Not so with the second class, which may be called the refuse manures: of these, bones in particular, form a new feature in husbandry, and their consumption is yearly increasing. In the year 1823 the declared value of the bones imported from foreign parts was but £254; in 1832 it was 78,000; in 1835 it had reached 155,279; in the next year, 1836, it advanced to 171,866; and in the following year, the value of which we have any account, it amounted to less a sum than 254,600. This is the declared value, which the real value greatly exceeds; and excludes altogether, of course, the large quantities of this article which must be produced at home. In present, bones are chiefly applied to the turnip crop, and on some soils their effect is certain and great. Yet no single instance can show the necessity and advantage of scientific inquiry more than in the case of a new manure. It is well known that bones contain a large portion of oil, which is usually extracted by boiling; and it might naturally be supposed, that the natural oil should at least be left in the bones, which are intended to be so applied; and farmers, accordingly, who purchase bones have explained that these had fraudulently been boiled. Contrary to expectation, there is reason to doubt whether the bones are not actually improved in manure by the loss of that oil, by which, if such be the truth, their own active principle, whatever it would appear to be deadened and sheathed. It is a point that may be easily tested; but there are larger questions connected with the use of these manures. They are, as is well known, an expensive article, and their price is rising; but it is by no means known in what quantity they should be applied. At 10 bushels to the acre, however, if the price be 3s. per bushel, the outlay is already large, being only 30s., a sum probably exceeding the rent of 20 bushels it will be 3*l.*, or 300*l.* for a field of

100 acres. But as yet there is reason to doubt whether any increased quantity beyond 25 bushels of small bones produces any increased benefit to the crop; and no one will venture to assert that he knows the point beyond which an additional outlay is a mere loss of money and waste of a manure which is becoming daily more scarce. Again, as to the kind of soil on which bones may profitably be applied, there are some on which they have as yet failed, as they have signally succeeded on others; but on this important point, as on the preceding, the valuable answers returned, chiefly by practical farmers, to the questions sent out by the Doncaster Agricultural Association, at the instance of Mr Childers, afford the only authentic data to which we can refer at present for guidance.

After the ground has been duly prepared, there is still ample room for inquiry and for improvement. On the best season of wheat sowing, for instance, there exists great difference of opinion amongst cultivators. Dr Mavor, in his 'General View of the Agriculture of Berkshire,' published no longer ago than the year 1813, states that, on the chalk hills of that county, wheat was sown as early as August. This year a practical farmer of that very district has given his opinion that it matters not how late wheat is sown, and that December is soon enough. The quantity, too, of grain to be sown is a matter of varying practice, and there are high authorities for thick sowing and for thin. Yet a saving of half a bushel of seed, if it can be properly made, will be a gain of 3s. per acre, or about one-sixth of the average rent of arable land to the renter, and of 240,000 quarters, or 600,000*l.* to the country each year. Now, this question can obviously be solved, not by loose argument, or appeals to practice, which is always appealed to while and where each practice obtains, but by careful, extended observation continued through a variety of mild and hard winters, wet and dry springs and summers. As to the quality of seed to be sown, no one can doubt that much good may here be reasonably expected from increased attention.

That well known variety of barley the Chevalier, is an instance in point. The discoverer, Dr Chevalier, has obligingly sent the following account of its origin, in reply to an inquiry from our secretary:—"An extraordinary fine ear was observed and selected, by a laborer of mine, in the parish of Debenham, 1819; in the spring of 1820 I planted 27 grains in my garden; in 1825 I planted half an acre of this species, and half an acre of the common species; the land under precisely similar conditions of cultivation. The produce of the first amounted to 81.2 coombs; of the second, 61.2. The ears of the first averaged 34 grains; the second 30; the grains of the first heavier, as four to five. In the course of five or six years it was generally accepted and approved in my neighborhood, as I promoted its fair trial, and charged only the current market price for it."

It is not enough for the farmer to know the best management of an individual crop, even of all crops singly, unless he know also in what order of succession they should follow each other. It is by

improved knowledge of this order, and a better selection, that much improvement has already been effected in British agriculture. It is well known that crops of the same kind following each other become rapidly less productive; whether by exhausting the land of some fertile property, or by depositing, as has been lately supposed, some excrementitious matter injurious to the growth of their own species, though favorable, perhaps to the luxuriance of some other tribe. Be this as it may, no one would now think of growing, as formerly, wheat, barley, and oats in succession; and though Mr Hitchins, land surveyor, of Brighton, states that in his recollection, the tenants of a gentleman living in Sussex, when a clause was introduced into their leases prohibiting them from growing more than two white crops in succession, complained that they could not hope to defray their rents if fettered by such restrictions, few good farmers at present, on light soils at least, come even up to these limits by raising even two white crops, as they are called, in immediate succession. It is on these light lands, indeed, that a due rotation of crops has so signally succeeded, that, whereas they were formerly considered of very inferior value, they are now more readily occupied than those heavier soils, which, being in their nature more suited to the growth of wheat, were once valued more highly. And it is as much by the slow and almost insensible amelioration of such land, as by any increased breadth of cultivation, that the country has become in any degree capable of supporting the vast numbers which have been added to her population. A small parish might be pointed out, in which an aged farmer remembers the time when a single rick was all that it could produce of wheat in one year; whereas, without any increase of its ploughed ground, that same parish now yields five or six yearly. Its sandy soil was then drifted like snow before the wind; and the scanty barley might be sometimes seen borne away also; whereas the very fields, still called "The Sands," are now, by that glutinous quality which high condition imparts—by the droppings and the tread of the sheep which are fed on the turnips that now grow in garden-like order where before was a naked fallow, compacted into a brown and adhesive, though still lightish loam. But though the Norfolk or alternate, or four course system of husbandry (so called because its simple rotation consists of turnips followed by barley, and clover by wheat,) has conferred such great though silent benefits on the country, it may be doubted whether that system has not accomplished all that it is capable of, and must not pass into another. Already it has begun to fail in one of its green crops, probably in the other. The red clover, it is admitted, can be no longer repeated once in four years, and the substitution of white clover, or of rye grass in the alternate fourth year, or the prolongation of the course to five years by sowing rye grass with the clover, and thus leaving the ground in grass for two years successively, are but imperfect remedies. The evil, however, is likely to increase; for in Flanders, whence the red clover was originally brought over, and where

the land has been longer tired with its repetition, it has been destroyed in whole districts by a grey parasitical plant called *orobanche*, and the only cure has been the entire suspension of its cultivation in those districts for many years. It is well known, also, that in Norfolk, where the turnip has been longest cultivated, that root has become subject to a disease which distorts it with unhealthy excrescences; and it may be worth inquiry whether, apart from dry seasons and the depredations of insects, the late general failure of the turnip be not in some degree owing to its too frequent repetition.

Such being the ill results of a too scanty rotation, which consists in the endless repetition of four crops, the remedy must of course be sought in a greater diversity; and here we cannot but look to that neighboring country whence our green crops were first derived. In Flanders we find rotations of great richness and endless diversity, carried over a term not of four years, but of ten, eleven, and even fourteen. Into all of these potatoes enter, consumed on the farm, being in fact the chief food of the cattle during the latter part of winter and the beginning of spring. Carrots, too, are sown on the same ground with barley or peas, and after either grain is harvested, come also to maturity in the autumn of the same year. The barley harvest, however, is much earlier than in this country. But though our summers do not certainly encourage such double culture, peas might be early enough ripe even with us to admit of its trial; but at all events, the Flemish carrot, a white variety, may be worth cultivating as the crop of the year, since it is said to yield 22 tons by the acre, where the common orange or Dutch carrot gives but 11. Parsnips, it appears, are grown also where the soil is too heavy for carrots, and being extremely hardy, are left in the ground during winter, and drawn only as they are required for immediate use. They are thought not so good for milch cows as carrots, but superior for fattening cattle. We have long had another root, the mangel-wurtzel, which may serve, if grown on a part of the turnip field, to prevent the evils arising from the too frequent recurrence of that principal crop; and it is well known, if stored up, to come into useful service for ewes with their lambs in the spring. There is a mode which our own farmers have taken towards the doubling of crops, not indeed on one piece of ground at one time, but on one piece in the same year.—Between the wheat harvest in August and the sowing of turnips in June, there occurs in the four-course system a gap of nine months' idleness for the soil. This interval is filled up, on a part at least of the wheat stubbles, with a crop of rye to be fed off green in the early spring, at the time when fresh food is most wanted for stock, and least easy to be procured. So far as this extends we have thus two crops where our forefathers left a naked fallow; and it may be worth inquiry again how far this system can be extended. But this important subject of the rotation of crops, though much may be done by individual enterprise, requires such minute attention to so complicated results spread over so long periods, that it is only on an experimental farm we can hope to see it fully investigated.

It might be supposed that when these different stages of husbandry had been successfully passed, when the subsoil of a farm had been mellowed, or rather when it had been gradually blended with the soil, and the soil itself might thus be said to have been brought to a double depth, when the sur-

face of the field had been dressed with the most suitable manure, either natural dung, or artificial manure, whether of the mineral or refuse class, had been worked with the right implements, in the right manner, at the right time; sown with the most productive seed, and, above all, sown in the best course of rotation, when the crops thus prepared had been cleansed either by the hand or the horse-hoe (a method, this last, little known in the south of England, though long practiced and approved for the turnip crop in the north;) but it might be supposed when the crops had been thus made ready, that nothing remained for the farmer but to await the fostering influence of the sky, the dropping rains and alternate sunshine, until after a joyful harvest, he should reap the reward of his toil at the neighboring market. Little, however, does the sanguine calculator upon paper know of the farmer's real anxieties and frequent disappointments—of the blights, and rusts, and mildews; the insects and the fungi, which falling, as if in an unseen cloud, on his fields, impair, if not destroy the vegetative power which he has so carefully and expensively endeavored to nurture.

(To be continued.)

From the Albany Cultivator.

FARM WALL.

Common stone wall, for durability, and an effectual security to crops, is not surpassed by any other kind of fence. The making of it is somewhat expensive, but the benefit, resulting from removing a useless incumbrance from our farms, more than counterbalances the expense.

Although the advantages of this kind of fence are obvious, yet, with many, it is not in very high repute. They object, that it is every year falling down, and requires much labor to keep it in repair. This objection has some force from the fact that many of our walls in the western New York are unskillfully built.

The stones in this region are not generally of the best kind, and wall built of them will not stand as well as wall in those parts of the country where the material is more abundant and of better form. But I know from actual experiment, that wall built as it should be, will make a very permanent fence, and require but little repair.

Much of our wall in western New York is laid wrong side up, that is, the stones that are laid at the bottom should be laid at the top. The largest and best shaped stones are selected to be laid upon the ground, the next best for the second tier, and so on till the wall is topped out with small stones, unfit for the place. Although this, at first thought, might seem to be the best way of building, a little reflection and experience will teach a man that it is the very worst. Where will your round and cobble stones lie best? Is it not on the ground, where they will be firmly imbedded in earth, and must be immovable? And will not your large and well shaped stones make a much better superstructure than the small cobble stones?

In many parts of New England, wall-laying is a trade; and I have observed that they there select their poorest stones to lay upon the ground. They lay a broad foundation, and with small stones raise the wall from 8 to 12 inches high. This absorbs most of the poor stones. They then select stones a size larger, and lay them in a double row on each side of the wall, and thus raise their wall 12 or 15 inches. They then select their longest and

best stones, and lay them across the wall, so as to firmly bind together the two sides, reserving smaller but good shaped stones for completing the top of the structure.

The wall, when thus built, should be secured by ploughing about three furrows on each side, and throwing up, with a shovel, the last furrow so as to raise an embankment against the wall, at least a foot high. By this means the small stones are all covered, and lying beneath the surface, will be but little affected by frost, and will lie as firm as the best stones you could select. Even if they were no larger than the stones used on a McAdams road, they would make a firmer and surer foundation than broad and flat stones. The small stones will settle about uniformly and equally into the earth, and being pressed by larger stones above, will lie steady and unmoved in their place. But when large stones are laid upon the ground, the heaving of the frost, and the softness of the earth in a wet season, will cause them to settle more on one side than on the other, and thus tumble down the cobble stone structure above them.

The method of building wall here recommended, will, I think, commend itself to the reflecting and intelligent. But if any have doubts, I could easily remove them by showing them wall that has stood the test of time, remaining firm in its place, while wall laid in a different manner has become dilapidated.

There is another error in wall laying that I would notice. Some take great pains to lay the smooth surfaces of the stones outward, so as to give a handsome face to the wall. To effect this, they often lay the stones in the most unfavorable position. I have often seen a long and smooth stone set up edgewise and lengthwise in a wall, which seldom fails to be crowded out by the pressure from above, to the ruin of the wall. But do the best you can, no great beauty can be given to a stone wall; and here, as in other cases, *utility* should not be sacrificed to *beauty*. That wall will eventually look best, that *lies* best.

In making wall, I direct to have every stone laid in a position so that it will lie most firmly in its own place, and bind together most effectually the stones beneath and about it, without regard to the beauty of the wall when completed. A.

Pittsford, Monroe Co., N. Y.

To make Leather Water-proof.—Melt a pound of tallow with half a pound of rosin. When melted and mixed, warm the boots or shoes, and apply the mixture hot with a painter's brush, until the sole and upper leathers will suck in no more. If it be desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of bees wax in an ounce of spirits of turpentine, to which add a teaspoonful of lampblack. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the tallow and rosin, rub them over with the wax and turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and shines like a mirror. Tallow or any other grease rots the stitching and the leather—rosin gives it an antiseptic quality and preserves it.

Rhubarb.—This excellent plant, which should have a place in every garden, is very easily raised, requiring nothing more than a rich loamy situation. It is an orchard in miniature, the stems of its leaves affording a substance which is an excellent substitute for apples, to make sauce or pies. The sauce made from it is a preventive of bowel complaints.

EXCRETIONS OF PLANTS.

From observation, we learn that the matter excreted by plants is, as a general thing, thrown out in such a condition as to be, not only unfit again to enter the system of the plant rejecting it, but positively deleterious; and further, that the excretions of different plants differ so much from each other, that whilst that thrown out by a plant is deleterious to others of the same species, it is sometimes well adapted to the nourishment of those of a different species. This fact will explain some of those rules which experience has taught the practical agriculturist. For instance, the rule that the same crop should not be grown for several years in succession upon the same piece of ground. It will not do to say, as is often done, that a second crop of wheat will not grow as well upon any given spot, as the first, because that spot has been exhausted of too great a portion of its nutritive matter by the first. This it is true is one reason, but if it be the only reason, or even the principal reason, we may ask, how is it that a crop of corn will succeed almost as well as if the wheat had never been grown there? The true explanation seems to be that the failure of the second crop of wheat arises not so much from the exhaustion of the soil, as from the existence in the soil of a portion of matter positively deleterious to wheat, deposited by the first crop; at the same time this matter is not injurious to the corn, and hence that crop will succeed when wheat would fail. To grow the same crop for several successive years upon the same spot, is, as De Cancellor has very pertinently, though perhaps not very elegantly remarked, "like feeding an animal upon its own excrements."

It is much to be desired that this matter should be made a subject of more careful and more accurate experiments than it ever has as yet, as it is one which would doubtless admit of very important practical applications. If the precise nature of the matter retained and of that rejected by each of the crops in common cultivation could once be ascertained, it would seem to be an easy matter to determine the best order in which those crops should succeed each other. Perhaps, too, if this subject was better understood, we should find that the way in which some manures benefit land, is not by supplying nourishment to the plants growing on it, but by removing this deleterious matter from their roots. If this matter possessed the character of an acid, and there are several facts which seem to render it almost certain that such is the character of the matter excreted by many plants) lime would act in this way—it would unite with the acid and neutralize its properties. The rotation of crops is a matter very generally attended to in farming, but in gardening, where it is of still greater importance, it is frequently neglected, and as a necessary consequence, garden plants degenerate under so injurious a system of cultivation. Our best gardeners have been taught by experience never to sow the same plant even for two years in succession, upon the same spot of ground.

When the root of a plant is cut off, and the stem placed in water, the excrementitious matter, which under other circumstances would have been discharged from the roots, issues from the end of the stem. Hence it is that water in which flowers have been kept for some time, always becomes offensive. We commonly say that the water has become putrid; but pure water can never become putrid; the offensive character of the water in such circumstances

arises entirely from the rejected matter excreted by the stem.

It is a fact, which I suppose all must have noticed, that some plants when placed in water together, seem to keep each other alive, whilst others produce just the opposite effect. This is owing to the nature of the matter excreted by their stems. Where the matter rejected by one plant is of such a nature as to be suited to the nourishment of the other, they will keep each other alive; but where the opposite is the case they will hasten each others death. In the same way we explain the fact that a nosegay composed of many different flowers, will, when placed in water, generally preserve its freshness much longer than one composed of the same number of flowers of the same species. There is a class of plants commonly called weeds, which cannot grow in the immediate neighborhood of our common cultivated plants without materially injuring them. This is doubtless in part owing to their consuming the nutritive matter contained by the soil, and in part also to their overshadowing the cultivated plant and thus shutting it out from the direct action of the sun, but it is also, in part, owing to the nature of the matter which they deposit in the soil. The common opinion that weeds poison the plants in whose immediate neighborhood they grow, is not mere imagination—it is nothing more than a simple statement of the facts of the case.

It is a curious fact, frequently noticed by botanists, that plants in their wild state, grow in natural groups. This is in part to be attributed to the varying nature of the soil—such plants as prefer a sandy soil, being collected together where such a soil occurs; and in part also to the operation of the matter deposited by them in the soil. Such plants as deposit matter of a nature fitted to sustain and assist each others growth, will generally be found growing together. It would seem, that in parceling out the earth, the Creator has not assigned particular species of animals alone to particular portions, and given them the means of defending themselves against the aggression of their neighbors; but that he had taken the same kind of care for plants, at least to a certain extent. If a seed of a plant which properly belongs to one portion, is by accident thrown upon another, the plants to which that portion belongs, soon destroy it. Thus has the Creator fixed for every separate portion of creation, "the bounds of its habitation."—*Farmers' Register.*

Exhausted Lands too soon Abandoned.—The fault of the farmers upon our hard soil has been to abandon the ground after the skinning process. This was natural while other fertile lands remained in the vicinity to be cleared that would produce larger crops. And now a farmer that has mowed over forty, fifty and a hundred acres year after year until he has reduced the crop of hay down from two tons to one ton, half a ton and even four or five hundred pounds to the acre, is as a matter of necessity willing almost to give away the ground that yields so scantily, to seek a livelihood by taking women boarders at the price of a dollar or a dollar and a quarter a week, near some great factory establishment, or else to pack up "bag and baggage" and set out for the land of promise in the west.

To men so discouraged as these have been in times past, I believe the alternative offers of a much more certain chance of success in life; and that is, in the renovation of worn out farms. If a man is in debt to the amount of its whole value, he

had better purchase a portion of what was his own on credit, and remain upon it, than abandon it.—With common health, with a good resolution and good habits, he may as soon lay a foundation for the future sustenance and comfort of himself and family as he can perhaps any where else. The poorest places for steady employment, I am induced to believe, are our largest towns and villages. Among the farmers the poor man can almost every where be employed at a price either in money or produce to help sustain his family: his wife and children who are of sufficient age can also find some kind of business where industry shall aid the exertions of the father: nay, is it not an event of frequent occurrence that females in a family alone earn its support? The poor man can work for others as well as on the ground which he has purchased or hired. But let him work it right at home. If he have but a single acre of the worn out land—I do not mean impervious rock or that gravel or sand on which labor and manure will have no effect, but that retentive soil which holds manure, or such barren wet soil as may be drained—or such impoverished soil as requires the plough or the iron bar to strike deeper than it has been wont; if he begin with an acre of such land and begins aright, the first year will give him better pay for the labor and application than he ever obtained under the skinning process; the product will be increased in a compound ratio in succeeding years; and in a few revolving seasons he will find his single acre yielding him more clear gain than some farmers obtain from fifty and a hundred acres, under the wearing-out mode of cultivation.—*Gar. Hill's Address.*

Night Soil.—Mr Robinson, of Baldwinsville, inquires "by what process night soil can be converted into an inodorous manure in a short time, so that any cultivator may be able at once to remove a nuisance and obtain a valuable manure." We are unable to inform Mr Robinson of the processes adopted where the preparation of *poudrette* is carried on extensively and in the most approved manner; but it is said in the 1st vol. British Husbandry, that "All unpleasantness of odor may be prevented by the mere use of ashes; and were those thrown upon the night soil or into privies that have no communication with sewers, the ashes made in every dwelling house would so completely absorb the fluid parts, that a solid heap of manure would be produced, which might afterwards be removed without difficulty or offensiveness." This is the method practiced extensively in some parts of England, and on the continent. Lime is, however, much better than ashes, and this is the disinfecting agent wherever *poudrette* is produced. In Rigby's Agricultural Reports, the following is recommended as the best method of preparing and using night soil: "Spread it on a spot of clean grass; let it be well harrowed on a clear drying day; then put it under cover, and add a chaldron of lime to four loads of the soil in that state, and it will become dry, and can be reduced to an inodorous powder." All that seems to be required, is to mingle with the drained material something that will dry and render the mass friable and pulverulent. Lime is the most efficient agent for this purpose, and that which is slaked, is stated in Pilkington's Transactions to be preferable for this purpose to that which is caustic.—*Many Cultivator.*

That excellent paper the Genesee Farmer, has been united with the Albany Cultivator.

THE GOOD WORK ADVANCING.

Nothing can have a greater tendency to encourage the friends of an enlightened and judicious system of agriculture to persevere in their praiseworthy efforts, than the spirit of improvement which appears to be widely diffusing itself throughout our land. The results of the late Cattle Shows and Agricultural Exhibitions held in various parts of the Union during the present season—the increasing interest manifested by members and others—the fine condition of the stock exhibited—the great variety and value of new agricultural implements, and the determination of the tillers of the soil not to rest short of every attainable improvement to bring their farms to the highest grade in the scale of fertility, and of consequent profit to themselves, and great advantage to the community at large—are full of promise.

During the present year a large number of Agricultural Societies have been organized, possessing within themselves the elements of great good. Besides, several societies formed long since, and which were permitted to languish through the lukewarmness of their members, have been resuscitated—many new societies have been formed, numbering among their members many of the most enlightened and public spirited agriculturists of our country—and far greater attention has been paid to the interests of agriculture in all its various departments, than at any previous time. Experiments have been made, if not on the great scale, at least very extensively—and in this matter the farmer has a decided advantage. Knowledge has been greatly increased, and our brother farmers, many of them at least, are prepared to enter in good spirits and in somewhat improved circumstances, on the labors of another year.

The raising of roots for the purpose of feeding cattle is no longer a matter of experiment. The great importance of this crop is now established, and we presume that those persons who have put in their winter grain, where the sugar beet has been last raised, and especially if two successive crops have been taken from the same ground, provided the earth has been properly turned up, and the grain sown of a good quality, will be abundantly satisfied with the results of the ensuing season.—The sugar beet especially, and the root crop in general, has a tendency to leave the ground in admirable order for any of the small grain crops to succeed. While we recommend to every farmer to put in a full supply of roots the ensuing season, sufficient for his cattle during the next winter, we would advise him not to entertain the opinion, or even to attempt the manufacture of sugar from the beet. It is not the province of the farmer—and in the present state of chemical and agricultural science, it cannot become a profitable subject of household fabrication. To be successful, its manufacture must be conducted on the great scale, then there is neither risk nor difficulty. The farmer should be content with raising, at the present, a sufficient quantity of roots for his own use, and the keep of his stock, and when sugar manufactories and refineries are established, then it will be time to think of raising beets for the purpose of sugar-making; and no doubt, if the business is properly commenced—with a competent head, sufficient capital, and the right kind of machinery—a ready market at fair prices will be found for all the beets that can be raised within the proper circle of each manufacturing establishment. But, admitting that a pound

of sugar is never made from the beet, still, its introduction into the country, and its almost universal culture, must be regarded as a national benefit. The large return it renders, the eagerness with which almost all kinds of stocks feed on it, and their disposition to fatten on it—its peculiar adaptations to dairy stock, not merely increasing the quantity but also the quality of the milk and butter, together with the excellent order in which it leaves the ground on which it is grown, all concur in pointing it out as one of the most eligible crops the farmer can raise. We would by no means have the sugar beet raised to the exclusion of other root crops, especially such as the ruta baga, carrot, potato, &c.; as a change, even for stock, is both good and desirable.

The more general introduction among our farmers of improved implements in agriculture, has not been without its effect. Many of these machines are calculated not only to lessen the labors of the field, but also perform the work in a more perfect manner than it can be done by hand.

The stigma so long attached to this, the most noble of all earthly pursuits, is washed away—the strong prejudices have been dissipated, and agriculture is now regarded by the truly intelligent, as not only the first of arts, but the most dignified calling that can claim the attention of men.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

It has frequently occurred to us that our young men, on completing their studies in our colleges, mistake the road to usefulness and comfort in preferring the study of some fashionable profession to the pursuits and occupations of rural life. As soon as a young gentleman is admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, his thoughts are turned on the future, and perhaps the first resting place they find is upon the acquirement of professional knowledge of some kind, which to him seems the only road to wealth or distinction. Thus we see the science of agriculture neglected by those who are capable of investigating it as it should be; and every possible inducement to engage in the improvement of the soil, and to assist nature in what she is wont to do for man is but a feather in the scale of reasoning. And through fear of adopting some pursuit that is attended with a little labor, and, as some call it, *drudgery*—but which is the greatest conducive to good health—resort is had to the study of some profession—which has done, and we fear is doing great injury to our country. We wage no war against professions of any kind; on the contrary, they are indispensable, but it is a fact that it is considered an *unpopular* step nowadays for a young man on completing his academic studies, to devote his time and talents, if he possesses any, to the advancement of the cause of agriculture.

We have before us an address, delivered before the young gentlemen admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, at the first commencement of the University of Nashville, by its venerable President, Dr Philip Lindsey—which deserves to be more extensively circulated than we fear it has been—and from which we make the following extract.—*Southern Cultivator.*

"I know not what are to be your future professions or occupations. Every honest calling ought to be esteemed honorable. I address you as moral and intellectual beings—as the patriot citizens of a great republic. You may be merchants, mechanics, farmers, manufacturers—and yet be im-

nately distinguished and eminently useful, if you will persevere in seeking after knowledge and making a proper use of it. The Medici—Necker—Ricardo—were merchants or bankers; Franklin was a mechanic; Washington was a farmer. By far the greater part of our countrymen are and must be farmers. They must be educated; or what is the same thing, educated men must become farmers, if they would maintain their just influence and ascendancy in the State. I cannot wish for the alumni of Cumberland College a more healthful, independent, useful, virtuous, honorable, patriotic employment, than that of agriculture. Nor is there any condition in life more favorable to the calm pursuits of science, philosophy and religion; and to all that previous training which ultimately constitutes wisdom and inflexible integrity. Should our college eventually become the grand nursery of intelligent, virtuous farmers, I shall esteem it the most highly favored institution in our country. I have long thought that our college graduates often mistake the true path to honor and usefulness, in making choice of a learned profession, instead of converting agriculture into a learned profession, as it ought to be, and thereby obtaining an honest livelihood in the tranquil shades of the country."

A HINT.—A soil may be forced, by extreme care, enormous expense, and the use of manure without measure, to produce all sorts of crops; but it is not in such sort of proceedings that the science of agriculture consists. Agriculture ought not to be considered as an object of luxury, and whenever the produce of agricultural management does not amply repay the care and expense bestowed upon it, the system followed is bad. A good agriculturist will, in the first place, make himself acquainted with the nature of the soil, in order to know the kind of plants to which it is best adapted. This knowledge may be easily acquired by an acquaintance with the species of the plants produced upon it spontaneously, or by experiments made upon the land, or upon analogous soils in the neighborhood.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

THE FARMERS.—The following just and eloquent tribute to this meritorious class of American citizens, is from the pen of an eminent New England clergyman.—*Ibid.*

"There is one class of men upon whom we can yet rely. It is the same class that stood on the little green at Lexington—that gathered on the heights of Bunker Hill, and poured down from the hills of New England—which were the life-blood of the nation when the English lion was ready to devour it,—I mean the FARMERS. They were never found to trample on law and right. Were I to commit my character to any class of men, my family, and my country's safety, it would be to the farmers. They are a class of men such as the world never saw for honesty, intelligence and Roman virtue, sweetened by the Gospel of God. And when this nation quakes, they and their sons are those that will stand as the sheet anchor of our liberties, and hold the ship at her moorings till she outrides the storm."

Agriculture is the theme of the day. The most enlightened of our citizens are embarking in its pursuits, which give assurances of its being ultimately established on a basis concomitant with its merits.

For the New England Farmer.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

"Be Gar! Monsieur Tonson come again!"

MR EDITOR—Some time in November last I received through the post office a number of the "Boston Cultivator," containing a communication from Wm. S. Turner, which I presume he intended as a reply to mine in the New England Farmer of Oct. 10. As his name was written on the margin, I did every reason to believe he intended it as a knock-down argument," and I must forever after bid my peace.

I immediately addressed a communication on the subject to the Editor of the "Boston Cultivator," which, for reasons best known to himself, he has published.

The communication of Mr Turner, referred to above, I also find in your paper of Nov. 20th, and would I let it pass unnoticed, some might consider conclusive.

Now, sir, I assert that there is deception on the very face of it—for there is no such firm as "Bement & Glauson," nor is there any such person as Bement residing in Albany. He says—"But to have them procured of them, I send you my check, which is a bill of sale signed by Thomas Reed, jr., and is in the following words—'Framingham, June 13th, 1839.—I hereby certify that I sold this day sold to Mr Wm. Turner, 14 full blooded Berkshire pigs, which I had of O, tempora! mores! where is his conscience? Messrs Bement & Glauson, of Albany, N. Y., and from their recommendations. Thomas Reed, Jr.'"

This certificate appears to be Mr Turner's sheet or his proof positive. He also says I did not know that they were procured from Bement & Glauson. I said, "as regards myself, I deny in toto, of having ever sold any Berkshire pigs to Wm. S. Turner, or any other person in that town." I did, of course, include the name of Thomas Reed, jr., did not then know there was such a man in existence.

To make my story short—Not long after I received the Boston Cultivator, I met in Albany, Jeremiah Miller, a farmer, who resides in the town of Mack, six miles east of Albany, who keeps a Berkshire hogs and some Durham cattle. I adverted to him the substance of Mr Turner's advertisement, certificate, &c. "Why," said he, I sold the 14 pigs, and they were only seven-eighths Berkshire, and I sold them to him as such. He offered me to give him a certificate that they were full blooded Berkshires, which I refused to do. He concluded it would be better not to have my certificate." [I presume he thought one from Bement & Glauson would answer better.] "I sold at the same time," continued Mr Miller, "one full blooded Berkshire pig and gave him a certificate in effect."

As above, Mr Editor, is the history of the "14 Berkshire pigs," as advertised by Wm. S. Turner, backed by a certificate from Thomas Reed, jr., having been procured of "Bement & Glauson." Further comment is needless.

Respectfully, your obedient serv't,

CALEB N. BEMENT.

Free Hills Farm, Jan. 1st, 1840.

ster operates most beneficially when applied to rich and clayey soil, or a heavy loam that is liable to bake or gape open. It should be sown in

MAMMOTH PEAR.

This pear was raised in Virginia and given to Mr Fitch, of Danville, by his friend, Dr Green of the same place, as a sort of Christmas or New Year's present and served up in the family of Dr Ball, of Northboro, and passed about to the guests as a part of the evening's entertainment—a portion of which was presented to us by Dr Barnard, of Dorchester, who had the high gratification of carving it up for the company. We have had the pleasure of witnessing a longitudinal survey of the fruit, and are thereby enabled to testify to the dimensions which were given and proved to be as follows: longitudinal circumference 15.1-4 inches; transverse or horizontal circumference 13.1-4 inches; the weight of the pear was 1.3-4 of a pound.

It is but just to say that the pear probably neither weighed nor measured so much as when taken from the tree. It had shrunk some, and was considerably defective; the flavor, however, was not impaired, and we found it very palatable.—*Com.*

CHANGE IN SOIL EFFECTING A CHANGE IN PLANTS.

A change in soil may be effected either by removing a plant from one spot of earth to another differing from it in fertility, or by the addition of manure, producing a change in the character of the soil in which a plant grows, without changing the location of the plant. The effect of removing a plant from a comparatively barren to a more fertile soil, is to increase the size of all its parts, and often to convert its organs of one kind into those of another. Experience has taught us, that it is advantageous to supply food to plants artificially. Where increase in the size of vegetables, without reference to their magnitude is desired, it can almost always be accomplished, by affording an increased supply of all the ingredients of the food of plants, distributed in well pulverized soil, in such a manner that the roots of the plants can easily reach it. The effect thus produced, can be greatly increased by additional heat and moisture; and by a partial exclusion of the direct rays of the sun, so as to moderate the evaporation of fluids from the plant. Experience alone can determine to what extent this may profitably be carried in the case of each species of vegetable. The results which have been produced in some instances are truly remarkable. Loudon states that cabbages have been produced weighing half a hundred weight, apples a pound and a half, and cabbage-roses of four inches in diameter, or more than a foot in circumference. By cultivation and a change of soil, the appearance of many trees has been entirely altered. The wild crab-apple, the original stock from which all our vast variety of apples have sprung, has its stem and branches thick set with thorns. On removing it to a more fertile soil and more favorable circumstances, all these thorns have disappeared, and their place has been supplied by fruit-bearing branches. Yet all the distinctive characteristics of the tree, the structure of its wood and bark, the shape and arrangement of its leaves, the form and aggregation of its flowers, indeed all that a botanist would consider characteristic of the plant, have remained unchanged.

Perhaps the most remarkable changes which result from a change of soil, are those of organs of one kind into those of another. It is by such changes that all our double flowers have been obtained. The organs which are most commonly converted

into others, are the stamens, and next to them the pistils. In the hundred-leaved rose, and some other double roses, almost all the stamens have been converted into petals; in the flowering cherry the pistils have been converted into green leaves; in the double columbine a part of the stamens have been converted into petals, another part into nectaries, whilst a third part have retained their original form. The perfect regularity with which the changes have taken place in the last mentioned flower is worthy of notice. Wherever one stamen has been converted into a petal, a corresponding one has always been converted into a nectary; and so regularly have these changes proceeded, that by careful dissection, you may separate one of these double flowers into several single ones, each perfect in itself, and destitute of none of its appropriate parts. Where flowers have been doubled by art, the only sure way of propagating them, is by some means by which the new plant should be nothing more than a continuation of the old one, as by slips or cuttings. Whenever the seed is resorted to, there is danger that the plant will revert to its original type, and the flowers appear single again. A change of color also frequently results from a change of soil. Respecting the nature of this change, no fixed laws have been as yet discovered. As a general thing, however, the brightness of the colors of a flower is injured by enriching the soil in which it grows; and hence florists, when they wish to procure tulips of very bright colors, prefer planting the bulbs in a light sandy soil, which is rather poor than otherwise.—*Farmers' Register.*

Agricultural Improvement.—In the retrospect of the past, we will find that agriculture has received a greater impetus during the last twenty years than in double or treble that period, previously,—that during this space of time, scientific knowledge and enlightened education have been brought to bear upon the subject, and in putting theory into practice, the narrow prejudices contracted by the world at large, have been thrown aside. Science has clearly demonstrated that in this pursuit there is an ample field for the exercise of the clearest faculties, and the deepest scientific researches, calculated to afford enjoyment to those engaged in it, and fully reimburse their expenditures.

This march of improvement is not stayed,—happily we may safely assert, that at no point of time was it more in the full tide of progress than at the present, and no limits can be set to its advancement. To quicken it, our farmers themselves must lay hold of the matter;—they should individually feel that a portion of this work is assigned them;—that they are called upon as integrant parts of a great community, to further its interests, by the means which they severally have at command;—they should be willing, impartially, and unbiassed by old prejudices, to canvass all their actions, and bring them to the test of reason. They should not suppose that in any one particular have they reached to ultimate perfection, but keep this always in view as the point to arrive at.—*Fisher's Cub.*

Notwithstanding the immense grain crops of this country the past season, and the fact that large quantities of flour have been exported to Europe, still several vessels have arrived at New York lately, with rye from Odessa. This may seem somewhat strange to those who are not acquainted with the fact that this rye is intended for the distillery.—*Daily Times.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1840.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey having obtained the use of the Representatives Hall, for the purpose; notified the first agricultural meeting of the season, for Monday evening at 7 o'clock. The meeting was very fully attended. This evening was taken because no other evening in the week would have been convenient for Mr Webster's attendance, though it was sincerely regretted that it should interfere with other lectures holden on that evening; and that, on this account the presence of many gentlemen, ardent friends of agricultural improvement, was prevented. Mr Webster, having, in his recent tour, made the husbandry of England a particular subject of observation and inquiry, it was highly desirable to have from his own lips some account of his observations and impressions; and of his views of the applicableness of foreign rules, and modes of husbandry to our own country.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Hon. Mr Thaxter, of the council, to preside; and the Agriculture of Massachusetts having been announced as the subject of the evening's discussion, intending by it to open a wide range of conversation, some general views of the subject and the leading topics of inquiry were briefly stated, when Mr Webster, being particularly referred to, rose and addressed the meeting in a plain, direct, perspicuous, instructive and admirable manner; and was followed by Professor Silliman, of Connecticut, likewise called upon by the chair, with a corresponding felicity of matter and manner.

It would be matter of the highest utility and gratification if both these addresses could be given in full by themselves. We can scarcely hope for this; and in place of it, as we know the public curiosity will be anxiously alive to receive them, we shall give, from a few very imperfect and hasty notes, our reminiscences of the principal remarks of these two distinguished gentlemen.

Mr Webster began with stating that he regarded agriculture as the leading interest of society; and in all its relations having a direct and intimate bearing upon human comfort and the national prosperity. He had been familiar with its operations in his youth; and he had always looked upon the subject with a lively and deep interest. He did not regard himself as particularly qualified to judge of the subject in all its various aspects and departments; and he neither himself regarded, nor would he have others regard his opinions as authoritative; but the subject had been one of careful observation to him, both in public and private life; and his visit to Europe, at a season of the year particularly favorable for this purpose, had given him the opportunity of seeing their improved husbandry, and as far as it might be interesting or would have a bearing upon the subject of the evening's discussion, the agriculture of Massachusetts, he would proceed to give his views and impressions.

How far in this matter the example of other countries was to be followed was a subject worthy of much consideration. The example of a foreign country might be too closely followed. It would furnish a safe rule of imitation only as far as the circumstances of a country correspond with those of the country whose rules and customs it was proposed to adopt.

The great objects of agriculture and the great agricul-

tural products of different countries were much the same. Bread, meat and clothing constituted these objects. Cotton might be regarded as an incidental product, peculiar to certain latitudes and countries. Though the great agricultural products of different countries were the same, yet there were various diversities of condition and circumstances, which materially affected the agriculture of different countries.

The primary elements which entered into the consideration of the agriculture of a country were four; climate, soil, price of land and price of labor. In any comparison, therefore of the agriculture of England with that of Massachusetts, these elements were to be taken particularly into view.

The climate of England differed essentially from that of this country. They were on the western side of the eastern, and we on the eastern side of the western continent. The climate of each country was materially affected by their respective situations in relation to the ocean. The winds which prevail both in this country and in England are from the west, and westerly winds blow three days out of four. These facts are familiar. The consequences resulting from them are, that our winters are colder and our summers much hotter than in England. Our latitude was about that of Oporto, yet the temperature was very different. On these accounts, therefore, the maturing of the crops in England and the power of using these crops would create a material difference between their agriculture and ours. It may be supposed that our climate must resemble that of China in the same latitudes; and this fact may have an essential bearing upon that branch of agriculture which it is proposed to introduce among us, the production of silk.

The second point of difference between the two countries lies in the soil. The soil of England is mainly argillaceous; a soft and unctuous loam upon a substratum of clay. This may be considered as the predominant characteristic in the parts which he visited. The southern parts of England are sandy, resting upon deep beds of chalk. The rocks in England are of a different formation from ours. Ours is a granite soil. There is granite in Great Britain; but this species of soil prevails in Scotland, a part of the country which more resembles our own. Our soils are stony. Such lands are not found in England. We may have lands as good as any in England. Our alluvial soils on Connecticut river and in some other parts of the country, are equal to any lands; but these have no clay. It is not proper to compare the soil of England with the soil of America, because of the extreme differences in different parts of our country, stretching as it does through so many degrees of latitude, and embracing in its extent every variety of climate and soil.

The price of land, another important element in agricultural calculations, differs greatly from the price of land with us. It is three times as high as in Massachusetts.

The price of labor is much more in Massachusetts than in England. In different parts of England the price of labor is considerably various; but it may be set down as twice as dear with us as there.

There are several remarks which he has suggested themselves in regard to the state of things abroad. Now have we anything to learn from them? Is there any thing in their condition applicable to ours; in which the agriculture of England may be of use to Massachusetts and to other countries?

The subject of agriculture in England has strongly attracted the attention and inquiries of men of science. They have studied particularly the nature of the soil. More than twenty years ago, Sir Humphrey Davy undertook to treat the subject of the application of chemical knowledge to agriculture in the chemical analysis of soils and manures. The same attention has been continued to the subject, and the extraordinary discoveries and advances in chemical science, since his time, are likely to operate greatly to the advantage of agriculture. The best results may be expected from it. These inquiries are now prosecuted in France with great industry and success. We may hope for like beneficial results here from the application of science to this subject with us.

A second material feature in the agriculture of England consists in the rotation of crops. It is a settled principle in their agriculture, that two white crops shall not come in immediate succession. A tenant would be discharged by his landlord who should violate this rule. White crops are grain crops, wheat, barley, rye and oats. These are succeeded by, or alternated with,

potatoes, vetches or tares, beans, peas, turnips and clover, which are considered as green crops.

The great improvements in English husbandry are traced to the introduction from sixty to eighty years ago of the cultivation of turnips. Before that time, when the lands became exhausted by the repetition of grain crops they were left, as it was termed, fallow, that is, were not cultivated at all, but abandoned to recruit themselves they might. This occurred as often as every fourth year, so that one-quarter of the arable land was always out of cultivation and yielded nothing. Turnips now substituted in the place of these naked fallows; now land in turnips is considered as fallow. What is the philosophy of this? The raising of crops does in itself enrich, but exhausts the land. The exhaustiveness of the land, however, as experience and observation have fully demonstrated, takes place mainly when the seed of a plant are allowed to perfect themselves. The turnip crop is a biennial plant. It does not perfect its seeds before it is consumed. There is another circumstance in respect to the turnip plant, which deserves consideration. Plants, it is well understood, derive large portion of their nutriment from the air. The leaves of plants are their lungs. The leaves of turnips expose a wide surface to the atmosphere, and derive therefrom, much of their subsistence and nutriment. The broad leaves of the turnips likewise shade the ground preserve its moisture, and prevent, in some measure, exhaustion by the sun and air.

The turnips have a further and ultimate use. Mr and clothing come from animals. The more animals are sustained upon a farm, the more meat and the more clothing. These things bear, of course, a proportion the numbers of bullocks, sheep, swine and poultry which are maintained. The great inquiry then is, what kind of crops will least exhaust the land in their cultivation and furnish support to the largest number of animals?

A very large amount of land in England is cultivated in turnips. Fields of turnips of three, four, a even five hundred acres are not uncommon. Sir the introduction of the turnip culture bullocks and sheep have trebled in number. Turnips, for the reasons given are not great exhausters of the soil; and they turn abundant food for animals. Where one bushel of corn are produced ten bushels of turnips may be grown the same cost.

There is a great difference in the two crops to be found in the farm of ten bushels. Here is the result of their comparative value. This is the second of great advantages, which follow from their cultivation. The value of manure in agriculture is well appreciated. Dr Ure states the extraordinary fact, that the value of the manure annually applied to the crops in England, at current prices, surpasses in value the whole amount of their foreign commerce. There is no doubt that it greatly exceeds it. The turnip crop returns a vast amount of nutritive matter to the soil. The farmer tithes from his green crops, and by a regular system of rotation, finds green feed for his cattle and wheat for market. The growth of green crops is intimately connected with a system of rotation of crops.

The lands in the county of Norfolk, in England, sandy. Here is the place of the remarkable cultivator and distinguished improver of Mr Coke, now Lord Leverstoke. His usual rotation is barley, clover, turnip wheat.* These lands resemble much of the land in the county of Plymouth; and the sandy lands to be found in the vicinity of the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. The cultivation of green crops in New England, deserves attention. There is no incapacity in our soil; and no circumstances unfavorable to their production. What we be the best kind of succulent vegetables to be cultivated whether turnips, or carrots, or Swedes he was not prepared to say. But no attempts within his knowledge had been made among us of a systematic agriculture and until we enter upon some regular rotation of crops and our husbandry become more systematic, no distinguished success could be looked for. As to our soil had been remarked, there was no inherent incapacity for the production of any of the common crops.

could raise wheat in Massachusetts. The average crop in England is twenty six bushels to the acre. From our own farm, and it was comparatively a thin and poor soil, he had obtained this summer seventy six bushels of wheat upon three acres of land. It was not there any want of capability in the soil; but the improvement and success of our husbandry must depend upon a succession of crops adapted to the circumstances of our soil, climate, and peculiar condition.

* He has increased the rental of his farms by his improvements more than four times, from twenty five to two hundred thousand dollars a year. 11. C.

In England a large portion of the turnip crop is covered on the land where it grows. The sheep are folded doors all winter; and he saw many large flocks, hundreds and millions of sheep, which were never shed. This was matter of surprise especially considering the wetness of the climate; and these sheep were exposed in fields where a dry spot could not be found them to lie down upon. Sheep were often folded in land by wattled fences or hurdles temporarily erected in different parts of the field and removed from place to place as the portions of the crop were consumed. In some cases they were folded and the turnips dug and added to them. In such case they were always fed on lands which were intended the next year to be brought under cultivation. In one case he saw a man employed in the field in raising turnips with a crow bar, who was expected to be occupied exclusively with business the whole winter. It is deemed by many persons much the preferable mode to dig all the turnips for sheep as they are wanted. In such case they are completely consumed. The Swedish turnip does not suffer even by being frozen in the winter, but is often thawed in the spring uninjured. In the north of England turnips are generally housed; or they are covered with straw on the land which is to be brought under the plough. Land is often designated by way of excuse, as "land that will carry sheep;" that is, land on which crops of turnips are raised for feeding the sheep; such lands are greatly enriched by their being fed on. In the Lothians of Scotland, where the culture is as fine as in any part of Great Britain, turnips are largely cultivated. Here they are generally covered with straw. The Swedish turnips are particularly suited to a cold climate.

limits and the necessity of going immediately to work not permit us to complete our report of the remaining. Mr Webster's speech, which we regret to divide, together with the remarks of Professor Silve, we shall give place to in our next. We feel that it is a great injustice to Mr Webster by our mode of reporting. We do not presume to give his words; and all we can consider ourselves quite fortunate, if we are able to be faithful in embodying and communicating with accuracy the information and sentiments uttered

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JAN. 13, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
 Market 560 Beef Cattle, 130 Stores, 1050 Sheep, Swine.
Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with the market. First quality, \$6 25. Second quality, \$5 50. Third quality, \$4 50 a \$5 00.
Mutton Cattle.—Mess \$5 50; No. 1 \$5 00. No. 2 \$4 50.
Swine.—We noticed a few sales at \$27, \$25, and \$40.
Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$2 25, \$2 75, \$3 50, and \$4 50.
Stores.—Those at market were peddled from 4 to 6

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
 of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded exposure, week ending January 12.

1840. | 7 A.M. | 12, M. | 5 P.M. | Wind.

	6	10	32	23	W
	7	10	24	20	N. W.
Monday	8	13	29	22	N. W.
Tuesday	9	14	32	28	S.
Wednesday	10	22	33	32	N. W.
Thursday	11	31	29	20	N. E.
Friday	12	10	17	11	N.

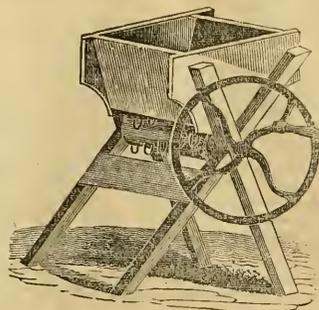
A MAN WANTED.

to work on a small place, a few miles from the city. The person must understand the cultivation of vegetables, and the care of horse, cows, &c. A single man, not over 30 years of age, of steady and industrious habits, will be preferred. Apply at this office.
 J. B. I.

ROMAN POTATOES.

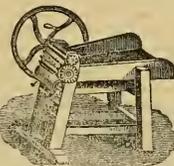
at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 65 per barrel.
 J. B. I.
 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

VEGETABLE CUTTER.



Willis's New Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine is calculated for cutting up vegetables and esculent roots for fodder, and is one of the most useful and economical machines that the farmer can use. The subscribers feel great confidence in recommending this machine to the public; they are aware that it has been long wanted and they now offer a machine that cannot fail to give satisfaction upon a fair trial. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels per minute, in the best possible manner, and is not liable to get out of order, being made in the most substantial manner. No farmer should be without one of them. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market Street.
 December 18.
 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:
 1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
 2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
 3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
 4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.
 He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.
 Also, ground Oyster Shells.
 Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.
 NAHUM WARD.

AMERICAN SWINE BREEDER.

Just published and for sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** the American Swine Breeder; a Practical Treatise on the Selection, Rearing, and Fattening of Swine, by Henry W. Ellsworth, price 75 cents.
 January 15.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
 CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FAIR	1 1/2
ALUM, American,	per 100 lbs.	5 51	5 51
ASHES, Pearl,	per 100 lbs.	5 50	5 62
" " "	" "	5 00	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	per bushel	1 62	2 00
" " Domestic,	" "	2 00	2 09
BEEF, mess,	per barrel	14 00	13 50
No. 1,	" "	12 00	10 50
prime,	" "	10 00	10 50
BEESSWAX, white,	per pound	28	35
" yellow,	" "	33	70
BRISTLES, American,	" "	11	18
BUTTER, shipping,	" "	17	20
" dairy,	" "	13	14
CANDLES, mould,	" "	40	41
" dipped,	" "	150	175
CHEESE, New milk,	per dozen	2 30	4 50
CIDER,	per barrel	37	46
refined,	" "	3	12
BONE MANURE,	per bushel	2 60	2 67
in casks,	" "	1 25	1 50
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	per pound	12 00	12 25
" southern, geese,	" "	10 00	10 25
FLAX, (American)	per quintal	6 00	6 25
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	" "	5 00	6 25
" Bay, Chaleur,	" "	6 37	6 50
Haddock,	" "	6 50	6 62
Mackerel, No. 1,	per barrel	22 00	23 00
" No. 2,	" "	6 50	6 62
" No. 3,	" "	6 50	6 62
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	" "	22 00	23 00
Solomon, No. 1,	" "	6 50	6 62
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	" "	6 50	6 62
Baltimore, Howard street,	" "	6 50	6 62
Richmond canal,	" "	4 00	4 25
Alexandria wharf,	" "	4 00	4 12
Rye,	" "	61	65
MEAL, Indian, in hhls.	per bushel	69	70
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	" "	61	66
" southern flat, yellow,	" "	75	80
" white,	" "	75	80
Rye, northern,	" "	42	45
Barley,	" "	33	35
Oats, northern, (prime)	" "	15 00	20 00
" southern,	" "	23 00	28 00
GRINDSTONE, per ton of 2000 lbs. rough,	per ton	9	10
do. do. do. finished,	" "	7	8
HAMS, northern,	per pound	16 00	18 00
southern and western,	" "	13 00	14 00
HAY, best English, per ton,	per ton	18	20
Eastern screwed,	" "	16	18
HOPS, 1st quality,	per 2d quality	7	8
LARD, Boston,	per bushel	29	30
southern,	" "	25	27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	per country do.	26	28
" do. country do.	" "	22	24
" do. Baltimore city tannage,	" "	21	23
" do. dry hides,	" "	21	22
" do. New York red, light,	" "	20	22
" do. Boston, do. slaughter,	" "	20	22
" do. Boston dry hides,	" "	85	90
LIME, best sort,	per cask	27	30
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	per gallon	50	55
" Sugar House,	" "	1 10	1 12
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	per bushel	50	55
" Winter,	" "	65	66
Whale, refined,	" "	95	95
Lined, American,	" "	2 87	3 00
Nest's Foot,	" "	15 00	16 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	per ton	12 00	13 00
PORK, extra clear,	per barrel	11 50	12 50
clear,	" "	5	6
Mess,	" "	2 50	2 00
Prime,	" "	80	100
Whole Hogs,	per bushel	2 25	1 50
SEEDS: Herri's Grass,	per bushel	2 25	2 50
Red Top, southern,	" "	1 37	1 62
" northern,	" "	2 25	2 50
Canary,	" "	2 25	2 50
Hemp,	" "	1 37	1 62
Flax,	" "	5	7
Red Clover, northern,	per pound	11	13
Southern Clover, none,	" "	12	13
SOAP, American, Brown,	per cask	11	12
" Castile,	" "	2 50	3 00
TALLOW, tried,	per M.	11	12
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	per M.	2 50	3 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	per pound	1 4	1 4
American, full blood, washed,	" "	3 4ths	do.
do. do. do.	" "	1 2	do.
do. do. do.	" "	1 4	do.
do. do. do.	" "	1 4	do.
(Pulled superfine,	" "	No. 1,	do.
do. do. do.	" "	No. 2,	do.
do. do. do.	" "	No. 3,	do.
do. do. do.	" "	No. 3,	do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN ADAMS AND GEORGE III.

The account that Mr Adams gave in a letter to a friend, of his introduction to George III. at the Court of St. James, as the first Minister from the rebel colonies, is very interesting.

"At one o'clock on Wednesday, the 1st of June, 1785, the Master of Ceremonies called at my house and went with me to the Secretary of State's office, in Cleveland row, where the Marquis of Carnarthen received and introduced me to Mr Frazier, his under secretary, who had been, as his lordship said, uninterruptedly in that office through all the changes in administration for thirty years. After a short conversation, Lord Carnarthen invited me to go with him in his coach to court. When we arrived in the antechamber, the Master of Ceremonies introduced him and attended me while the Secretary of State went to take the commands of the King. While I stood in this place, where it seems all ministers stand upon such occasions, always attended by the Master of Ceremonies, the room was very full of Ministers of State, Bishops, and all other sorts of courtiers, as well as the next room, which is the King's bedchamber. You may well suppose I was the focus of all eyes. I was relieved, however, from the embarrassment of it by the Swedish and Dutch Ministers, who came to me and entertained me with a very agreeable conversation during the whole time. Some other gentlemen whom I had seen before, came to make their compliments to me, until the Marquis of Carnarthen returned and desired me to go with him to his Majesty. I went with his lordship through the levee room into the King's closet. The door was shut, and I was left with his Majesty and the Secretary of State alone. I made three reverences: one at the door, another about half way, and another before the presence, according to the usage established at this and all the Northern Courts of Europe, and then I addressed myself to his Majesty in the following words:

"Sire: The United States have appointed me Minister Plenipotentiary to your Majesty and have directed me to deliver to your Majesty this letter, which contains the evidence of it. It is in obedience to their express commands that I have the honor to assure your Majesty of their unanimous disposition and desire to cultivate the most friendly and liberal intercourse between your Majesty's subjects and their citizens, and their best wishes for your Majesty's health and happiness, and for that of your family.

"The appointment of a Minister from the United States to your Majesty's Court will form an epoch in the history of England and America. I think myself more fortunate than all my fellow citizens in having the distinguished honor to be the first to stand in your Majesty's royal presence in a diplomatic character; and I shall esteem myself the happiest of men if I can be instrumental in recommending my country more and more to your royal benevolence, and of restoring an entire esteem, confidence, and affection; or, in other words, 'the old good nature and the good old humor,' between the people who, though separated by an ocean, and under different governments, have the same language, a similar religion and a kindred blood. I beg your Majesty's permission to add, that although I have sometimes been instructed by my country, it was never in my whole life in a manner so agreeable to myself."

"The King listened to every word I said with dignity it is true, but with apparent emotion. Whether it was my visible agitation, for I felt more than I could express, that touched him, I cannot say; but he was much affected, and answered me with more tremor than I had spoken with, and said—

"Sir: The circumstances of this audience are so extraordinary, the language you have now held is so extremely proper and the feelings you have discovered so justly adapted to the occasion, that I not only receive with pleasure the assurance of the friendly disposition of the United States, but I am glad the choice has fallen upon you to be their minister. I wish you, sir, to believe that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest but what I thought myself indispensably bound to do, by the duty which I owed my people. I will be frank with you. I was the last to conform to the separation; but the separation having become inevitable, I have always said, as I now say, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent power. The moment I see such sentiments and language as yours prevail, and a disposition to give this country the preference, that moment I shall say, let the circumstances of language, religion, and blood have their natural, full effect."

"I dare not say that these were the King's precise words; and it is even possible that in some particulars I may have mistaken his meaning; for although his pronunciation is as distinct as I ever heard, he hesitated sometimes between members of the same period. He was indeed much affected, and I was not less so, and therefore I cannot be so certain that I was so attentive, heard so clearly, and understood so perfectly, as to be confident of all his words or sense. This I do say, that the foregoing is his Majesty's meaning, as nearly as I can recollect it.

"The King then asked me whether I came last from France, and upon my answering in the affirmative, he put on an air of familiarity, and, smiling, or rather laughing, said, 'I here is an opinion among some people that you are not the most attached of all your countrymen to the manners of France.' I was surprised at this, because I thought it an indiscretion, and a descent from his dignity. I was a little embarrassed; but, determined not to deny the truth on the one hand, nor lead him to infer from it my attachment to England on the other, I threw off as much gravity as I could, and assumed an air of gaiety and a tone of decision, as far as was decent, and said, 'That opinion, sire, is not mistaken: I avow to your majesty I have no attachment but to my own country.' The King replied as quick as lightning, 'An honest man will have no other.'

"The King then said a word or two to the Secretary of State, which, being between them I could not hear, and then turned round and bowed to me, as is customary with all kings and princes when they give the signal to retire. I retreated, stepping backwards, as is the etiquette; and making my last reverence at the door of the chamber, I went to my carriage."—*Haguard's N. E. Gazetteer.*

It is mentioned as an interesting fact by the *Lynn Puritan*, that a person may now travel from Lynn or Salem, to Bombay, in the East Indies, entirely by steam; and the time required to accomplish the journey is but six weeks. He can go to the city of Jerusalem in one month.

TEACHING CHILDREN TO LIE.

My nearest neighbor, when I resided in Connecticut, was a man moving in the ordinary walks of life, and was a prudent, careful, honest, and industrious husbandman. Being at a certain time on some occasion at his son-in-law's, one of the boys of the family wished to go home with his grandfather: it not being convenient at that time, the grandfather told the boy that he could not very well carry him at that time, but added, "Next time grandpa comes he'll carry you home with him."—The boy was pacified. The old gentleman not thinking any more, (as, alas! many careless and faulty parents do,) of what he had said to the boy, was several times at the house without fulfilling his engagement; and, perhaps, without once having it come again into his mind. But the boy was not so forgetful. He recollected well the promise of his grandpa. In process of time the grandfather took the boy behind him on his horse, and was conveying him to his paternal abode. On the way the boy began to remonstrate with his grandfather on the subject, by saying, "When grandpa was at our house one time, he said the next time he came he would carry me home—and grandpa did not!"—"Why," says the old gentleman, "you don't think your grandpa would lie, do you?" "I don't know," says the boy, "What does grandpa call it?" This confounded the old gentleman, and he knew no what reply to make. This anecdote has convinced me more than almost any thing I ever heard, of the importance of regarding strictly and conscientiously what we say to children. Especially it has shown me the evil of trifling with children, and making them unmeaning promises or declaration which have attached to them no truth or significance. And it is my deliberate and fixed opinion that ofttimes parents, by disregarding, forgetting and neglecting to fulfil what they declare unto children in promises or threatenings, are chargeable with the pernicious evil of teaching their children to lie; and then perhaps inflicting punishment upon them for the crime. This is hard,—this is cruel,—this is an evil of a monstrous size, prevalent and triumphant to an alarming degree, and which ought speedily and effectually to be corrected. Watch then, and remember to make good what you say to children. Do not threaten them with what you have no business to execute,—such as cutting off ears, taking off skin, &c. In this way you weaken your own hands; render the truth doubtful, and train up your child for falsehood and crime. Whatever else you neglect, yet by no means neglect to teach them by precept and example, an inviolable regard to the truth.—*Youth Journal.*

"Milk is so dear," exclaimed a young widow to her milkman, "I wish I could afford to keep a cow of my own." "Wouldn't it be cheaper, ma," replied her little daughter archly, "to keep a milk man of our own?"

It is stated by the Mayor of Boston that one-fifth of the taxation of the city goes to the public schools.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

It published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a discount of 50 cents.

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17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

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PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

[XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1840.

[NO. 29.]

N. E. FARMER.

FIRST AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

I gave in our last number a portion of Mr Webster's speech at the first agricultural meeting, the evening previous to our paper's going to press, on the subject of English Husbandry in common with that of Massachusetts. We are not at all particular with reporting speeches. We practise a perfect short hand. Our notes are few; we mainly rely upon our recollection to giving the leading sentiments uttered in cases where we were not present. We are happy in believing that the speakers will in this case deem even our imperfect reports better than none; though they fall very far short of doing justice to the speakers.

The hurry of writing off the speech from our notes, some errors occurred, which it is desirable to correct. The southern parts of England are not as fertile as there stated, but a thin light loam resting on chalk. Beans and peas are not green crops, but white and exhausting crops, but they are allowed to perfect their seed. That one bushel of oats was raised ten bushels of corn could be produced, should have been stated in form of a supposition and not as an ascertained fact. The case of the person alluded to as employed through the winter in digging turnips should have included also his slicing them and giving them to the sheep; and this is the winter of hundreds in England.

I give these corrections in justice to Mr W. Webster, and have also the pleasure to say that Mr Webster's request, has engaged, as soon as his leisure permit, after he reaches Washington, to read out and enlarge his speech on this occasion; and then propose to issue it in a pamphlet form; and hope at the same time to be able to add a corrected report of the instructive remarks of Messrs Silliman on the same occasion, of which I give an imperfect abstract. We know it will be received with great interest and pleasure by the agricultural public.

N. C.

WEBSTER proceeded in his remarks to state that the agricultural subject which now most strongly engaged the public attention was that of the drainage of lands. The draining to which he particularly alluded was what is called tile draining, and which in England, as he had stated, was based upon the use of retentive subsoil. Wetness is prejudicial and destructive to the crop. Marginal drains are not on the outside of the fields, do not always give the desired results. These tile drains have the most important improvements. The tiles are made of clay, baked like bricks; about one inch length, four inches in width, three fourths of an inch in thickness, and stands from six to eight inches in height, being hemispherical, or like the top of a cylinder with its sides elongated. It resembles the Dutch tiles sometimes seen on the roofs of old houses in Albany and New York. A single tile is sunk eighteen to twenty inches in depth,

and these drains are multiplied over a field at a distance of seven yards apart, and vast estates have been drained in this way. The ditch being sunk and the bottom made smooth, these tiles are laid down with the hollow side on the bottom, the ends placed near each other, and some straw put over the joints to prevent the admission of dirt. These drains are not so expensive a mode of draining as might be supposed; but so important and useful are they considered, that even a large expense is soon met by the immediate benefits resulting from them. It has added every where at least twenty per cent. to the amount of the wheat crop. A beautiful example came under his own observation not long before he left England. On a part of a field, which had been thus drained, the wheat presented a most luxuriant growth; while on a part of the same field, which had not undergone this operation, the wheat, sowed at the same time, was feeble and just showing itself in straggling parcels above ground. It seems a singular fact that the advantages of this thorough draining are as perceptible in dry as in wet weather. A great evil in clay soils is that they become in dry weather hard and baked, and impermeable to the roots of the plants. The water, by this thorough system of draining being removed quickly from such soils, they are less subject to become hardened by the sun; and remain porous and friable.

There was another improvement which he witnessed, and which he considered as the most remarkable and beautiful agricultural improvement which had ever come under his observation. This was an instance of irrigation. Irrigation is much practiced in Wiltshire in the south of England. He had repeatedly heard of water-meadows; but he had not been able to form a very satisfactory notion of what was intended by that designation. At the Duke of Portland's estate he had an opportunity of witnessing this extraordinary agricultural improvement in a remarkable form. This was in the north of England at a place called Sherwood forest. By a forest in this case you are to understand an extent of country with a thin arid soil, covered with heath and ling, resembling brakes, with here and there a few oaks scattered upon it. Ten years since this land was not valued at a rent of one shilling per acre. It produced nothing. A brook ran near it. This brook passed through a village and gathered some of the refuse matter from the houses. It was conducted by a carrier or canal, similar to the water-way of a factory or the feeder of a canal, along the edge of this tract of land proposed to be irrigated, and suffered to ooze or pass out in small quantities over the land. Successive embankments or barriers were erected to receive and convey the water, and in this way the whole field was irrigated. The water was never permitted to flood the land but was let out in small quantities, and the field was watered in March, May, July, and October. No manure was ever put upon this land; and when Mr Webster was there in November, they were then taking off the third crop of hay cut that season; and which certainly was not less than two tons to the acre. After this crop was

gathered, sheep were to be turned in upon it, which were expected to lamb at Christmas, so that the lambs might be ready for the market in March, when they would command a high price. There can be no doubt that the sediment deposited by the waters, which they had collected in their transit through the village, contributed much to the extraordinary fertility and productiveness of the land; but there can be as little doubt that pure water itself is an element of immense value in agriculture, and that it contains essentially and abundantly the food of plants.

With respect to implements of husbandry, Mr Webster was of opinion that the English had no advantage over us. Their wagons and carts were not better; their ploughs he considered inferior; and their threshing machines inferior to those in use among us. The drill cultivation was a remarkable feature in English husbandry, and executed with great neatness and precision. The young wheat fields appeared like rows of onions. Some of the drill machines were constructed so as to drop small portions of compost manure with the seed at the time of sowing. In this matter he remarked upon our deficiency. Their ground is finely prepared. He saw a field in turnips, where the seed which was carefully soaked and prepared, was sown on Friday, and the rows of plants were distinctly seen on Monday all over the field. This rapid germination, where it can be effected, has great advantages.

There were various other matters in English agriculture upon which he would gladly remark, though at the risk of taxing too severely the indulgence of the meeting. There were crops cultivated among them of which we had none. The English bean, a small brown bean, was much liked, and produced about forty bushels to the acre. It constituted an excellent feed for their horses.*—

*THE BEAN (*Vicia Faba*.)—"The bean is a valuable field plant, as affording food for live stock and in part for man. The varieties of the bean are two, garden and field beans, the white and the grey beans. The best soils for beans are clay and strong loams. On such soils they generally succeed wheat or oats, but sometimes also clover leys. Turnip soils or sands are by no means proper for them. The climate most favorable to the bean is one neither very dry nor very moist; the first brings on the fly; and the last prevents the setting of the blossoms. The flour of beans is more nutritive than that of oats, as it appears in the fattening of swine." Dr Darwin thinks them a cheaper provender for horses than that of oats; but being of an oily nature, more difficult of digestion than oats, and he would therefore hesitate in giving them the preference for this object."

The bean is considered as an exhausting crop; but on account of the clean cultivation which is given to it, it often favorably precedes wheat. Our own experiments in the cultivation of the English field bean, which we tried two or three years, resulted in disappointment, as they were in every instance destroyed by a little black fly. This is the great enemy with which they have to contend abroad. Forty bushels to the acre must be regarded as a large yield. From twenty to thirty-five is more common.

The cultivation of the white beans among us is pursued to a very small extent and in a very slovenly and negligent manner. Land that is under a curse and considered fit for nothing else, is usually selected for a crop of white beans; and a farmer would as soon think of dressing his children in peacocks' feathers, as of giving

Vetches or tares, likewise, a sort of pea, was very much cultivated; it was customarily sowed in the fall for sheep, and was eaten by them in the fall and winter.*

The sheep husbandry in England is an immense interest. They will this year cut from sixty to seventy millions of fleeces; and sheep under one year old are not shorn. The average yield may be six to seven pounds to a fleece. There are two principal classes of sheep in England, the long and the short woolled sheep—the Leicestershire and the South-Down. The long-wooled, or Leicester sheep give a fleece of about eight pounds; the short-wooled or South-Down, a fleece of from three to four pounds. Wool is of great importance to them,

any manure to his white beans. The result is exactly what, under such circumstances, is to be expected. We have no doubt that under proper cultivation, beans may be made a highly productive and valuable crop. For feeding sheep, especially fattening wethers, we have tried and know their value. Intermixed and ground or alternated with Indian corn, they are exceedingly favorable to the thrift of sheep, and may be to a degree profitably used, notwithstanding the customary difference in price. We can hardly expect, however, that they should take the place of Indian corn; a crop which cannot be grown in England, which is not more exhausting than any other grain crop allowed to perfect its seeds, which when consumed on the farm under good management, returns a large amount to the land; and the rough fodder of which, when well cured, is almost an equivalent for the cost of cultivation.—H. C.

*THE TARE OR VETCH (*vicia sativa*.) is a plant which we have sometimes seen growing, but rarely cultivated among us. There is no hindrance in our climate to its cultivation; and perhaps the great reason why the cultivation of the tare or the field bean has been neglected or not introduced, has arisen from our capacity to produce Indian corn; and our high estimation, which can hardly be extravagant, of its value as food for the brute and the human animal. As green feed especially, and for the purposes of soiling, undoubtedly the tares might be introduced to great advantage.

“The Tare,” says Lownd, “is one of the most esteemed of the leguminous plants of this country, (England.) When used as green forage, they are cut after the pods are formed, but long before the seeds are ripe. Being in the class of crops not allowed to mature their seeds, they are not exhausting to the soil. They are considered as restorative crops, from the quantity of manure which the consumption of them affords. They are exceedingly nutritious, and supply a larger quantity of food for a limited period, than almost any other forage crop. All the animals of the farm are fond of this legume, and all thrive upon it in an eminent degree. Hogs may be fattened entirely upon it. It causes milk cows to give more butter than any other species of food, and it is employed extensively in the feeding of horses. All the English agriculturists are impressed with a high opinion of the value of tares.”

Young observes, “Tare crops are of such use and importance that not one-tenth of the stock could be sustained without them; horses, cows, sheep and hogs are all fattened upon them; hogs are soiled upon them without any other food. This plant maintains more stock than any other plant whatever. Upon one acre Davis maintained four horses in much better condition than upon five acres of grass. Upon eight acres he has kept twelve horses and five cows for three months without any other food. No artificial food whatever is equal to this excellent plant.”

“Tares cut green,” Professor Thayer observes, “draw no nourishment from the soil whatever; while made into hay they afford a fodder preferred by cattle to pea straw, and more nutritious than hay or any other herbage.”

These high encomiums on this plant will, we hope, invite the attention of our farmers strongly to the subject, that experiments may be made among ourselves of their adaptation to our climate and soil; and of the expediency of introducing them among a rotation of crops to our system of husbandry, if we are so fortunate presently as to have a system.

We shall hereafter resume this subject, and give the best information we can obtain in relation to the whole matter.—H. C.

and mutton in their markets commands high prices. Sheep are to be considered at the head of their agricultural products. The great importance of providing for them, therefore, must be obvious.

Our climate, as has been observed, differs from theirs; but the great inquiry applicable in equal force to both countries is, how can we manage our land in order to produce the largest crops, while at the same time we keep up the condition of the land, and place it if possible in a course of gradual improvement? The success of farming must depend in a considerable degree upon the animals produced and supported on the farm. The farmer may calculate in respect to animals upon two grounds of profit, the natural growth of the animal, and the weight obtained by fattening. The skilful farmer, therefore, expects where he gains one pound in the fattening of his animal to gain an equal amount in the growth. The early maturity of stock is consequently a point of much importance.

Oxen are rarely reared in England for the yoke. In Devonshire and Cornwall, ox teams are employed; but in travelling one thousand miles in England, Mr Webster saw only one ox team, and here they were driven one before the other, and in harnesses similar to the harnesses of horses. Bullocks are raised for the market. It is highly desirable, therefore, both in respect to neat cattle and sheep, that their growth should be rapid and their fattening properties favorable, that they may be early disposed of, and consequently the expense of production lessened.

Is it practicable on the soil and in the climate of Massachusetts to pursue a succession of crops? He could not question it; and he had entire confidence in the improvements to our husbandry and the great advantages which would accrue from a judicious rotation of products. The capacities of the soil of Massachusetts were undoubted. One hundred bushels of corn to an acre had been repeatedly produced, and other crops in like abundance. But this would not effect the proper ends of a judicious and profitable agriculture, unless we could so manage our husbandry that by a judicious and proper succession of crops, the land would not only be restored after an exhausting crop, but gradually enriched by the cultivation. It is of the highest importance that our farmers should increase their power of sustaining live stock, that they may therefore obtain the means of improving their farms.

He had already remarked that in some things, we had the advantage of them, particularly in agricultural implements. He had seen often the plough with wheels, but he deemed it an awkward and cumbersome instrument.

The live stock of England was in a high state of improvement. He had seen the fine herds of Lord Spencer, Mr Bates and others, with high satisfaction. The specimens of the improved Short Horns brought to this country have been a capital stock; but the character of the stock raised among us should have reference to the nature of our climate. Our present breed of oxen are beyond doubt best suited to the plough. He was inclined to believe that no stock for the dairy among us and upon our short pastures, could be found superior to the Ayrshire breed of cows. Every effort should be made to improve our own breeds. The Devonshire stock brought here at an early period and now generally diffused over New England, would probably prove the best stock upon the whole for us. It undoubtedly admitted of great improvement.

He urged attention strongly to the seeds of

grains which we sowed. Great improvements had been made in these matters by a careful selection and culture. He considered that the introduction of the Leicester and South Down sheep among us would prove an eminent advantage. The Leicester require extraordinary feeding, and must always be kept fat. The South-Down were an exceedingly profitable animal both for wool and mutton; and would subsist well in short pastures and an exposed climate. It is not advisable to cross the Leicester with the Merino, or indeed the long-wooled with the short-wooled rases.

It was easy to see the immense importance of successful agriculture to England; and that even an amount of one per cent. added to their agricultural products would materially affect the subsistence and comfort of millions.

It was often said that England was a garden. This was a strong metaphor. There was much poor land and some poor cultivation in England. But he had looked at their improvements with the highest pleasure and admiration. In association for the improvement of agriculture, in agricultural societies, we had gone before them. He would not say that they were following our example, but that we were now doing what we had done. He had taken pleasure in attending the first meeting of the British National Agricultural Association; and gentlemen of the highest distinction in rank, talents and wealth, were apprized of the great importance of this vast national interest, and were lending their hearty co-operation in the cause. They had made in England immense advances in agriculture, and nearer approaches to the perfection of the art than in any other country.

He concluded by adding that he had on the whole some few individuals of the Leicester and South Down breeds of sheep, which, not as the finest, but as fair examples of these valuable breeds, he would be happy to exhibit to the farmers of Massachusetts. They would on their arrival remain in Boston some time for this purpose. He had likewise brought over a few bushels of the best kinds of wheat grown in England for seed, which would be left at the Agricultural Warehouse of Messrs Breck and Co. that the farmers, if they chose, might avail themselves of it.

After Mr Webster closed his remarks, the Commissioner announced to the Chair, that the meeting was honored, as he was most happy to see, by the presence of a distinguished gentleman from a neighboring State, familiar with researches into natural science; and as allusion had been made to the application of science to agriculture, he hoped the gentleman would favor the meeting with his views on this subject. Professor SILLIMAN, being then called upon by the President of the meeting, kindly responded to the call. We can give only very imperfect recollections of a short speech, which highly interested and gratified the assembly.

He began by remarking that he was taken wholly by surprise, nothing having been farther from his thoughts than to say any thing on this occasion. Indeed, after the remarks from the honorable gentleman who has just spoken, to which he had had common with others the pleasure of listening, he was little that need be said by any one. On occasion so gratifying as the present, and offering objects of inquiry and discussion so highly important and interesting, he could not, however, withhold the expression of his own personal interest in the case, and what little aid to the cause might be derived from his concurrence.

in the statement relating to British Husbandry, made by the honorable gentleman who preceded me, and in the impressions which that gentleman gathered from his observation of rural and agricultural life in England, he expressed his entire respect and sympathy. In a visit many years since made by himself to England, he derived from similitude though far less perfect opportunities of observation great pleasure; and he left the country more than thirty years ago, with a strong admiration for extraordinary improvements and advances made in great art, in that active, populous, and intellectual community.

The British nation had long since arrived at the perfection, which experience and further inquiry served only to confirm and strengthen, that science in all its influences might lend a most substantial aid to agriculture. They therefore have happily availed themselves of its aid in the examination of soils and manures, with a view to certain their uses and correctives.

The popular impressions formerly entertained, that little was to be gained in agriculture by the application of science, are, in a great measure, removed. Nothing could have less foundation in fact. The advantages of the judicious application of knowledge to art, are every where seen. All the arts of life have their foundation in science; and all the improvements of mechanism from a wheelbarrow to a chronometer, are due to the true and mechanical philosophy. It will be true in relation to every thing connected with human improvement and comfort, even in the most distant departments of life, the more knowledge we possess.

Our inquiries into the nature of soils are of great importance; and in respect to many soils now either unproductive or uncongenial to certain crops, may enable us to apply the necessary alterations or correctives. Although we cannot fabricate a laboratory the soils of a country, we can analyze their composition and ascertain their deficiencies: the deficient ingredient may be supplied although it should be in small quantity, may be done in a form that may be generally applicable, and thus may essentially change the character of a soil.

The honorable gentleman has, without doubt, truly pointed out the causes of the mildness of the climate of western Europe, and especially of Great Britain; and has indicated with equal clearness and truth the causes of the comparative coldness of the Eastern countries of North America. In this connexion it may be remarked that the western countries of our continent enjoy a climate far milder than that of western Europe.

The climate of these western countries is affected in their position in relation to the vast Pacific Ocean, which produces an effect similar to that of the Atlantic ocean upon Europe, but in a far greater degree. Thus the climate corresponds to a considerable degree with that of the western shores of Europe. Its mildness is such that the plough may be used nearly or quite through the whole year. The temperature is, perhaps, considerably affected by geological formation and by the extensive volcanic ranges, which stretch along its shores, and of which are still breathing forth their influence. Here every thing is on a vast scale; and agricultural products will at no distant day be abundant and highly important. We need indeed alter the climate of a country; but in some measure accommodate our husbandry to its peculiarities and variations.

The larger portion of the soils of New England, as stated by the honorable gentleman, is undoubtedly derived from granite and other primary rocks; and many of the red sandstone soils, such as those in the neighborhood of New Haven, are, in fact, composed of the principles found in granite rocks. Argillaceous soils or those which are derived chiefly from the decomposition of argillaceous or clay slate, abound likewise in many parts of New England and of Massachusetts, and being retentive of water, are found highly productive in grass and grain.

A considerable part of the nutriment of plants is undoubtedly derived from the air, and water or its elements constitutes a large portion of their food. The composition of water is now well understood, and we may with safety, in the presence of this intelligent assembly, speak in technical terms of the constituent parts of water, hydrogen and oxygen, which enter largely into all vegetables. Carbon, which forms also a large part of all plants, though it exists in comparatively small proportions in the form of carbonic acid gas in the air, is yet derived from innumerable sources and supplied to the growing vegetables in abundance. The effects of light upon the green leaves of plants is to decompose the carbonic acid, and the carbon is absorbed to nourish the plant, and the oxygen is evolved into the air; thus it separates from the atmosphere an important element of nutrition, supplying it in the form of food for the plants.

Mr Silliman farther alluded to the curious fact in the constitution of nature, that notwithstanding the superior density or specific gravity of carbonic acid gas, it being much greater than that of the other elements of which the atmosphere is composed, it is nevertheless found in abundance in the elevated regions of the earth, and even on high and barren mountains contributes in an important degree to the support of plants and of trees. If the air and water afford the most important elements of plants, it may be asked, what then is the use of the soil? Its first use is to furnish a point of support in which the plant can fix itself; but it doubtless contains many things which water serves to dissolve, and hold in solution, that they may be taken up by the plants. He expressed his belief that in most of the soils in New England and in Massachusetts, the principal element wanting is lime. This abounds in the western districts of New York, and renders those lands, as in Genesee for example, on the magnificent farm of Mr Wadsworth, extraordinarily productive in wheat.

The addition of lime to our own soils, he considered of great importance. Our sea-shores abound in shells, whose base is lime, and which are capable, by being burnt, of being converted into the best of lime. New Haven, the town of his own residence, abounds in oysters, both natives and those that in great numbers are colonized there from Virginia. The shells are burnt for manure and applied to the land. The soil of New Haven and its vicinity is derived from a species of red sandstone; but this was composed of the elements of granite quartz, mica and feldspar, the ruins of granitic and other primary rocks.

An interest in agriculture is now awakened in Connecticut which promises the most valuable results; and improvements in cultivation are rapidly advancing. He agreed in the estimation of the Commissioner, of the great value of Indian corn.—One hundred bushels had been repeatedly produced in New Haven upon an acre. A cattle show and

agricultural and horticultural fair have been held in New Haven annually for several years—the last autumn in particular, with a spirit which evinced the lively interest taken in the subject; and he had the pleasure on that occasion of seeing one hundred yoke of very fine oxen from East Haven, attached to a plough, and the plough holden by a venerable man of ninety-six years of age, who laid a furrow along the public square.

In his own opinion, there was no occasion, in an agricultural point of view, to despair of Massachusetts or any part of New England. There were no evils or disadvantages connected with the climate or soil, which could not be met and overcome. It was a great and lamentable error that so many of our young men deserted the pursuits of agriculture to crowd into the trades of cities.

He reverted again to the value and importance of chemical knowledge to agriculture. The analysis of manures was a subject of great and indispensable importance. The knowledge obtained from geological and agricultural surveys and chemical investigations, could not be too highly estimated; and the State could expend no money to more advantage than in procuring and encouraging them. This patronage should not be withdrawn or withheld; and the withholding of it could arise only from a want of a just appreciation of the value of these branches of science. He alluded with much respect to the late lamented Judge Buel, whose skill in the science and application of manures was a just subject of eulogy; and whose success, in converting a portion of the barren and unpromising soil in the vicinity of Albany into fertile and productive fields, was well known and honored.

He pressed the importance of a Board of Agriculture, and congratulated Massachusetts upon the spirit and liberality with which she had regarded the improvement of her husbandry. The subject could not receive too much of her concern. It stood second to no interest but those of a moral and religious character, and indeed it might be said to be nearly allied to them also, since habits of rural industry are the most favorable to good morals.—The value of science in this case could not be too highly estimated. Here science might be regarded as the eye, and practical skill the hand, by which this great art was to be carried forward to perfection.

IMPROVED STOCK.—We stopped a short time one day last week, to examine the stock on the farm of the Messrs Lathrop, at South Hadley Falls. They have about a dozen high bred Durham cows, remarkable for their size and beautiful form; and about the same number of young stock, mostly full blood Durham. Among their sheep we noticed a few full blood South Downs. They are the only pure blood sheep of this breed we have noticed in this vicinity. The Berkshire pigs on this farm have all the marks of the genuine. The proprietors of this farm are entitled to much credit for the exertions they have made, and the expense they have incurred, to procure so large a collection of fine stock. There is no danger of "over-issuing" stock of this kind.—*Northampton Rep.*

A farmer in Pemberton, N. J., recently slaughtered a lot of twenty-five pigs, whose aggregate weight, after they were dressed, was eleven thousand eight hundred and twenty-five pounds. The average weight was four hundred and seventy-three pounds.

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.

[Continued.]

There is no department of agriculture in which minute inquiry is more needed than this: first, to examine accurately the various diseases of plants, and to note the habits of the animals which prey on them; then to ascertain, if possible, the remedies that may be applied; and the followers of kindred sciences may be fairly invited to aid us in the formation of this branch of knowledge, which may be called agricultural pathology. But even when the crop is ready for harvest, it must not be supposed that there is no doubt remaining, no room for further improvement. With regard to corn, much injury arises to it from its being exposed to wet after it has been cut, when it may be discolored at least, and often begins to grow in the sward or the sheaf. If left too long, on the other hand, in the hope of dry weather, it becomes overripe, and a portion of the grain is lost by being shed on the ground. It is no new remark, however, that as soon as any portion of the straw has turned yellow, the ascent of sap from the root is cut off, and that though the ear be partly green, it will ripen henceforth as well when severed from the ground as it will if it be left standing. If this supposition be correct, it might enable the business of harvest to be commenced earlier, when a clear sky invites the reaper into the wheat field; and would be so far beneficial, though not in a very material degree. The late ripening of the corn in the northern parts of this island, where from the moisture of the summers following cold springs, crops are sometimes not secured for two months after our southern harvest is ended, requires a more effectual remedy if such can be found; and it has been suggested, that as seed grown in southern climates retains for some time its habits of early ripeness, though grown under the more chilly sun of the north, seed might be advantageously borrowed by our northern farmers from the warmer parts of the country. The suggestion, however, can be regarded as yet merely as speculative. But the power of improvement does not cease when the corn is placed in the rickyard; and here we have not to inquire or to guess, but simply to look at the practice of the practical farmer in the Lothians and in Northumberland. There, instead of the thrasher and his flail, may be seen the machine, not driven however by horses, for then the advantage might be more doubtful, seeing that the labor is distressing to the animals, and withdraws them, moreover, from the work of the fields, but impelled by wind or water, or steam, and that on almost every farm. In France, too, it appears that not only travelling threshing machines are employed, as is the case here, but that it is proposed to work these by steam engines carried with them. It may be objected, indeed, by the farmer, that if he gave up his hand-threshing, he would be at a loss to find employment for his men in the winter. The objection, however, shows a want of confidence in the power of permanent improvement judiciously applied on the soil to bring back its cost with interest, nor can this objection be allowed any weight as long as a single acre of the farm is stagnant with water, or dry because the soil is shallow, while there is a possibility of its being deepened. Indeed, if you once establish a moving power on your farm, whether steam, water, or wind, it is not the

labor only of threshing that may be saved to men or horses, but the winnowing, the dressing, the chaff-cutting; even the turnip-slicing machine, when the turnip is consumed at home, may be grafted on to the principal wheels, and thus borrow their motion. The more labor is thus set free from more work of routine, the more will be applied to the further improvement of the parent of all agricultural labor, the soil. Having mentioned the turnip slicer, we cannot but say that, while we would willingly rest the necessity for increased intercourse among the agricultural body, upon the varying practices which prevail in different parts of England with regard to the turnip alone, a strong argument may be drawn for it from the limited use even of this implement only. It consists in some simple machinery of knives, turned by a handle, enclosed within a box, above which is a trough into which the whole turnips are placed, and below which the slices fall into another receptacle: the whole may be placed on a wheel and two legs, and moved about the field like a wheelbarrow. The advantage is two-fold, saving the teeth of the old ewes, for which the Swedish turnips, especially, are too hard; saving the waste of this valuable root, which, when partially scooped out by the sheep, is rotted and trampled about with great waste. The economy effected by this simple machine, which costs but 6 or £7, has been stated to us by an authority which would at once be admitted as very high, to be no less than one-third of the whole produce. If it be taken, however, only at a fourth or a fifth, why, it may be asked, has not every farm in the country been long since furnished with this cheap apparatus? If a contrivance were discovered in Manchester which should save one-fifth of the cotton consumed in a manufacture, (were such a saving possible), not a year would pass before most of the old machinery would be replaced by the new, and such changes are constantly taking place there, at the expense of many thousand pounds; but the turnip is the raw material of the farmer's stock, and the farmer is of the same enterprising race with the manufacturer: why, then, but on account of the separate and secluded scene of his industry, is the spread of agricultural inventions so slow—the extension of those which concern manufactures, so rapid? and what but a central connection of the cultivators of the soil can diminish the distance and remove the obstruction?

The mention of this last instrument has brought us to a most essential element of farming, that we have hitherto passed by,—the animals, which, while they embellish and enliven rural scenery, are indispensable to the fruitfulness of the soil. It is a subject which the English agriculturist may enter upon with satisfaction. There seems indeed to be in the people of this country a peculiar disposition and talent for encouraging the finest animal forms, and producing, by careful attention to the selection of the parents, new families, in which are perpetuated, by descent, useful and symmetrical excellence. It is not only the English race-horse, improved from the Arab and Barb, that is eagerly purchased and exported to every civilized country, but the Durham bull (like him too supposed to be descended from a foreign ancestor, derived in this case from Holland,) the new Leicester sheep, and even the Berkshire hog, are the acknowledged sources from which other nations seek to enrich and refine the blood of their several live stock. National gratitude requires that, whenever the new Leicester sheep is mentioned, the name of Mr Bake-

well, of Dishley, by whom it was produced about century since, from unknown parents, should not be forgotten; nor that of Mr Colling, in connexion with our beautiful short horns. This indeed has been the popular branch of English farming, among its zealous patrons may be named the late and present Dukes of Bedford, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Leicester, a Lord Spencer. Such indeed is the pleasure of seeing the form of the sire reproduced or excelled the offspring, (and the coins of the Sicilian Grex show how fine is the form of the bull,) that there some danger lest the end pursued should be forgotten in the means of attaining it. Not that it is necessary in an agricultural journal to vindicate our annual shows of fat cattle, since although the cattle may be more fat than the ordinary market requires, the power of reaching that excessive size is the only test by which the capacity for acquiring useful marketable condition at the cheapest expense of food and at the earliest age, can be tried; and the encouragement of public emulation and competition. That object has been also practically attained to a high degree. The saving effected the cost of production, through the early maturity the new Leicester sheep, or of the cross between the new Leicester and Cotswold, has been calculated, by a practical farmer in Gloucestershire, nearly twenty per cent.; that is to say, it would have cost about one-quarter of the outlay more to supply the present quantity of mutton consumed in this country under the old system than by the new. This may be taken as a moderate estimate, so as the new Leicester blood and its propensity early fatness has hitherto extended. It may be worth the inquiry how far the South-Down race has been improved in this respect, or how far it may be capable of such improvement, and of thus combining rapid maturity with its own superior hardihood. There can be no doubt, however, that in many of our agricultural districts the pure improved blood, whether of sheep or cattle, is little known; and the extension of the advantages secured by the state of perfection to which these animals have already been carried into such districts will arise, it may be hoped, from the Society's cattle shows.

(Concluded next week.)

From Youatt's Treatise on Cattle.

THE LONDON DAIRIES.

The dairies of the metropolis are objects of much interest to the stranger and to the agriculturist. In the pursuit of the object of this work, we travelled over the greater part of the United Kingdom; and although we often had no other recommendation than the simple statement of the purport of our journey, we met with very few cases of incivility or unwillingness to give us the fullest information; and when we returned to our usual residence, and when we expected most facility in the attainment of our object, we will not say that the refusal to admit was accompanied by rudeness, but the gate of the dairy remained closed. This was the case with several overgrown milk establishments. It was a species of illiberality on which we had not calculated; it mattered little, for we had seen many of the smaller ones, and we could guess with tolerable accuracy at the difference of treatment in some points, indeed they had been already whispered to us, as we had besides a minute and accurate account of them in the Magazine of our friend Mr Berry.

The number of cows kept for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the metropolis and its environs with milk is about 12,000. They are, with very few exceptions, of the short-horn breed—the Alderney or Yorkshire cow, and almost invariably with a cross of the improved Durham blood.—The universal preference given to this breed by such a body of men, differing materially on many ranches of the treatment of cattle, is perfectly satisfactory as to their value, and that on three distinct points.

First, as to the quantity of milk. This we need not press, for the enemies of the short horns have never contested this point. There is no cow which yields so well for what she consumes in the quantity of milk that she returns.

This, however, is not all, though it may be the principal thing which enters into the calculation of the metropolitan dairyman.

The name of the new milk has something very pleasant about it, but it is an article which rarely makes its appearance at the breakfast or tea table of the citizen. That which is got from the cow at night is put by until the morning, and the cream is skimmed off, and then a little water being added, it is sold to the public as the morning's milk. The milk of morning's milk is also put by and skimmed, and, on being warmed a little, is sold as the evening's milk. It is the practice of most or all of the little dairymen who keep their half a dozen cows; and if they were all, and with these people it is nearly all, the public must not complain: the milk may be warmed by the warm water, but the lowering system is not carried to any great extent, for there is no pride among them that their milk shall be better than that of the merchants on a yet smaller scale, to purchase the article from the great dairies; and it is generally so. The milk goes from the yard of the great dairy into the possession of the itinerant dealers perfectly pure; what is done with it afterwards, and to what degree it is lowered and watered, is known only to those retail merchants.

The proprietor of the large dairy is also a dealer in cream to a considerable extent among these people; he is also a great manufacturer of butter, for he must have milk enough to answer every demand, that demand is exceedingly fluctuating; then it is necessary that the quality of the milk should be good, in order that he may turn the overplus to a profitable account in the form of cream or butter. The employment of the short-horn cow, in all the dairies, is a convincing proof that her milk is not inferior as some have described it to be.

It is the practice in most of the dairies to fatten the cow as soon as her milk becomes less than four quarts a day. They are rarely suffered to breed in the dairyman's possession. The fact of their being so often changed is a proof that while cow gives a remunerating quantity of milk for a certain time, she is rapidly and cheaply fattened by the butcher as soon as her milk is dry. Where the time or money employed in preparing her for the market, this system would not answer, and it could not be so universally adopted. Fattening for milking properties can, therefore, combine in some animal, and they do so here.

Mr Laycock, however, does not adopt this as a general rule. The cows that are more than usual good milkers are suffered to take the bull in season. He always keeps some good short-horn bulls for this purpose. It sometimes happens that the cow will continue to give milk

until within a few weeks of calving; and he judges, and perhaps rightly, that this is a more profitable course than to fatten and get rid of her, with the probability that he might replace her by a cow that would give a less quantity of milk.

The present market price of a good dairy cow is about 20*l.*, but the owners of the small dairies have no little trouble to get a good cow. The jobbers know that they will have a ready market for a considerable portion of their lot in the yards of the great cow-proprietors, and will probably get a larger price than the poorer man would give; and therefore Messrs Rhodes, or Laycock, or one or two others, have always the first selection. Mr Laycock has peculiar advantages for obtaining good cattle. In addition to his dairy, he has sheds that will contain five or six thousand beasts. A great proportion of them halt on his premises for a day or two before they are brought into the market. In addition to the shilling a night which he charges for their standing, he claims the milk of the cows as his perquisite. The cows are milked by his people; he therefore knows beforehand the quantity of milk which each will yield, and he is thus enabled to cull the very best of the herd. The dairymen do not like a cow until she has had her third or fourth calf, and is five or six years old; she then yields the greatest quantity of milk, and of the best quality. Two gallons of milk per day is the quantity which each cow is expected to yield in order to be retained in the dairy. Taking one cow with another, the average quantity obtained is rather more than nine quarts.

When she begins to fail in her milk, she is fattened on oil cake, grain, and cut clover hay, and disposed of. The dairyman calculates on getting something more for her than when he first bought her, but sometimes he meets with an animal that seems to verify the old prejudice against cows in good condition. He bought her for known milking properties, but she continues so poor that he in a manner hides her in some corner of his dairy. She, however, does her duty; she yields him plenty of milk, but that at length dries up; and he is unable, try what he will, to get much flesh upon her bones, and he sells her for less than half of her first price.

The quantity of milk yielded by all these cows, at 9 quarts per day, amounts to 39,420,000 quarts, or 27 quarts of genuine milk for each individual.

The retail dealers usually sell the milk for 4*d.* per quart, after the cream is separated from it, and then obtain 3*s.* per quart for the cream; besides this, a great deal of water is mixed with this skimmed milk; so that we far underrate the price when we calculate that the genuine milk sells at 6*d.* per quart, which makes the money expended in milk in the British metropolis amount to 985,500*l.* or nearly a million pounds per annum.

If we again divide the 985,500*l.* by 12,000, (the number of cows,) we shall have the strange and almost incredible sum of more than 82*l.* as the money produced by the milk of each cow. This is divided among a variety of persons, and after all affords but a scanty subsistence to many of them; but it unequivocally proves the rascality that pervades some of the departments of the concern.

We acquit the wholesale dealers of any share in the rogues, nor do we believe that their profits are exorbitant. They sell the milk to the retail dealers at a price that, according to Dr Middleton, would enable them to clear 64 per cent, without adulterating the article—we believe that 50 per cent. would be nearer the truth.) When we con-

sider the nature of the business, the distance the milk girls have to travel, and the time wasted in selling their little quantities from door to door, this profit is not too great; but when they abstract the cream and add the water, and (unless they are much belied) some extraneous and abominable articles, the actual profits will far exceed cent. per cent. In the spring of the year, when London is full, the consumption and the deterioration are greatest. In the latter part of the year the cream is converted into butter, and the buttermilk given to the hogs.

(To be continued.)

PROFITABLE FARMING.—Mr James Hill, of West Cambridge, has taken in ninety successive days, five thousand dollars in cash, in Boston market, for articles raised on his farm.

Mr Isaac Locke, of the same town, has raised the present year, 30 barrels of quinces, which sold on the ground for seven dollars a barrel; he has also sold in the same way, the present autumn, several hundred barrels of Baldwin Apples at \$3 per barrel.

The value of the Strawberries raised in West Cambridge and sold in the Boston market, is more than was taken thirty years ago for all the agricultural products of the town put together.

The apple orchards of this town are extensive. Two hundred, three hundred, five hundred, and sometimes a thousand barrels of carefully picked apples are produced in a single year by one farmer.

Mr George Pierce, of the same town, cultivates only seven acres and yet he has taken in the market for produce, the present season, as by memorandum kept, nearly or quite four thousand dollars.

This season, very early, among his articles for market, was about one third of an acre of the dandelion, which grows spontaneously in many mowing fields; these he with some difficulty obtains from the seed; but the crop turns out very profitable. He had about an acre of strawberries, from which upwards of two thousand boxes of that fruit were picked last summer; these, at 37 1-2 to 50 cents a box, for which they readily sold in the market, produced not a small profit on a single acre.

Mr Pierce also cultivated the raspberry, which thrives with great luxuriance. He thinks he could make of the blackberry, which grows in the hedges and amongst piles of decayed wood or rocks in neglected fields, a profitable article.—*Monthly Visitor.*

A LARGE HOG.—We notice in several of our exchange papers an account of a very extraordinary hog raised in Wallingford, Vt. and sold for two hundred dollars to a gentleman who designs to transport him over the country as a show. He weighs, it is said, sixteen hundred pounds and is three or four years old! He is a monster indeed. We several years since saw a hog that weighed 1350 lbs., and was thought to exceed every thing in the hog line. There are, at this time in this town, several very large hogs, one owned by Mr Timothy Rix, which is estimated to weigh eight or nine hundred pounds, and is not yet, we believe, eighteen months old. Should the creature be kept until he reaches the age of "three or four years," we doubt very much whether the Wallingford hog would have much to brag of when compared with the hog of Mr R.—*Haverhill (N. H.) Republican.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1840.

We publish the subjoined letter for its contents, which will be found instructive; and for another good reason, to which we invite the special attention of our friends. We mean in particular, as an answer to the circular, which three months since we addressed to the farmers, soliciting the information which they could give us respecting the application of sundry manures, particularly lime, marl, bone dust, ashes, gypsum, and composts of peat and other materials. We know that many farmers can give us on these subjects much valuable information, and we again request their attention to it.—We beg them to favor us in their way by letter per mail, with the results of their experience, promising them that we will give no names to the public without their consent, and make no use of their communications but such as may meet their approbation. H. C.

MR COLMAN.—When I received your circular requesting information on the uses of composts and mineral manures, it was my intention to have taken a tour among our farmers, and collected the result of their experience with regard to these things. But my leisure has, very unexpectedly, been occupied in a different way. I shall therefore not be able to communicate so many facts to you with regard to these things as I should be glad to. Such as I have, however, it is a pleasure to communicate.

We have never tried the composts for field culture to a very great extent, but have repeatedly taken the black earth from swamps and mixed it with lime or house ashes, probably in proportion of one-third of the latter. The two substances should be well incorporated, and lie exposed to the sun a few days in small heaps, say of one load each, previous to being applied. We have found this much more beneficial to all garden crops than animal manure in any state, and almost invariably a preventive of insects. There can be no doubt but it would be found a superior article for field culture, especially for turnips. Two years since, when removing the surface, (which is very dark for eighteen inches in depth,) from the iron mines, we caused the laborers to pile the turf and soil in separate places from the subsoil, that at a convenient season we might remove it to some of the land of a different variety. In some of these heaps we put lime, though in quantities too small to have much effect. We have used this earth and its small quantity of lime (not one bushel of the latter to ten of the former,) for various crops, and have found it very good for ruta bagas, wheat and grass. That without lime we have found valuable for potatoes, if put in the hill. From one quarter of an acre where this was applied, last spring, with a spoonful of plaster thrown upon it, we harvested sixty bushels: a good crop for the season. The soil on which this experiment was tried, was an exhausted loam. We tried that with lime for corn on a loam by the side of hog manure on one side and stable manure on the other. That manured with compost was about three-fourths as heavy as the former, and ripened well. We cannot recommend it for use to the exclusion of animal manures, but where, as there is every where, a lack of them, we think it well worthy of the farmer's notice. Probably had our experiment been made with pure swamp mud instead of a soil that has been under cultivation for half a century, it would have succeeded much better than it now did.

We find a great benefit in mixing the manures of dif-

ferent animals. Horse manure is too hot and dry for most soils. Hog manure is too strong, and encourages too great a growth for good earing; but when these are mixed with those of cattle and sheep, their objectionable qualities as single manures are imparted to the others, and the qualities of all increased. Earth thrown in with them become a part of them and increase their quantity.

Bone dust.—The first experiment with this article heretobots which has ever come to my knowledge, has been tried on a field of turnips this season. The land was one of our clayey hills. After the turnips were sown, the dust, at the rate of about four bushels to an acre, was sown along the drills of all except two in the centre. These through the season showed that they had been slighted, and at harvest time they showed their resentment by refusing to yield the cultivator a single turnip for his labor. Those on the part dusted were large and as clean as we ever saw. We have no doubt but bone dust will eventually become a very common manure in the country.

Yours, &c.

W. BACON.

Mount Osceola, Dec. 26, 1839.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The Agricultural Society of Westboro' and its vicinity assembled on Thursday, 2d inst. and held a meeting in the Town Hall in the afternoon, where an address was delivered, and adjourned until five o'clock, when they sat down to a sumptuous repast. They met again at a public hall in the evening for an intellectual feast and held a discussion on a subject which had been before assigned for consideration.

The question presented to the meeting was—What is the operation of the alkalies, lime, ashes, and gypsum upon vegetation?

The discussion was opened by Dr Burnet, in a lucid and instructive exposition of his views, coinciding in the main with the views of Dr Dana on this subject, as given in the second report of Prof. Hitchcock, in his re-examination of the Economical Geology of Massachusetts. Dr Burnet was followed by Messrs Brigham, Mr Ford, Mr Chamberlain, Mr Denny, Mr Church, Mr Fay and other gentlemen; and the evening was spent in perfect good humor, and was altogether adapted to promote inquiry, experiment, and agricultural enterprise and improvement.

Dr Burnet gave it as his opinion that the operation of all the alkaline manures is the same; that they are not in themselves the food of plants; and that their principal use is to render the vegetable pabulum, the food of plants, scientifically denominated guano, soluble, and put it in a condition to be taken up by their roots. The question before the meeting was as to what is the nature of the operation of these substances. Several gentlemen went into the statement of facts within their own experience, to illustrate their actual effects, as indeed in the limited range of human inquiries, the best means of arriving at some correct notions of the mode of their operation.

These facts were highly interesting. There was scarcely an exception to the conviction that ashes in their application were almost invariably beneficial and powerful. Mr Church had found no perceptible advantage from them when applied round the corn on the surface at the time of hoeing. Mr Ford had found great benefit from this application. The circumstance of this difference in the results is not easily determined, as all the circumstances of the case were not minutely stated. It would seem in Mr Ford's case that rain fell immediately after the application of the ashes, and their efficacy upon the crop appeared to follow at once. It is easy to

suppose that this rain may have contributed to carry the efficacious ingredients of the ashes at once in a liquid form to the roots of the plants: but we hazard no theory of its operation.

Several gentlemen had applied lime, most of them in some mixed form, either compounded with mud or peat, or as in Mr Fay's case, in a compound of lime one half, ashes one quarter, and gypsum one quarter; but as well as we can remember, there was not a case mentioned where it had been applied separately and in such a form that its efficacy or inefficacy could be fairly tested, that it had proved evidently efficient. The statement of Mr Brigham seemed conclusive, that in its application to a crop of wheat, although its effects were not seen upon the wheat, yet upon the grasses, which followed the succeeding year, the effects were decisive and highly beneficial.

We do not undertake to give any thing like a report of the discussion on this subject. We can only say that it was conducted with perfect urbanity and mutual gratification and advantage.

This society has made a capital beginning; and if they can but keep up the spirit with which they have begun, the meetings will prove occasions not only of agreeable entertainment as matter of social intercourse, but directly promotive of the agricultural improvement of the vicinity and the State. We are happy in thinking that some men have got hold of the handles of the plough in this case, who will not be disposed to look back. H. C.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

The Legislature of the State assembled on Wednesday, the first day of January, and opened the session.—The division of parties approaching nearly to an equality, the perfection of the organization of the government has proceeded slowly. The matter, however, was completed on Saturday, by the inauguration of Marcus Morton as Governor, and George Hull as Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts for the current year.

It is not for us to enter the political arena, if we had the disposition to do so; but we have not the disposition. We will not refrain from saying, however, that we believe that neither Massachusetts nor any other State ever had a more accomplished, punctual, conscientious, faithful magistrate than has just left the chair of State; and we think it would be impossible for the bitterest enemy, if he has any enemies, to point to a single act of omission or commission, marked by intentional error. Mistakes of judgment there may have been; but if any have occurred, they are as few as ever marks the course of any man. He retires under the enviable consciousness, the highest and purest reward which any good man can ask or desire, of having faithfully performed his duty and fulfilled his trust; and of having failed in no respect whatever of meeting the high expectations of those by whose suffrages he was elevated to office.

He has been displaced not for any failure in duty or through any distrust of his eminent qualifications for any place of trust and office to which his fellow-citizens may see fit to advance him; but in the struggles of parties and the evenly balanced condition in which they stand to each other at the present time in the State, he has failed of his election; and the popular voice has placed another gentleman in power. In our form of social arrangement and government, it becomes the duty of every good citizen in such a case to acquiesce cheerfully in the lawful decision of the majority.

It is a subject of honest pride and of just congratulation, that the State has many excellent and intelligent citizens, in every respect qualified to discharge with honor to themselves and benefit to the community, the duties which it may demand of them. In this case we have reason to congratulate the commonwealth and country on the elevation to the highest office of dignity and authority in the commonwealth of a gentleman who by his exemplary and irreproachable character, his legal acquirements, his long experience, his eminent talents, and his intelligent and honorable performance of the public duties in which through life he has been engaged, is highly qualified for the trust which has been devolved upon him. It becomes every good citizen to regard him with the respect due to his character and the

est wishes for his success; and to merge every private consideration in a sincere concern for the public honor and the general welfare.
H. C.

MR. WEBSTER'S SEEDS NOT YET ARRIVED.

At the Agricultural meeting at the State House on an evening of the 13th, Mr. Webster stated that he had selected some seeds while in England, which he thought would be important to introduce into this country, and that he had ordered them to the Agricultural Depot in this city, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market street, where those who wished to try them would have the opportunity to procure them. As there has been considerable inquiry about them, we would inform our agricultural friends that we have received an invoice of the seeds and that they are on the way from New York: as soon they come to hand we shall give notice in the N. E. Farmer, and publish a list of the seeds.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Farmer Office, Boston, Jan. 21st, 1840.

NOTICE.

The Flower Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society are respectfully requested to meet at the Rooms of the Society, 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday next 25th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of awarding premiums for the past year.

Per order, S. WALKER, Chairman.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 920 Beef Cattle, and 800 Sheep. About 1000 Pigs. — Beef Cattle.—The Butchers were largely supplied last week, consequently purchased less, and as they did not advance as much as was expected from a limited number at Market. We quote First quality, \$5 a \$6 50. Second quality, \$5 75 a \$6 00. Third quality, \$4 75 a \$5 50.

Woolly Cattle.—Mess \$5 50; No. 1 \$5 00.

Swine and Calves.—Very few at market and very low sales effected.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$2 50, \$2 75, \$3 00, \$3 50, \$4 50, and \$5 00.

Wool.—None at market.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Use of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded place, early exposure, week ending January 19.

Jan., 1840. | 7 A.M. | 12 M. | 5 P.M. | Wind.

ay,	13	12	30	17	S.
ay,	14	15	36	23	S. E.
csday,	15	22	25	15	N.
lay,	16	10*	6	2	W.
ay,	17	10*	5	3	W.
ay,	18	10*	5	2	N. W.
ay,	19	4	22	13	N. W.

Report of the Beet and Manufacture of Beet Sugar.

published and for sale at the N. E. Agricultural Office and Seed Store, a treatise on the Culture of the Beet and Manufacture of Beet Sugar, by David Lee Child. 16 cents. January 22.

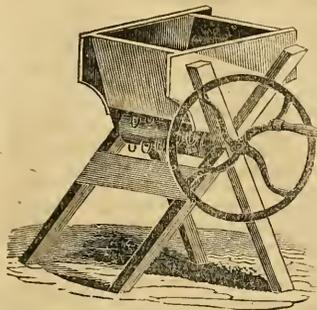
A MAN WANTED.

to work on a small place, a few miles from the city must understand the cultivation of vegetables, &c., and the care of horse, cows, &c. A single man, of 30 years of age, of steady and industrious habits, inquire at this office. J. B. I. January 15.

ROHAN POTATOES,

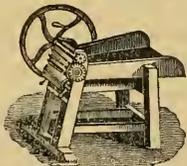
for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 85 per barrel. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

VEGETABLE CUTTER.



Willis's New Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine is calculated for cutting up vegetables and esculent roots for fodder, and is one of the most useful and economical machines that the farmer can use. The subscribers feel great confidence in recommending this machine to the public; they are aware that it has been long wanted and they now offer a machine that cannot fail to give satisfaction upon a fair trial. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels per minute, in the best possible manner, and is not liable to get out of order, being made in the most substantial manner. No farmer should be without one of them. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market Street. December 18. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting. Also, ground Oyster Shells. Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

NAHUM WARD.

AMERICAN SWINE BREEDER.

Just published and for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. the American Swine Breeder; a Practical Treatise on the Selection, Rearing, and Fattening of Swine, by Henry W. Ellsworth: price 75 cents. January 15.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	per 100 lbs.	5 50	5 75
ASHES, Pearl,	per 100 lbs.	1 12	2 00
Pot,	" "	5 12	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 52	2 00
Domestic,	"	2 00	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 50
No. 1,	"	12 00	12 50
prime,	"	10 00	10 50
BESWAX, white,	"	28	35
yellow,	"	35	70
BRISTLES, American,	"	11	13
BUTTER, shipping,	"	17	20
dairy,	"	13	14
CANDLES, mould,	"	40	41
dipped,	"	10	10
sperm,	"	1 50	1 75
CHEESE, new milk,	dozen	2 50	4 50
CIDER,	barrel	35	40
refined,	"	37	46
BONE MANURE,	"	9	12
in casks,	"	2 62	2 70
FEATHERS, northern, goose,	quintal	2 25	2 21
southern, geese,	"	1 25	1 50
FLAX, (American)	"	12 00	12 25
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	barrel	10 00	10 25
Haddock,	"	6 00	6 25
" Bay, Chaleur,	"	6 00	6 25
Mackerel, No. 1,	"	18 00	20 00
No. 2,	"	6 62	6 75
No. 3,	"	6 62	6 75
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	6 62	6 75
Salmon, No. 1,	"	6 62	6 75
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	6 62	6 75
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 62	6 75
Richmond canal,	"	6 62	6 75
Alexandria wharf,	"	4 00	4 25
Rye,	"	4 00	4 12
MEAL, Indian, in hbls.	"	69	71
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	65	67
southern flat, yellow,	"	75	80
white,	"	45	47
Rye, northern,	"	37	40
Barley,	"	18 00	20 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	23 00	30 00
southern,	"	9	10
GRINDSTONES, per ton of 2000 lbs. rough,	"	7	8
do. do. finished,	"	16 00	18 00
HAMS, northern,	"	13 00	14 00
southern and western,	"	18	20
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	16	18
Eastern, seaweed,	"	7	8
1st quality,	"	29	30
2d quality,	"	2	3
LARD, Boston,	"	1	2
southern,	"	2	3
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	27
do. do. country do.	"	26	28
Baltimore city tannage,	"	21	23
do. dry hides,	"	22	24
New York red, light,	"	21	22
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	20	22
Boston dry hides,	"	85	90
LIME, best sort,	"	27	30
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	"	60	65
Sugar House,	"	1 10	1 12
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	60	55
Winter,	"	70	75
Whale, refined,	"	95	100
Linsseed, American,	"	2 87	3 00
Neat's Foot,	"	16 00	16 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	"	11 50	12 00
Pork, extra clear,	"	15 00	16 00
clear,	"	15 50	16 00
Mess,	"	5	6
Prime,	"	2 50	3 00
Whole Hogs,	"	80	1 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	"	2 25	2 50
Red Top, southern,	"	1 37	1 62
northern,	"	6	7
Canary,	"	12	13
Hemp,	"	11	12
Flax,	"	2 50	3 00
Red Clover, northern,	"	1 4	1 4
Southern Clover, none,	"	1 4	1 4
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	1 4	1 4
Castile,	"	1 4	1 4
TALLOW, tried,	"	1 4	1 4
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	"	1 4	1 4
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	"	1 4	1 4
American, full blood, washed,	"	1 4	1 4
do. 3-4ths do.	"	1 4	1 4
do. 1-4 do.	"	1 4	1 4
do. 1-4 and common,	"	1 4	1 4
Pulled superfine,	"	1 4	1 4
No. 1,	"	1 4	1 4
No. 2,	"	1 4	1 4
No. 3,	"	1 4	1 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COTTAGE DOOR.

BY T. E. HERVEY, ESQ.

How sweet the rest that labor yields
The humble and the poor,
Where sits the patriarch of the fields
Before his cottage door!
The lark is singing in the sky,
The swallow in the caves,
And low is beaming in each eye
Beneath the summer leaves!

The air amid his fragrant bowers
Supplies unpurchased health,
And hearts are bounding 'mid the flowers,
More dear to him than wealth;
Peace, like the blessed sunlight, plays
Around his humble cot,
And happy nights and cheerful days
Divide his lowly lot.

And when the village Sabbath bell
Rings out upon the gale,
The father bows his head to tell
The music of its tale—
A fresher verdure seems to fill
The fair and dewy sod,
And every infant tongue is still,
To hear the word of God!

Oh! happy hearts!—To Him who stills
The ravens when they cry,
And makes the lily 'neath the hills
So glorious to the eye.
The trusting patriarch prays, to bless
His labor with increase;—
Such "ways are ways of pleasantness,"
And all such "paths are peace!"

RULES FOR HOUSE WIVES.

1. When you rise in the morning, never be particular about pinning your clothes so very nicely; you can do that at any time.
2. Never comb your hair, or take off your night cap till after breakfast. It is *your* business to take time by the foretop and not let him take you so; therefore keep all right in that quarter till ten o'clock at least.
3. When you begin the business of *your toilet*, you may do it before the window or in the front entry; but the most proper place is in the kitchen.
4. Never have any particular place for any thing in your house; and then you may rest assured that *nothing* will ever be out of place; and that is a great comfort in a family.
5. Never sweep your floor, until you know some person is coming in; he will then see how neat you are: and, besides, in such cases, even your enemies cannot shake off the *dust of their feet*, against you, though they may the dust of their clothes with which you have covered them by your sweeping.
6. When you have done sweeping, leave your broom on the floor, it will then be handy: and being always in sight, and in the way, it will be constantly reminding your husband, when he is in the house, what a smart, nice, pains-taking wife he has.
7. Never follow the barbarous practice of brushing down cobwebs. A man's house is his castle; and so

is a spider's. It is a violation of right, and a shameless disrespect to the fine arts.

8. Keep your parlor and bedroom windows shut as close as possible in dog days; this will keep the hot air out—and you will have excellent *fixed* air inside.

9. Keep your *summer cheeses* in your bed chambers;—they enrich the qualities of the atmosphere; and if a stranger should lodge in one of your beds, if he could not *sleep*, he could *eat* for his refreshment.

10. Never teach your daughters to *mend* or *make* any of their own clothes; it is "taking the bread from the mouth of labor"—besides it will make them crooked and give them sore fingers.

11. But if they should insist on *mending* their own garments, they should do it while they are on; this will make them *fit* better: and girls can't leave their work—if they should attempt it, their work would follow them.

12. If your husband's coat is out at *one* of the elbows, don't mend it until it is out at the *other*; then the patches will make it appear uniform, and show that you are *impartial*.

13. Never spoil a joke for a *relation's* sake; nor suppress the truth for *any body's* sake. Therefore, if you don't like your husband as you ought, *out with it*, and convince him you are not a respecter of persons.

14. You should endeavor not to keep your temper: *let it off* as soon and as fast as you can; and you will then be calm and quiet as a bottle of cider after the cork had been drawn half a day.

15. If, on any particular occasion, you are at a loss as to the course you are to pursue, in the management of yourself or family affairs, take down the paper which contains these rules, and read them over and over till you have satisfied your mind—and then go on.—*Methuen Gazette*.

INGENUITY OF RATS.—The rat, that "hateful and rapacious creature," as Goldsmith honestly designates it, formerly abounded in prodigious numbers in Inverness, and a traveller, about the year 1730, describes his surprise at witnessing the flocks of them which used to sally out into the streets in the morning twilight, after dry weather succeeded by a shower of rain. It is related that about this period, when the rats increased to a great degree in some small villages in the Highlands, and found it difficult to subsist, they used to creep into the manes and tails of the *garrons* or ponies, (which were then generally matted and tangled, being seldom subjected to the comb) and in this way were transported to other places, to plant new colonies or find fresh quarters. This mode of conveyance was certainly dexterous and ingenious; but did our readers ever see or hear of a party of rats stealing eggs? The process is this. The roost being discovered and the rats mustered, one of the fraternity, generally of goodly port and dimensions, lies down on his back, and holds the egg within his four limbs, embracing it closely and cordially. His brethren then pull him off by the tail, each taking his turn in dragging the live machine, like the populace at the carriage of a "great man," who, it is probable, may be of a kindred species, the rat species, the rat political. A gentleman in

the country informed us the other day, that he was greatly amused at observing one morning the dexterity and perfect fairness with which a small band of these noxious intruders were feasting in his dairy. A pretty capacious dish of milk had been set out to cream, and the rats, finding the prize, immediately commenced superseding the labors of the dairy maid. One of them stood up against the dish, and another mounted his shoulder in due form, like school-boys preparing to plunder an apple tree. He then whisked his tail over the luscious surface of the bowl, and turning round held it out to his expectant companions below, who stripped it of its milky treasure. This was repeated for some time; then another took his place, occasionally shifting the position, and after they had all skimmed the dish and regaled their senses, they scampered off in the morning sunshine to burrow in their holes and corners.—*Inverness Courier*.

SOUND—Of all kinds, it is ascertained, travels at the rate of 13 miles in a minute: the softest whisper travels as fast as the most tremendous thunder. The knowledge of this fact has been applied to the measurement of distances.

Suppose a ship in distress fires a gun, the light of which is seen on shore, or by another vessel, 20 seconds before the report is heard, it is known to be at the distance of 20 times, 1,142 feet, or little more than four miles and a half.

Again, if I see a vivid flash of lightning, and in 2 seconds hear a tremendous clap of thunder, I know that the thunder cloud is not more than 700 yards distant and should instantly retire from any exposed situation.

THE WIFE.—That woman deserves not a husband's generous love who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand that is so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and break away from such a home.

JOY AND SORROW.—As the most luxuriant plants thrive best with an equal mixture of sunshine and shade, showery dry weather, and in a soil composed of sand as well as richer materials, mingled in due proportions together, so the human mind is a plant which thrives best with a just proportion of prosperity and adversity, joy and sorrow.

GLORY.—Pliny gives the following character of true glory—"Doing what deserves to be written, and writing what deserves to be read; and rendering the world happy and better for having lived in it."

The editor of the Northampton Courier tells of a silken thread eighteen hundred feet in length, wound without breaking from a single cocoon.

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L. XVIII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1840.

[NO. 30.]

N. E. FARMER.

Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 20, 1840.

THE EDITOR OF THE N. E. FARMER:

DEAR SIR—Below I hand you a communication addressed to *Elias Phinney, Esq.*, of Lexington, ss. May I ask a place for it in your columns? Believing the agricultural community will be benefited by the reply, I have preferred this course of confining the matter to a private correspondence.

I am your ob't serv't, G. P. B.

HAY TEA FOR SWINE.

ELIAS PHINNEY, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR—I should not thus publicly have addressed you for any information which your experience in swine breeding might suggest, for the fact that your liberality is no less praiseworthy than is your opinion in these matters worthy of credit.

Within the last two or three years, I have bred and raised a considerable number of hogs, but, within the last few months, I have been among unbelievers touching "improved breeds" so called, and which are now circulating so much more generally than heretofore in our country. In September last, my attention was arrested by the picture representation of a Berkshire hog, at the top of an advertisement in one of our agricultural publications—the picture of which pleased me so much that I determined forthwith to try them. I purchased at your establishment two sows of your title and well known Berkshire and Mackay—*Blue Belle*—I obtained a pair of Chinese sows out of my stock—my Berkshires were from the stock of *Wm. Bement* and others—and in the early part of November last, my establishment consisted of fifteen breeding sows of the Berkshire, Berkshire and Mackay, and other crosses, together with two Berkshire boars, and one large pair, Berkshire and Mocha boar. As occasion warranted, I tried various experiments with these sows, and, in most cases, was pleased with the results.

Towards the latter part of December, 1839, a gentleman called the "*American Swine Breeder*" was published. Amongst the variety of articles recommended therein as food for swine, I noticed that *Mr. Saunders*, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, England, made use of *hay tea* with much success." This man fed a stock of four hundred head of swine, and in the course of his experiments used 1500 hogheads of the wash—maintained them on a very low rate of one penny per day—many of them were fit for the butcher," &c. &c. Economy of food for swine being among the first considerations with me, I forthwith adopted the use of it. "The kinds of hay recommended were, clover, sainfoin, and meadow hay." I purchased a large quantity of each, and commenced the experiment. In the outset I used clover alone. I used herdsgrass, but did not use any of the

meadow hay. Instead of using clear water, (as I had been used to do,) I mixed the food with hay tea (made after the directions advised in the work above named,) and fed it out in all respects as I had done previously, indiscriminately to breeders, store hogs, shoats, pigs and all. The tea was made not simply by my direction, or under my supervision, but by my own hands.

"It deserves particular attention," says *Mr. Saunders*, "that in a week or fortnight after I commenced the experiment, the pigs improved in their coats, which, from looking coarse, assumed a gloss, and became fine and short, a *proof surely*, of the great nutrition of the food, and of its perfectly agreeing with the hogs," &c.

It deserves particular attention (*say I*) that in a week or fortnight after I commenced the experiment, the pigs did not improve in their coats, or in any wise whatsoever—"a *proof surely*," at least, that "the great nutrition of the food" exhibited itself rather differently in the case of *Mr. Saunders*, than it did in mine, as the sequel will show.

From the first week after I commenced using hay tea—breeders, shoats, and pigs—all began to decline. My large sows were all with pig, and some of them considerably advanced in pregnancy. I took the usual precaution, and commenced physic—still feeding them on food mixed with hay tea, however, (not suspecting evil then,) but, despite of all my care, two of my Berkshires "popped off." Upon opening them, I found the lower intestines completely clogged, the lungs spotted and inflamed, and upon the liver appeared small bilcs or pustules. Still I did not charge it to the hay tea, and still I fed them as before. My Chinese sow, *Blue Belle*, suddenly looked languid, and, for a meal or two, refused to eat. I changed her food and mixed a dish of meal, well warmed, with a portion of salts and sulphur, which I placed before her. She would not eat. She was in the sixteenth week of her pregnancy, and being very heavy, I did not attempt forcing any thing down her throat, lest I should kill her young, and thereby, probably, lose the mother. I accordingly left her to herself, in a dry, warm pen, for the night, and in the morning found her dead. I opened her, and found her lungs and liver affected, as was the case with the others, but particularly like those mentioned before, with regard to the intestines—the latter being, as it were, tied up into knots—so badly clogged as they were. Here was also a loss of twelve pigs, out of as fine a Berkshire boar as can be found in the State. Still, I did not attribute it to hay tea.

Heretofore, my hogs had been fed upon squashes, potatoes, and "my refuse cabbages, beets, carrots, &c. &c.," together with an occasional mixture of ruta бага and house offal, all of which was thoroughly boiled and mixed before being fed to them. These kinds of food having become exhausted, I commenced more lately with ruta бага and sugar beets, (an equal quantity of each,) boiled together, mashed and mixed up with the hay tea—prepared as before. A pair of fine sows, of the Berkshire and Mocha breed, showed symptoms which led me to fear that they were to be the next victims.—

I physicked them thoroughly, but to no purpose; one died, the other I killed, to save its life—or rather its pork. The choice Mackay sow I purchase at your establishment last fall, next refused her food. She was exceedingly fat, and I gave her the knife, in season to prevent her dying of her own accord. I will here remark that all of these were affected precisely like those which died first, except that in these last cases, the livers appeared very much worse than did those of the first, being in two cases completely covered with these hard, viscous looking bilcs, which must necessarily have destroyed them in a day or two longer, had they been left to themselves.

A young boar, out of a fine Grass sow in my possession last summer, promised well, and I purposed raising him, for his stock. At three months and a half old he shared the same fate with the rest, from the same cause, if I could judge from the symptoms exhibited during his sickness. It appeared that, uniformly, the pigs died within forty-eight hours after the first signs of indisposition. In this last case I had the boar placed alone in a new, floored pen, where I could watch the effect of medicine upon him. He would not swallow voluntarily, and I prepared a dose of castor oil and sulphur, which I forced down his throat at night. In the morning I could find no proof that the physic had operated and accordingly I had him tied up and poured about a gill of lamp oil down his throat. After waiting eight hours, and finding it produced no effect, but that he still declined, and had become rather stupid, I bled him in the feet, which for a while revived him. Towards evening, as a last resort, I attempted the use of mercury. Having obtained four pills of ordinary size, I washed them and tried to force them into his stomach: it was no go, however. We tied him up again, but he appeared in great pain, and died before we could get the last dose into his mouth. Upon examination, I found his intestines knotted as in the previous cases, and not a particle of the medicine administered the day previous, had passed these knots.

"*Blind Nancy*," my oldest and best breeding sow, (originally from your establishment,) of the Berkshire, Mackay and Mocha breed, gave me eleven pigs on the 22d of December last, ten of which I found dead in her pen. Whether they were born alive or not, I am unable to say, but I am inclined to think they were not, as the last one lived only about an hour after its birth. Nine of these pigs had been purchased by different gentlemen in my neighborhood, at \$10 each, "to arrive." This animal being a very superior one, I felt anxious to save, and of course spared no care or attention necessary to effect it. I had the satisfaction to find that she experienced very little apparent inconvenience from the loss of her fine brood, but on the contrary, did well after her *accouchment*, upon a slight allowance of dry food. In ten days afterwards, I commenced feeding her as before, upon vegetables mixed with hay tea. On the 11th of the present month, she left her food in the trough, for the first time since I owned her, (being naturally a very hearty feeder,) and began to act suspi-

ciously. I tried physic again, but to no effect, and fearing to run the risk, after losing so many, I placed her most reluctantly, in the hands of the butcher. Her lungs were uncommonly purple, and her lower intestines were in the same condition, as we had found the others.

My Chinese sow "*Plentiful*"—a fine breeder, from stock originally imported into Salem—on the 15th of this month, dropped twelve pigs (out of my Berkshire Boar) every one of which *came dead*! and from present appearances, I fear the mother will soon follow.

Thus you see, sir, I have met with several severe losses, and I cannot conceive but *the cause* of all these misfortunes is the same. The object, therefore, of this communication is *not* to assert that hay tea has killed my hogs (although I have abandoned the use of it, at least, for the present) but simply to state facts, and enquire of you, whose opinion in regard to this subject will be authority, whether or not it is probable that the astringent powers of the article herein named, (hay tea) are such as would produce these disastrous results, and, if not, what the cause can be, judging, as we only can, from the symptoms produced previously to, and the condition we find the body in after death.

Your opinion will greatly oblige one to least, and I doubt not that it will be thankfully received by all the readers of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,

Your obt^s servant,

GEORGE P. BURNHAM.

Rozbury, Mass., Jan. 20, 1840.

For the New England Farmer.

BUILDING STONE WALL.

MR EDITOR—The communication in your last number taken from the Albany Cultivator signed A., informing the public how the New Englanders build their stone wall, will not apply to all parts of New England, however well it may to some portions.

My own practice, and that of others as far as I am acquainted is, after a layer of small and rough stones 8 or 12 inches in height (which by the way are all, if not more, placed below the surface of the ground) to place next a layer extending across the width of the wall, and upon these "a double row on each side of the wall 12 or 15 inches high," or, as would be better understood by one unaccustomed to the business, a single row on each side, forming a double one, and then go on to complete as A. said, by laying stones across so as to bind together the two sides, reserving smaller, but good shaped ones for completing the top of the structure. To place no stones across till it is raised 24 or 30 inches above the surface of the ground, if it is practised, as very probably it may be in places where stones are less abundant than in this region, is not the way to have a wall durable. A wall 3 1-2 or 4 feet high from the surface, should have at least two binders, that there may be no bulging out of the sides.

The writer of the article referred to, advises to plough about three furrows on each side of the wall to form an embankment against it, and thus by keeping out the frost, effect the standing of the wall upon his small stones of two feet in height. I take his word for it, that wall thus built and banked has stood the test of time.

And would he have these banks in his pastures,

mowing and plough-fields? No serious objection in a pasture that I know of: but in a plough-field what would they be but waste ground, where bushes and briars would soon take possession, and as neither plough nor hoe would be likely to meddle, lest the wall lose its supporter, they would soon send their long and penetrating roots to the five bed of mould under the wall, and firmly refuse a departure unless the building be torn from over their heads. In a mowing field they might not fare as well, for the scythe coming so near, they would probably get clipped unless the mower should be afraid of dulling his implement. No neat farmer would wish to have this balk left unmowed; and to get over it, together with the trench from which it was taken, every one could not do with ease and comfort, especially when in a hurry as haymakers are prone to be.

I would recommend to this gentleman, and others that have not already adopted the course, before commencing the wall, to remove the soil, (which is easily done with a plough) the width they desire to build. If the land be wet, let the earth be removed to the depth of from one to two feet; in this case middling sized stones should be used to fill. If the land be dry, small stones can be put in promiscuously, but upon them large stones the width of the wall should be placed, and a wall built upon these, I can say with A., "will stand the test of time."

There are many advantages in this course aside from the durability of the wall; you will remove from the farm a great incumbrance. On many farms there are vastly more small stones than can be worked into a wall above the surface; and to what better use can they be put than to bury them beneath? I have seen farms, where in the corners of the plough-fields there were heaps of from one to two hundred loads, at the same time all the occupants' walls laid right upon the surface, reeling this way and that.

Another advantage; there is nothing left under the wall for bushes and briars to live upon; of course they will not be troublesome.

But a still greater advantage; the soil thus saved is more in quantity and of greater value than most of my brother farmers who have not tried it would suppose. Allowing it to be taken off but three feet wide, every five and a half rods in length will furnish the surface of one square rod, and 880 rods in length, an acre;—if it be taken but six inches deep there will be 450 loads, in a cart of large dimensions. And to bank the wall as advised by A. double that quantity would be lost and worse than lost. To yearly cover with this soil the yard where cattle are wintered and during the nights of summer are kept, if the yard be rightly constructed, will retain the excrements of the cattle and with the additional labor of ploughing it once in two or three weeks during warm weather will become a fine top-dressing for grass, which no farmer having once tried, will feel that he can do without.

Nor do I agree with the writer in thinking there is no beauty to a stone wall. But if the stones are piled together without any regard to appearance, then no wonder that there is a want of beauty. There are comparatively few stones that cannot be laid to look well, and still be placed in such a manner as to give firmness and strength to the wall.

North Brookfield, Jan. 20, 1840.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Jan. 11, 1840.

Mr James Leonard, of Taunton, exhibited specimens of the Burgomaster Pear, (so called in this vicinity) a great bearer, and one of the most profitable fruits for the market. We take this opportunity again to repeat, that this is not the true European Burgomaster, and have but little doubt but that it will prove to be the "Monsieur le Cure," of the European Pomological authors, and probably be identical with the Saint Lézin of the new edition of Duhamel, to which we refer.

Mr Manning exhibited the Bellflower Apple (Coxe No. 32); Winter Orange Pear (Coxe No. 37), and Beurre Sutin Pear. The scions of the last were received from Dr. Van Mons. The tree bore for the first time, this season, and promises to be a great bearer, and the fruit high flavoured and excellent.

Mr Warren exhibited beautiful specimens of the following Apples:—Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, Nonsuch, and two baskets of a new seedling, which has the character of a fine apple late in the season.

Mr D. Saunders, of Rowley, exhibited a basket of the Minister apple from the original tree, on his farm in Rowley. They were not so large as usual and had been kept too long to support their reputation of a first rate fruit, which they undoubtedly deserve. For the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING.

From Hovey's Magazine.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF CELERY.

As good celery is always sure to meet with ready sale in the market, and commands a liberal price when found there, I propose giving a few practical remarks on the necessary treatment required from the first sowing of the seed in the spring to the taking up of the roots, in the autumn for use. In the first place, be it remembered, that the writer of this does not claim any greater knowledge than that possessed by gardeners and other who have had experience in the cultivation of celery; but as this article may meet the eye of those persons who have not acquired the requisite knowledge to grow it to perfection, it is probable that they may glean something from it, that may be of some assistance to them.

There are six or eight varieties of celery cultivated, and all those who cultivate it, have the favorite kinds; nevertheless, I will venture to recommend the white solid, and the rose-colored solid celery, to be grown, either for the market or for private family use. The second week in April, there is a cucumber frame at work, prepare two or three shallow boxes, and fill them with a fine rich soil, and sow the seed on the surface, with a liberal hand; then press it down pretty solid, with a piece of board, and cover it lightly with very fine sifted earth; this done, give the whole a gentle waterin and place the boxes in the frame, close to the front.

When the plants make their appearance, give them air every day, if possible, by propping up the sash, at the front, where the boxes are placed. As soon as it is perceived that the plants have the least tendency to grow weak, they must be removed from the frame, immediately to the open air, choo

T. S.

some well-sheltered spot. On the approach of winter weather, they may be removed to some place sheltered over, and taken out again after the unfavorable weather is over. If no frame, as spoken of above, stand, sow the seed on a rich moist piece of ground, the last week in April, in a sheltered situation; the ground must be well enriched for this purpose, and the older the manure is, the better. It is over, and rake the surface very fine and level; then sow the seed pretty thick, on the surface, and with a clean spade beat it lightly down, and even, and cover it over, about a quarter of an inch, with fine soil.

As soon as the plants are about two inches high, they should be transplanted into a nursery bed—but previous to this, the ground must be well manured and dug over; then lay a board on the ground, in order to stand upon, and set the plants out in regular order, at least three inches apart, plant from the nursery. Some may think this last process too much trouble; but I can assure all who have such a plan, that it is a process indispensably necessary, and the utility of it will be presently seen. When the plants are taken up from the seed bed, before setting to transplant them, do not neglect to cut off all the side shoots, which it will be seen, by making their appearance around the base of the plants, and cut off the end of the roots, if desired to produce first rate celery.

About the first or second week of July, the plants should be ready for the final planting out—their growth, robust appearance, by this time, I imagine, will give great encouragement to the grower, to go on and end the good work; but, on the contrary, if the plants had not been removed from the seed bed, before advised, what a miserable appearance they now make! so much so, that the stems are too weak to bear up the tops, now that they stand singly, they would lie flat upon the ground. In this is the case, the remedy is, to cut off the end and leave three or four naked stems sticking upright to disgrace to any person who has the least objection to its cultivation. The plants being so small, it will be found necessary to shade them from the sun through the middle of the day, for some time, until nature has made a fresh effort, and the plants start to grow: not so with those that have been transplanted; for, by removing them to a row on a damp day, they will scarcely be changed. This is the gain—for whilst the plants will require shading and nursing, these will require a rapid growth; and, however well the plants are nursed, it is rare that they ever produce such good heads as those that receive no

the cultivator has a peat meadow, that is at all overflown with water, he will find it the situation of any, for the growth of celery; but if there are but few, comparatively speaking, who have such facilities, the next best location would be where the soil is deep and moist, with the subsoil very deep. One sure guide to go by is, always to choose the deepest moist soil, whatever the sub-soil may be; it matters not however rich the ground is with manure; if there is a deficiency of manure, the growth will be stunted.

In preparing the trenches for the final planting, the soil is deep, dig it out to the depth of eight inches by fifteen inches in width; and the trench as far as is thought proper for the number of plants; six inches of the trench must be filled with the best old rotted manure that can be had; as long strawy litter is not suitable, it

should never be used. After the manure has been thrown into the trench, it should be dug over, in order to mix the soil at the bottom of the trench thoroughly with it; this done, cut a little of the soil from each side of the trench, for the purpose of covering it about an inch, and it will then be ready for the plants, which should be set out six or eight inches apart, in a straight line, down the centre.

Keep the celery free from weeds, and earth a little, at different times, till the trench is nearly filled up; then earth it up no more, until it is done for the last time, which should be the first or second week of September, or sooner, if necessary.

I have two reasons for following this process. The first is, that the roots of the plants are already covered as much as they ought to be, if we suppose the sun and air has any effect on them, or is of any benefit to them. My second reason is, that the celery will make a stronger growth, and will be very much superior, both in size and quality, to that which is earthed up every week or ten days, as is generally done. Good celery ought to be solid, thoroughly blanched, and of large size, and perfectly clear of any blemish, such as *rust* or *canker*.

Yours,
J. W. RUSSELL.
Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Dec., 1830.

MAKING BACON.

Bacon is an article of use in nearly every family in this country, yet very little attention is paid to its preparation by most of our farmers. It is enough for them that the hams are taken out, salted at random, smoked in an imperfect manner, and this is then called Bacon. The western part of Virginia is most famous for its fine bacon, and those at the north who have in substance adopted the mode pursued there, find their bacon greatly improved.

Too heavy hogs are not as good for bacon as those that are smaller, if equally well fattened. One that will weigh two hundred is large enough, as the salt will strike through the pieces more equally, and the smoking be more perfect. It is essential for the first rate bacon, that the pork should be corn fed; at least if any thing is used in fattening, it should be in the first part of the time, and corn be given for five or six weeks previous to slaughtering. The pork of corn fed pigs will be hard and compact, and the kidney-fat instead of being soft and uncious like lard, will be solid like beef suet.

In the best establishments for making bacon, three pecks of salt and one pound of saltpetre are used for every thousand pounds of pork, the salt to be measured and the saltpetre reduced to powder, thoroughly incorporated or mixed with it. None but the best salt should be used in making bacon. At the south, that which is produced at the Kenhawa works, at the first crystallization is preferred; at the north, the coarse salt of the Onondaga works, or that produced by evaporation, is to be chosen as more pure than any other kind.

The prepared salt is to be thoroughly rubbed on the meat, and then liberally sprinkled over the outside. There is little danger of over salting from quantity; it is length of time that produces the result. The meat is to be laid with the skin side down in good casks, the hams and shoulders first, and then the smaller pieces. Salt must be sprinkled over the bottom of the cask before the meat is laid in. At the fourth or fifth day the meat must be taken up and again thoroughly rubbed with salt. At this period of the process, some use a tea spoon-

ful of powdered red pepper to each piece, and the whole is replaced after any bloody or impure brine that may have formed in the cask is removed. In about two weeks, the smaller pieces will be fully salted, and should be taken from the cask, and the remainder repacked, those that were at the top being now placed at the bottom, as pressure will prevent the passage of the brine through the meat, if the position of the pieces is not changed. The shoulders will be struck through in about three weeks, and the hams in four.

Smoking is the next important part of the business, and should be well done, or good bacon cannot be made. Smoke houses are usually too small; the meat hangs too crowded and too near the fire. The pieces should by no means touch the wall or each other, but space for the free circulation of the smoke should in all cases be allowed. The time required for smoking is the same as that for salting—four weeks for hams, three weeks for shoulders, and two weeks for the other pieces or middlings. Damp weather is improper for smoking meat, as the bacon, from the dampness that is apt to settle on the meat, acquires a bitter flavor in some respects like that given by pyroligneous acid. Sound maple chips, or blocks of hickory wood, are chosen for smoking meat, though the celebrated Hamburg hams are smoked with oak wood alone. The smoke-house should be at a moderate temperature, as that will greatly assist in preventing the appearance of dampness on the meat. Two fires a day, if properly made, will finish the smoking in the time specified above. Some throw occasionally powdered red pepper on the fire, as it is said to prevent the attacks of insects on the bacon after smoking, and somewhat improves the flavor.

If the smoke-house can be kept perfectly secure against the entrance of insects, and is dark and cool, the bacon may be left in it till wanted for use. But there are few houses of this description; and on the approach of warm weather it must be taken down and packed away secure till required for the table. Salt, clean hickory ashes, or oats, will secure it from insects or dripping, if placed in a dry and cool position. The best mode of preserving hams is to pack them down in powdered charcoal, which will not only effectually exclude all insects whatever, but by keeping the meat dry, and correcting any tendency to unpleasant flavor, keeps the meat in good order for any length of time.—*Genesee Farmer*.

Improved method of training Raspberries.—Cut out all the weakest shoots, so as to leave only about six on a stool; then twist the point of one shoot from one stool with one shoot from the stool adjoining, so as to form an arch. Do the same with two other shoots of each plant, so as to form a triple arch between plant and plant, in the direction of the rows, all through the plantations; the space between the rows being left open as usual. The plants should be six feet apart every way. The fruit produced by the trained canes will be fully exposed to the direct influence of the sun and to that of the air, and there will be more room for the suckers.—*Floricultural Cabinet*.

It is easier to die without the thought of death, than to think of death without the apprehension of danger.—*Pascal's Thoughts*.

To be great is not in every one's power, but to be good is in the power of all.—*Cato's Letters*.

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.

[Concluded.]

There is another point connected with cattle, on which the extension of our present knowledge, as practised in the northern districts, and inquiry as to the possibility of further improvement upon those practices, appears extremely desirable: this is the feeding of stock. In our southern counties the arable farm is kept in heart chiefly by the manure of the sheep flocks, such flocks indeed as no arable farms can produce but in this country. The beasts kept during winter in the yard, sometimes poorly fed, and only not losing condition, trample the straw until it has the appearance, though it often possesses little of the virtues, of dung. On well-managed northern arable farms, on the contrary, the cattle are tied up in the yard to be fattened, and are fed not only on turnips, but on large quantities of oil cake, purchased at the expense often of many hundred pounds by the farmer. Now it is well known that the better the beast is fed, the more valuable is the manure produced, and that by oil cake in particular its fertilising power is almost doubled. Interesting experiments have been made at the instance of the Highland Society, with a view to ascertain the relative value of food in the stall-feeding of cattle; but much remains doubtless to be cleared up by experiments yet to be made.—It may even be worth inquiry whether, on farms where fattening of stock is largely carried on, a somewhat harder course of cropping might not be permitted, without fear of impoverishment to the land. Peas, for example, and on some ground, potatoes, are a scourging crop; but if the peas, instead of being carried to market, are given to the farmer's stock, it may be a question whether the superiority of the manure may not more than compensate to the farm the previous loss of condition which the crop has occasioned. On this subject of feeding, it is impossible to pass over that heavy article of the farmer's expenses—the keep of farm horses. Here, however, it will be sufficient to make a short extract from the printed report of a club of practical farmers, who have for some time met at Harleston, in Suffolk, for the excellent purpose of discussing doubtful points of agricultural science. It will not be useless, however, first to give a list of the subjects which they had selected for the last year's inquiry, since it shows the spirit of improvement which is at work in the agricultural body.

“On the use of saltpetre as a manure.

On the management and cheapest method of keeping farm horses.

On spade husbandry.

On the best method of improving neat cattle in the district.

On shoeing horses.

On stall-feeding.

On the best method of keeping farming accounts. Whether or not it is beneficial to consume by stock any part of the straw the produce of the farm.

On chaff cutting.”

With respect, however, to our immediate subject, the Report of the Harleston farmers, as it stands in the ‘Mark-Lane Express,’ Feb. 11th, runs as follows:—“Your committee, in common with

every member of the club, was astonished to find that, amongst a body of farmers, all residing within four or five miles of the place of meeting, all using a similar breed of cart horses, and cultivating a similar description of land, such an astonishing difference in the expense of maintaining their cart horses should exist, amounting, in authenticated statements, to upwards of 50 per cent, whether estimated at per head for each cart horse, or per acre for the arable land.” That is to say, not only, with an equal number of acres to plough, the horses of one farmer cost twice as much as those of another; in which case the difference might arise partly from the different number of working cattle maintained; upon which a second question would arise—which farmer had too many, or which had too few?—but also the very same number of horses stood in to one farmer at double the expense which they did to the other. “What greater proof,” the Harleston committee very properly ask, “could be required of the necessity for discussion? and if no other subject had ever been brought before your club, we are of opinion that by debating this question alone it would have rendered incalculable benefit to the neighborhood; for what member, who now learned for the first time that his neighbor was cultivating his land at much less cost than himself in one of the heaviest items in a farmer's expenses, but would go home and improve on his farm management?”

It appears then, even from the superficial survey contained in these few pages, that the practice of farmers varies greatly in different parts of this country, on points where there is no question which practice is best. But it appears also that there are innumerable points of farming on which no one ought to give a positive answer, because no certain knowledge exists. How then is such certainty to be obtained on a matter which involves so large a national profit and loss? Surely, as in other sciences, by careful observation and well-considered experiment. But in many sciences this process, however difficult, is at least within the reach of every inquirer. The chemist requires but a room in which to set up his furnace and evolve his gases: not so the agricultural inquirer; he requires a large farm (for a small one would be insufficient,) and a large capital, too, practically engaged in its cultivation. Neither would one farm be sufficient, since the results of its treatment would apply to one soil only, and subsoil, one climate and elevation; whereas there are, even in this country, many soils and subsoils, climates and elevations; and it can scarcely be expected that, either by individual or by public means, such farms should ever be provided in such number. Still, we wish, as agriculturists, instead of uncertain local rules of practice, unknown beyond the districts in which they are severally handed down, to attain the knowledge of general certain laws, not less certain because liable to many equally certain local exceptions,—that is to say, if we wish to raise our important art to the rank of a science, this difficulty must be overcome. After all, however, it is not a difficulty with which we alone have to cope. On the contrary, botany, geology, and other sciences which might be named, depend equally upon the collection of numerous minute facts, by individual observers, over a large surface, even that of the whole globe. But it has been found, in these and in many departments of knowledge, that by the formation of permanent societies, having the promotion of the particular science for their special object, great progress has

been attained. Such a society, by bringing together men who are already desirous of a common end, encourages their zeal, and attracts other laborers into the field. It also regulates their endeavors, as their mutual intercourse shows them more clearly the points of doubt which particularly require to be cleared up. Further, such a society, as it spreads forth its branches, provides a scattered but disciplined host of observers and pioneers. Lastly, the facts thus obtained are recorded, and gradually accumulate, until, by careful comparison of the points in which they agree, some general rule is discovered; and, of those in which they differ, the exceptions are also found, and the causes of those exceptions. It is thus that geology has grown into a science within the present century. It may be said, indeed, that the labor of observation on so minute and extended a scale is great, and the prospect of practical improvement, at best, problematical. It might be asked, in reply to such spiritless objections, why agriculture should be the only science in which patient pursuit of knowledge found no reward?—or whether, while the philosopher, from mere love of science, seeking, for instance, to learn the fixed causes which govern the most changeful and seemingly accidental of all natural things, notes down daily, from year to year, the shiftings of the wind and the rise or fall of the weather-glass, hoping that at last he may be able to arrange these endless vicissitudes under some regular system, and thereby know of a certainty the signs of the sky,—we, the owners and occupiers of the land, on a matter wherein we have a strong interest, in which the whole nation, as consumers, and many millions as laborers, have an interest also, on a matter too in which so much improvement has been long ago made, so much is still making, and so much is in prospect, should alone be so faint-hearted, or so short-sighted, as to doubt that, by our combined exertions, the bounds of our own science may be enlarged; and that, besides this hope, which is sufficient for the followers of other sciences, we may at the same time advance our own interests, give more bread—not to our loss, but with our own gain—to our dependent workmen, and strengthen at the same time the country's resources?

But such arguments are not needed. On the contrary, there are proofs on all sides, whether in the weekly increase of this society's numbers, in the local societies which are springing up in every county, in the farmers' clubs which are being formed, the new machines which are invented, new manures, and new varieties of seed which are announced—above all, and practically, in the improving face of the country; which show that the British farmer is not liable to the charge of being blindly attached to ancient practice, but is ready, with the caution however which befits a man whose livelihood is in agriculture, as well as his pleasure, to adopt improvements in his art, and even to seek for them—that the spirit of inquiry is afloat—that this Society is formed therefore in an auspicious time, and does but represent the wishes of those whose whom it seeks to unite in the road of knowledge, which they are already disposed to pursue, and that its exertions will be engaged, not so much in stimulating as in methodizing the general desire for improvement. How we may best combine and order the separate efforts of our individual members on the details of whose exertions, duly combined, in the various paths of our diversified art, to a common end, and carefully and honestly made known

our body, our slow but steady progress will main-
depend—must form the future subject of our
common consideration.

From Youatt's Treatise on Cattle.

THE LONDON DAIRIES.

[Continued.]

Rhodes's dairy has been established more than
years, but some of the same family or name
lived in that neighborhood nearly a century.
Rhodes, farmer, near Islington," is referred
by Dr Brocklesby, in his treatise on the murrain
which prevailed among cattle about the middle of
the last century. The writer of 'London Dairies,'
the British Farmer's Magazine for February,
gives a description of it, of which the follow-
ing is the substance: The surface on which the
buildings are placed, is a gentle slope of two or
three acres, facing the east. The sheds run in
direction of the slope, as well for the drain-
ing of the gutters as for the supply of water for
drinking, which will thus run from trough to trough
the whole length of the shed. The sheds are two or
three feet wide; the side-walls being about eight
feet high, with rising shutters for ventilation, and
a row of glass let into iron frames for light. The
roof is nearly flat, with a gutter along the centre,
and a row of stalls, each seven feet and a half wide,
along the sides, and adapted for two cows, which
are attached by chains to a ring that runs upon an
iron rod in the corner of the stalls. A trough
of the ordinary size of those used for
water, is placed at the top of the stall. Four
of these sheds are placed parallel and close to each
other, and in the party-walls are openings a foot
and four feet high, opposite to each cow.—
The bottom of these openings is about nine inches
below than the upper surface of the troughs, and
contains a one-foot square cast-iron cistern, which
serves the water for drinking; each cistern serves
two cows that are placed opposite to each other,
in different sheds; all these cisterns are sup-
ported upon one large tank. These cisterns have a
movable cover, which is put on while the cows are
drinking their grains, to prevent their drinking at that
time, and tainting the water by dropping any of
their droppings into it. At the upper end and at one
end of this quadruple range of sheds is
the consisting of three rooms, each about twelve
feet square; the outer, or measuring room—the
middle, or scalding room, with a fire-place and a
door to the inner, or milk and butter room,
and the lower end of the range is a square yard
enclosed by sheds, some for fattening the cows
which they have ceased to give milk, and the others
for store and breeding pigs. The pigs are kept
upon the casual stock of skim milk which re-
mains on hand, owing to the fluctuations of the de-
mand.

The milk is kept in a well, walled with
brick and cement, about six feet in diameter, and
three feet deep. The milk soon becomes sour
but is then most nourishing to the hogs.—
Raising swine is thought to be the most profit-
able of the suckling pigs are sold for roasting.
In the middle of this yard is a deep pit or pond, into
which the dung is emptied. There is a stackyard,
and pits for roots, straw, and hay; a place
for tending craff, cart-sheds, stables, and every
thing which such an establishment can require.
The number of cows varies from four to five hun-

The treatment of the cows is singular in some
respects. The cows are never untied while they
are retained as milkers. Some of them have stood
in the stall more than two years. Mr Laycock,
on the contrary, turns his cows out once every day
to drink from troughs in the yard, and they remain out
from half an hour to three hours, depending on the
weather and the season of the year. From the end
of June until Michaelmas, they are turned into the
fields from six o'clock in the morning until twelve
or one, and from two o'clock in the afternoon till
about three o'clock on the following morning. Mr
Rhodes's cows have always water standing in the
cisterns before them.

We can readily conceive that, from the want of
exercise, and consequent cutaneous perspiration,
Rhodes's cows may give a somewhat greater quan-
tity of milk than Laycock's; but on the other hand,
when we think of an animal tied in the corner of
a stall for twelve, or eighteen, or twentyfour months
together, we cannot help associating the idea of
disease, or tendency to disease, at least, with such
an unnatural state of things; the feet and the di-
gestive system would particularly suffer, and we
should suspect a little vitiation of all the secretions
and some deterioration in the quality of the milk.
We should like to know the comparative state of
health of the animals in the two establishments.—
The inclination of our opinion would be strongly in
favor of Mr Laycock's plan.

The principal food of the cows in both of these
and in all the dairies of the metropolis, is grains;
and as the brewing seasons are chiefly in autumn
and spring, a stock of grains is generally laid in
at those seasons for the rest of the year. The grains
are laid up in pits, lined with brick-work set in ce-
ment, from ten to twenty feet deep, and of any con-
venient size. They are firmly trodden down, and
covered with a layer of moist earth, eight or nine
inches thick, to keep out the rain and frost in win-
ter and the heat in summer. A cow consumes
about a bushel of these grains daily, the cost of
which is from fourpence to fivepence, exclusive of
carriage and preservation. The grains are, if pos-
sible, thrown into the pit while warm and in a state
of fermentation, and they soon turn sour, but they
are not liked the worse by cattle on that account;
and the air being perfectly excluded, the fermen-
tation cannot run on to putrefaction. The dairy-
men say that the slow and slight degree of fermen-
tation which goes on, tends to the greater develop-
ment of the saccharine and nutritive principle, and
they will have as large a stock upon hand as they
can afford, and not open the pits until they are com-
pelled. It is not uncommon for two years to pass
before a pit of grains is touched; and it is said that
some have lain nine years, and been perfectly
good at the expiration of that period. The dairy-
man, however, must know his brewer, and be able
to depend on him. The grains from a large ale
brewery are the most nourishing. Those from the
porter brewery are not so good; and those from
the little brewers, who first draw off their ale and
afterwards extract every particle of nutriment in
the formation of table beer, are scarcely worth hav-
ing.

Each cow is allowed a portion of salt. In Rhodes's
establishment it is given with the grains. Laycock
sals his rick when it is first made—a most excel-
lent plan, for the hay is not only effectually secur-
ed from becoming mow-burnt or mouldy, but it is
rendered more grateful to the animal, and we may
venture to say, almost doubly nourishing, from the

development of the saccharine principle. It is to
be doubted, however, whether the cows obtain a
sufficient quantity of salt in this way. Some
should be given with the grains.

The grains are usually given about three o'clock
in the morning, and two o'clock in the afternoon,
being a little before the usual milking hours.—
Between the milkings they have green meat, as
long as the season will permit. Cut grass is a fa-
vorite and excellent food; but where it can be
managed, the plan of Mr Laycock to let the cows
cut the grass for themselves is a far superior one.
Tares come in before the grass, and are afterwards
given alternately with it. In winter, turnips, po-
tatoes, and mangel-wurtzel, are given as long as
they can be obtained at any reasonable price; and
then the dairyman is driven to hay or chaff: the
superiority of chaff is now generally allowed.

Both of these gentlemen fatten off their dry cows
with grains, oil-cake, and clover chaff, to which Mr
Laycock adds boiled linseed. Our readers may
recollect the experiments made by the Duke of
Bedford on the fattening quality of linseed, boiled
and unboiled, and in which the simple unboiled
linseed fattened the animals more expeditiously than
any cooked preparation of that seed. Mr Laycock
boils the linseed in a common boiler, and when re-
duced to a pulp, conveys it by tubes into large
wooden cisterns, where it is mixed with clover
chaff roughly cut, and sometimes with grains.

These wholesale dairymen usually agree with
the retail dealers, that they (the dealers) shall milk
the cows. The dealer knows the quantity of milk
that he wants, and the dairyman knowing the usual
quantity of milk yielded by each cow, calculates
what number of cows will meet the demand, and
the retail dealer attends at three o'clock in the morn-
ing and two in the afternoon, to milk these cows.
He carries it into the measuring room, where its
precise quantity is ascertained. If, as cows often
vary considerably in their flow of milk in the course
of two or three days, he has milked more than his
quantity, it is put into a vessel belonging to the
dairyman; or if the cows should not have given
their usual supply, the deficiency is made up from
the dairyman's vessel. The milk which is left on
hand is put into shallow vessels, the cream skim-
med and made into butter, and the skimmed milk
thrown into the pit for the hogs.

The joint-stock dairies, which a few years ago
sprung up in such abundance, have either ceased
to exist, or the number of cows much diminished,
have fallen into private hands. While there were
many partners, and the business was controlled by
a committee of persons who knew nothing at all
about the matter, they all proved to be lamentable
failures. Some of them, even in the hands of pri-
vate individuals, who brought with them little or
no experience, were sadly ruinous concerns. The
Metropolitan dairy was a striking illustration of
this; but now, under the management of those
who have been drilled into the business, it is doing
better.

When a true genius appears in the world, you
may know him by this sign, that the dunces are all
in confederacy against him.—Swift.

The happiness of every man depends more upon
the state of his own mind than upon any one ex-
ternal circumstance; nay, more than upon all ex-
ternal things put together.—Sir W. Jones.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1840.

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

The Second Agricultural Meeting was held at the Representatives' Hall on Thursday of the last week.

Hon D. P. King, President of the Senate, was appointed chairman of the meeting. Mr A. W. Dodge, representative from Hamilton, was chosen secretary of the meeting.

The Commissioner of Agriculture having expressed to the meeting his reluctance at taking upon himself the responsibility of conducting the meetings, selecting subjects for discussion, and requesting gentlemen to address the meeting, it was voted that a committee of arrangements of five gentlemen should be appointed, who in conjunction with the Commissioner, should have the charge of this subject. The following gentlemen were appointed on this Committee:

Mr Dodge, representative from Hamilton,
Mr Clark, " " Northampton,
Mr Cushman, " " Bernardston,
Mr Buckminster, Editor of the Boston Cultivator,
Mr Bosson, " " Yankee Farmer.

To these the chairman of the meeting was joined; and it was afterwards voted in committee that the members of the joint committee of the Legislature on agriculture should be invited to form a part of this committee.

It was voted, likewise, that the meetings be held regularly on every Thursday evening during the session, unless the hall should be wanted by the Legislature; that the meetings should be opened at 7 o'clock precisely, and with a general understanding that they should be closed at 9 o'clock, extraordinary circumstances excepted.

The meeting was well attended, though the streets on account of the rain and snow, are seldom in a worse condition, and access to the house was therefore difficult. More than two hundred however, were present; and listened with very high satisfaction to Dr C. T. Jackson, Geological Surveyor of Rhode Island, Maine and New Hampshire, full of knowledge and enthusiasm in these his favorite pursuits, especially in their connexion with agriculture.

Dr Jackson treated at large the subject announced for the evening, *Soils and Manures*. It was our intention to have given as full a report of his remarks as we could make out from our imperfect notes, but we want a little more time than we now have on hand to do either him or ourselves any thing like justice in this matter, and as we hope for the pleasure of hearing again from him on this subject, we for the present postpone it. We design, however, to give a sketch in the best manner we are able, for our next week's Farmer.

It may be thought hardly consistent with the gravity of the subject, to say that the meeting was attended with enthusiasm; but we shall do only justice in saying that there was manifested the strongest interest in the objects of the meeting and as strong a conviction of the useful bearing of these meetings upon the objects proposed.

At a subsequent meeting of the Committee of Arrangements it was voted, that several gentlemen then designated, should be requested to favor the meeting with their attendance and with addresses on such subjects connected with agriculture as they might choose. This part of the arrangement was not, however, completed farther than to invite the Governor, who was for some time President of the Bristol Agricultural Society, to address the next meeting.

The committee having waited upon the Governor, he expressed his strong approbation of, and interest in, the great objects of the meeting, but on account of pressing engagements, declined the service at this time, but gave reason to hope that he would hereafter confer the favor desired.

The committee were also instructed to apply to Professor Silliman, of Yale College, now in the city delivering a course of geological lectures, who has been kind enough to encourage the expectation that the meeting shall be favored by him as soon as his engagements admit of his doing it. Professor Silliman and Mr B. Silliman, Jr. have been likewise invited by the committee to attend the agricultural meetings and consider themselves as members of the body.

The next meeting will be held to-morrow (Thursday) evening, and the unfinished subject of the last meeting, Soils and Manures, will come up again for discussion. Dr Jackson having by no means completed his views of the subject, it is hoped will again address the meeting; and as the attendance was comparatively thin, a wish has been expressed that he may recapitulate as far as he may find it convenient, the instructive remarks given at the last meeting.

It is desired that any gentlemen having subjects which he wishes should be considered, or queries that he desires should be answered, would hand them in writing to the Secretary of the meeting or the Commissioner of Agriculture, that they may be laid before the committee of arrangements.

It is understood that the meetings are open to all who choose to attend; and as far as the subjects are connected with natural science, with domestic industry, with rural improvement and the moral welfare of the community, so far from there being any objection to their attendance, we think the ladies would be often much interested, and the meeting would feel gratified and honored by their attendance. II. C.

We must say that our correspondent W. B. is a good fellow. His communications are always welcome and read with much interest. The subjoined, on the connexion of science with agriculture, will be found after the address we had at the agricultural meeting on Thursday, a valuable 'formation' and exactly 'in place'.

II. C.

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

MR COLMAN.—In a promissory note to our article on 'Science for Farmers,' in the Farmer of Dec. 6, we gave 'premonitory symptoms' that the subject would be continued. Then, it was our design to pursue it forthwith, but circumstances which we should not willingly have avoided, however desirous we were of continuing our series, have prevented our giving them. hardly 'a local habitation' in our mind until the present time. And now, since the cause of our delay is removed, or in other words, has become effete, we 'leave the things which are behind,' and 'again reach forward' in the task which we have voluntarily assumed.

How deep the canopy it could ever be supposed that ignorance could successfully cultivate the soil, we cannot well divine; but common sense, observation, and the whole retinue of whys and wherefores to whom the case is referable as judges and jurors, when truth gives in its testimony, must give judgment against such delusive speculations, and if there is any hope for escape for those who utter so abominable a doctrine, it must be through the ragged loop-hole of sheer ignorance. But what are the sciences connected with our 'earthly ball' which demand the attention of the Farmer?

Geology, or this science of the earth, as regards its formations and structure. Our pledge does not require, nor will our knowledge or the limits to which we of necessity must restrict ourselves, permit us to enter into detail in this or the other sciences. This much, however, we say for Geology—its object is to class the various rocks and strata, of which the crust of the earth is formed, and as the earths which constitute the ele-

ments of soils, are formed by the disintegration or wearing down of rocks, soils must, in consequence possess qualities similar to the rocks from which they originate and of course, inasmuch as the character of soils differ, so will also the productiveness of the soils to which they contribute. Now is that science which tells us, on our ascertaining the prevailing character of the rocks in New South Wales the qualities of the soil in that region a matter to be slighted? Or shall a knowledge of the science which teaches us by ascertaining the dip of a ledge in our own neighborhood, whether it pushes into the earth so as to become no hindrance, or lies along slightly buried by the surface, so that there cannot be a depth of earth sufficient to overact the pinchings of drought or aid the purposes of successful vegetation, be deemed superfluous? Nature sometimes places sterile soils in the vicinity of productive ones. There are natural causes for such effects, and Geology leads us to trace them out, and avoid what might be unpleasant consequences to the farmer, who firstsoth would purchase, because he sees the lands in close proximity, waving in rich foliage. Another advantage may be supposed to originate from a knowledge of this science, and one in which the American farmer, as he is the lord of the soil he cultivates, must be deeply interested. Mineral wealth usually lies buried below the surface, and seldom, unless by the merest accident, comes out to tell of its existence. Yet there are general geological signs or indications by which its lurking places may be found the depth of incumbent strata be ascertained, and often the limits of the buried treasure decided upon with precision which would cause the eyes of ignorance to stare as though they had seen a vision. We can form tolerably accurate estimate of the healthfulness of a country by its geological formation. Primitively regions usually possess the purest water and purest atmosphere, while alluvials are the most destitute of either, particularly in the earliest stages of their improvement; yet these last possess the greatest fertility and of course retain it the longest; hence they furnish the farmer an inducement which counterbalances the fear of sickness by promising the greater reward for his labor at less expense. Which of the two regions is most desirable bringing all things into account, we are not the judge to decide, but we simply urge the claims of the science which tells where either are to be found.

Mineralogy.—Notwithstanding this science has the same materials for its base as the former, it is essentially different in its effects. The former we have said relates to the earth in its various formations: the latter has for its object an investigation of the qualities and uses of the materials of which it is composed: the former is an out-door employment, as it must take things where they are; the latter brings specimens of the former to the cabinet and investigates their intrinsic qualities. Does any wonderer gaze and inquire if this science is necessary for a farmer?

We have in our 'enlightened New England' heard of Farmers taking valuable granite and marble from the quarries and laying it into walls as unthinkingly as though they had never heard of the existence of such minerals, much less of their value. We have also heard of individuals selling their right to soils simply because they were unproductive, when in fact the very cause of their sterility was the abundance of rich minerals contained in them. We know not what we have around us until we learn. It is often the case that we cast his pearls away simply because he knows not that they are such. Most readers will recollect the anecdote of the Scotchman, who went to a jeweller in London purchased for his wife an expensive necklace, and on enquiring what part of the world was so rich as to furnish such splendid jewels as were set in it, was filled with perfect dismay at the response, that they were furnished by his own farm, where tons and tons of them were remaining. Had he been a mineralogist, and paid attention to the fracture of rocks he would never have obliged himself to the London lapidary for intelligence of what his farm contained, nor have legged home, at a great expense a trinket, the essential beauties of which he might have gathered by cartloads for nothing, and perhaps have received a rich remuneration for doing so instead of giving them away as formerly. But in its application to the supposed simple and unassuming operations of agriculture, mineralogy is a useful science. The materials of similar rocks do not in places and in all circumstances enter into the same combinations. For instance lime, a mineral whose existence is appreciated as a criterion to the soil wherever it is found, and which in a manufacturing state, is valuable in the recalcination of many soils, runs into eleven species and a still greater

number of varieties. Hence we conclude that all limestones are not the same limestones, but that they possess, in a greater or less degree, qualities foreign to their uses different degrees of solidity, which render them, more or less subject to detrition and mixture with soils. As in our country, all mineral wealth is found in the hands of the landholder and cannot be wrested from him without his consent to being overreached and the unwary. As all soils derive their qualities from mineral substances contained in them, and possessibility in proportion to these qualities, we urge, and in doing it we would cry aloud and spare not, the necessity of every farmer being a mineralogist, and having a net of specimens, which by a few years of care he collect from every quarter of the globe. His facilities, such accumulations, are certainly great, living as we are in daily communion with rocks and stones, and being, as he does, an intercourse with every people to be found under the whole heavens, through which might obtain the noblest specimens and form an acquaintance with every clime.

Count Osceola, Jan. 19, 1840.

W. B.

LARGE LEMONS.

We have been favored with the sight of a pair of large lemons grown upon one twig, which weigh 2 1/4 lbs.—one of them measures 14 inches round one way and 2 inches the other way. They were raised in the house of Mr Timothy Bigelow, of Medford. The one on which they grew is said to be fifty years old and raised in the ground. They are the largest and finest lemons we have ever laid eyes upon. J. B.

BRIGHT MARKET.—MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Market 344 Beef Cattle, and 1085 Sheep.
Beef Cattle.—Prices obtained last week of quality were fully sustained. A few better cattle at market and higher prices were obtained. First quality, \$6 50 a \$6 75. Second quality, \$6 00 a \$6 50. Third quality, \$5 00 a \$5 75.

Messing Cattle.—Mess \$5 50; No. 1 \$5 00.
Cows and Calves.—We notice a few sales—\$25, \$23, and \$35.

Wool.—We notice lots taken at \$2 75, \$3 00, \$3 50, and a lot of fine wethers at \$5 00.
Sheep.—None at market except a few from the neighborhood.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer,

the name of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded dry exposure, week ending January 26.

Jan. 1840.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday	20	22	35	30 W.
Tuesday	21	30	40	32 W.
Wednesday	22	12	20	19 N.
Thursday	23	35	21	35 N.
Friday	24	15	18	W.
Saturday	25	2	16	5 S.
Sunday	26	5	12	11 N.

NOTICE.

Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, are requested to meet at the rooms of said Society, Tremont Row, on Saturday next, February 1st, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. E. M. RICHARDS, Chairman. January 29, 1840.

FOR SALE.

An excellent Farm, pleasantly situated about 20 miles from the city, containing about 100 acres. For full description of particulars, &c. inquire at this office. A situation wanted by a man with a small family to rent. January 30. 4w

VEGETABLE CUTTER.

Willis's New Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine is calculated for cutting up vegetables and esculent roots for fodder, and is one of the most useful and economical machines that the farmer can use. The subscribers feel great confidence in recommending this machine to the public; they are aware that it has been long wanted and they now offer a machine that cannot fail to give satisfaction upon a fair trial. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels per minute, in the best possible manner, and is not liable to get out of order, being made in the most substantial manner. No farmer should be without one of them. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market Street, December 13. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are—

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than these of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store; No 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention

NAHUM WARD.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The collection of fruits cultivated at the Pomological Garden consists of more than 1400 varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach. Scions of all those which have been proved are offered to nurserymen and others. Gentlemen wishing to send collections of American fruits to their friends in Europe can be furnished with most of those of first rate quality. They are warranted true to their names, and are in all cases cut from fruit bearing trees. Salem, January 23, 1840. ROBERT MANNING.

AMERICAN SWINE BREEDER.

Just published and for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. the American Swine Breeder; a Practical Treatise on the Selection, Rearing, and Fatting of Swine; by Henry W. Ellsworth, price 75 cents. January 15.

Culture of the Beet and Manufacture of Beet Sugar.

Just published and for sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a treatise on the Culture of the Beet and Manufacture of Beet Sugar, by David Lee Child. Price 75 cents. January 22.

A MAN WANTED.

To do the work on a small place, a few miles from the city. He must understand the cultivation of vegetables, fruits, &c., and the care of horse, cows, &c. A single man, from 20 to 30 years of age, of steady and industrious habits, may inquire at this office. J. E. I. January 15.

ROHAN POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 85 per barrel. October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		PRIME	TO
ALUM, American,	barrel	5	6 1/2
ARABIC, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 50	5 75
" Pot,		5 12	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 62	2 00
" Domestic,		1 20	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 50
" No. 1,		12 00	12 50
" prime,		10 00	10 50
BEEHWAX, white,	barrel	23	35
" yellow,		33	70
BRISTLES, American,	"	11	13
BUTTER, shipping,	"	17	20
" dairy,	"	13	14
CANOLE, mould,	"	40	41
" dipped,	"	10	11
" sperin,	"	150	175
CHEESE, new milk,	dozen	2 50	4 50
" refused,	barrel	1 50	35
BONE MANURE,	in casks,		40
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	barrel	37	46
" southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American)	"	2 62	2 70
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 25	2 37
" Bry, Chaleur,	"	1 35	1 50
" Haddock,	"	12 00	12 25
" Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	6 00	6 25
" No. 2,	"	5 00	5 28
" No. 3,	"	18 00	20 00
" Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	6 87	7 00
" Salmon, No. 1,	"	6 62	6 75
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"		6 75
" Baltimore, Howard street,	"		4 26
" Richmond canal,	"		4 00
" Alexandria wharf,	"		4 00
" Rye, Indian,	"		4 00
MEAL, Ryde, in bbls.	barrel	4 00	4 12
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		85
" southern flat, yellow,	"	69	71
" white,	"	65	67
" Rye, northern,	"	75	80
" Barley,	"	75	80
" Oats, northern, (prime)	"	45	47
" southern,	"	37	40
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough,	do.	18 00	20 00
" do. finished,	do.	28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern, 7,	barrel	9	10
" southern and western,	"	7	8
HAV, best English, per ton,		16 00	18 00
" Eastern screwed,		13 00	14 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	barrel	18	20
" 2d quality,	"	17	18
LARD, Boston,	"	9	10
" southern,	"	9	10
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
" do. country do,	"	25	27
" Baltimore city tannage,	"	26	28
" do. dry hides,	"	22	24
" New York red, light,	"	21	23
" Boston do, slaughter,	"	21	22
" Boston dry hides,	"	20	22
LIME, best sort,	cask	85	90
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	27	30
" Sugar House,	"	60	55
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 10	1 12
" Whale, winter,	"		1 20
" Lined, American,	"	50	55
" Neat's Foot,	"	70	75
" Neat's Foot,	"	95	75
PLASTER Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		2 87	3 00
PEAK, extra clear,	barrel		15 00
" clear,	"	15 00	16 00
" Mess,	"	12 50	13 00
" Prime,	"	11 50	12 50
" Whole Hogs,	barrel	5	6
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
" Red Top, southern,	"	50	1 00
" northern,	"	1	1 50
" Canary,	"	2 25	2 50
" Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
" Flax,	"	1 37	1 62
" Red Clover, northern,	barrel		1 62
" Southern Clover, none,	"		1 62
SOAP, American, Brew,	"	5	7
" Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	11	12
TEAZELS, 1st sort,	"	2 50	3 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pr M.	2 50	3 00
" American, full fledged, washed,	pr M.		3 00
" do. 3-4ths do.	"		
" do. 1-2 do.	"		
" do. 1-4 and common,	"		
" Pulled superfine,	"		
" No. 1,	"		
" No. 2,	"		
" No. 3,	"		

Northern
 public.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WILD FLOWER.

BY J. F. SMITH.

Sweet wilding tufts that, 'mid the waste,
Your lowly buds expand;
Though by no sheltering walls embraced,
Nor trained by beauty's hand:

The primal flowers which grace your stems,
Bright as the dahlia's shine,
Found thus, like unexpected gems,
To lonely hearts like mine.

'T is a quaint thought, and yet perchance,
Sweet blossoms, ye are sprung
From flowers that over Eden once
Their pristine fragrance flung.

That drank the dews of Paradise
Beneath the starlight clear;
Or caught from Eve's dejected eyes,
Her first repentant tear.

ETHAN ALLEN IN ENGLAND.

Col. Ethan Allen was a man destined to strike the world as something uncommon, and in a high degree interesting. He was but partially educated and but obscurely brought up; yet no man was ever more at ease in the polished ranks of life than he. Not that he at all conformed to their artificial rules and tide etiquette; but that he observed the dictates of natural good sense and good humor. His bearing was in total defiance of fashion, and he looked and acted as if he thought it would be a condescension thus to trammel himself. It is well known that early in life, in his own country, he acquired an influence over his fellow-men, and led them on to some of the most daring achievements. He seemed to have possessed all the elements of a hero—a devoted patriotism, a resolute and daring mind, and an excellent judgment.

His conduct as a partisan officer is well known in this country, and was of great service to the cause of liberty during our revolutionary struggle. He was taken prisoner and carried to England; where his excellent sense, his shrewdness and wit, introduced him into the court region. A friend of our earlier life, who was well acquainted with this part of the history of this singular man, used to take great delight in telling us some anecdotes of Col. Allen, while a prisoner in London. We have before mentioned the firmness with which he resisted the attempts to bribe him from the cause of his country, and the caustic satire with which he replied to a nobleman, who was commissioned by the ministry to make him formal offers to join the British cause in America. The incident is a striking one, and will bear a repetition.

The commissioner, amongst the tempting largesses, proposed that if he would espouse the cause of the King, he might have a fee simple in half of the State of Vermont. "I am a plain man," said Col. Allen in reply, "and have read but few books, but I have seen in print somewhere, a circumstance that forcibly reminds me of the proposal of your lordship: it is of a certain character that took a certain other character into an exceeding high mountain, and showed him all the kingdoms of the earth and the glory thereof, and told him that if he would fall down and worship him, these would all be his; and the rascal!" added he, "did not own a foot of them!"

His interview with the King at Windsor is men-

tioned as highly interesting. His Majesty asked the stout-hearted mountaineer, if they had any newspapers in America. "But very few, and these are but little read," was the answer. "How then," asked the King, "do the common people know of these grievances of which they complain, and of which we have just been speaking?" "As to that," said he, "I can tell your Majesty, that amongst a people who have felt the spirit of liberty, the news of oppression is carried by the birds of the air and the breezes of heaven." "That is too figurative an answer from a matter of fact man, to a plain question," rejoined the King. "Well, to be plain," answered the rebellious subject, "among our people the tale of wrong is carried from man to man, and from neighborhood to neighborhood, with the speed of electricity; my countrymen feel nothing else: 'out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.' I will add, with great respect to your Majesty, that such a people cannot be put down with the sword."

The King made a long pause, as if strongly impressed with the truth of his remarks. At length, changing the subject, he asked Col. Allen if he knew Dr Franklin; and being answered in the affirmative, inquired concerning his experiments with electricity, and expressed a curiosity to experience an electric shock. The British sovereign seemed to take pleasure in the conversation, which he kept up for more than an hour, and at length made Col. Allen promise to visit him with his countryman, Dr Franklin, at his palace in London. Some weeks after this, he was reminded of his promise by the nobleman above mentioned, and an hour was fixed for the homebred philosopher of America to explain the mysteries of a new discovery in science to the royal family. They attended accordingly, and with an apparatus chiefly of his own invention, Dr Franklin exhibited many of those simple and amusing experiments, for which he was so noted, and at which the royal children, even those of a larger growth, were much delighted.

In this playful way, Dr Franklin took occasion to convey instructions as to the properties of this astonishing fluid. While the royal habitation was thus in a most unkingly uproar, the Premier was announced as in waiting. The King seemed for a moment disturbed. "I forgot my appointment with the minister," said he, "but no matter, I will eschew business for once, and let North see how we are employed." Accordingly the minister was ushered in with little ceremony, and it was soon concluded that he should have a shock. Allen whispered to the Dr. to remember how he had shocked us across the waters, and to give him a double charge; whether it was designed on the hint of his friend or not, was not ascertained, but the charge was so powerful on the nerves of his lordship, as to make him give way in the knees, at which all, especially the Princesses, were almost convulsed with mirth.

Some of Col. Allen's happy retorts at the clubs and fashionable parties are still remembered and often repeated. On one occasion he was challenged to a glass of wine, by the beautiful Duchess of Rutland, who seems to have been particularly pleased with his independent manner, "and you must qualify your glass with a toast," observed the lady. The Vermonteer very unaffectedly observed that he was not used to that sort of ceremony, and was afraid he might give offence. If, however, the lady would be so good as to suggest a subject, he would endeavor to give a sentiment. "O," said

she, "never mind the subject—any thing will do so that it has no treason in it." "Well," says he, "this may do for a truth if not for a toast," and fixing his eyes adoringly on the far-famed countess, he proceeded:

"If any thing could make a double traitor out of a good patriot, it would be the witchcraft of such eyes as your ladyship's."

The blunt sincerity with which this was spoken together with its exact fitness to the occasion and the person, caused it to be long hailed in the *monde*, as an excellent good thing; and although it had the effect of heightening for a moment the beauty to which it was offered as a tribute, it is said the fair Duchess often afterwards boasted of this compliment as far before all the empty homage she had received from the glittering excombur of the city.

A lady once sneeringly asked Col. Allen, in a large assembly, at what time fashionable ladies in America preferred taking the air. He perceived her drift, and bluntly answered, "Whenever it was necessary to feed the geese and turkeys." "What," inquired the lady, "do the fine women in your country descend to such menial employments?" Allen was always aroused at any attempt to depreciate the fair ones of his own country, and with a good deal of warmth he replied, "American ladies have the art of turning even amusements to account. Many of these ladies could take up the subject of your Grace's family history, and tell you of the feats of valor and bursts of eloquence to which your ladyship is probably indebted for your distinguished name, most of which it is likely, would be as new to you as the art of raising poultry." This sarcasm produced a deep blush in the face of the fair scoffer, but it procured for the captive and his countrymen an indemnity against court ridicule for the future.

An English gentleman, who had long been suffering with an imposthume, was declared by his physician to be at the point of death. Having bid farewell to his wife and children, he expressed wish to take leave of his servants. One after another they came in, kissed his hand, listened tearfully to his advice and blessing, and bowing low left the room. Last of all came a favorite monkey. He too bowed respectfully, placed one paw in his master's hand, and with the other covered his eyes. At this ludicrous sight, the dying man burst into such a convulsion of laughter, that the imposthume broke, and he recovered.

Cromwell's Skull.—A person visiting a museum of curiosities, was shown the skull of Oliver Cromwell. "It is extremely small," said the visitor.—"Bless you sir," replied the Cicerone, "it was his skull when he was a little boy."

Henry VI. being asked why he went so meanly attired, answered, "It becometh a king to exceed his subjects in virtue, not in vesture."

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS.

17 SCHOOL STREET—BOSTON.

valued at 4s. 6d. an acre to the out-going tenant, is rented by the in-coming tenant at 20s. an acre on a lease of 14 years.

On a small field of very retentive clay, of an hungry and bastard kind, intermixed with rusty gravel, I tried six years ago the experiment of trenching with the spade after close and careful draining; I buried the surface soil, which was poor and exhausted, and I brought the subsoil to the top from the depth of 18 inches. I limed this land and sowed it out with rape and grass seeds. It has been very unproductive ever since, and all my expenditure upon it hitherto, has been thrown away; for, though dry, it bears no more grass than before the draining. I think, however, that the surface-soil is now mellowed by exposure to the atmosphere; and I am about to break up this field and to put it through a rotation, in the confident hope of increased production. I have also ordered a field of 20 acres of dry and good land, cropped out by a bad tenant, to be treated with a view to this experiment on subsoils. The field lies in two ridges on the bank of the river Esk; the soil is alluvial deposit: on the lower ridge next to the river the surface is a fine loam of 12 inches deep, incumbent on a subsoil of sandy loam 16 inches deep.—On the upper ridge the loam does not exceed 8 inches, but the subsoil is a good clay 13 inches deep; in the hands of tenants up to the present time, the depth of the furrow ploughed has never exceeded 6 inches. I have ordered the lower flat to be trench-ploughed to the depth of 14 inches, bringing the virgin loam to the top; I have ordered the upper flat to be stirred with Mr Smith's subsoil plough, thus breaking the lower crust without changing the surface. The whole is to be manured equally with bone-dust, and a crop of turnips is to be taken.

I shall be happy, at a future time, to communicate the comparative result of this different treatment; and I trust I may be pardoned for my present intrusion, which arises from my anxiety to fix the attention of the farmer on this question of the treatment of subsoil, which by judicious management, I think, may add to the power of production without cost; especially when the surface by long and repeated cropping has been exhausted and has become comparatively sterile. At the commencement of our publication I could not omit an opportunity of endeavoring to use it for the legitimate purpose of inviting accurate experiment, with the view of circulating and extending agricultural knowledge.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your faithful servant,

J. R. G. GRAHAM.

Netherby, 26th January, 1839.

EDUCATION.—I have ever thought the prohibition of the means of improving our rational nature, to be the worst species of tyranny that the insolence and perverseness of mankind ever dared to exercise. This goes to all men in all situations, to whom education can be denied.—*Lavater*.

roads, and cutting do., at 6d. per rood, gives per acre	1	15	0
	5	12	4
Ploughing with the Deanson plough, with 4 horses	1	6	0
	£	18	4

From the Albany Cultivator.

EXPERIMENT WITH POTATOES.

MESSRS EDITORS.—Farmers are generally aware that the potato is not produced on the proper roots of the plant, or those devoted to nutrition, but on side shoots from the main stem, above the roots proper, and nearer the surface of the earth. It has been stated that De Candolle, taking the hint from this production of the tubers, and conceiving that the shoots still farther from the roots on the main stem if covered with earth, would furnish tubers instead of leaves, actually succeeded in growing them, for considerable distances on the main stems, by repeated coverings of them with earth.—A writer on vegetable physiology, in the Farmer's Register, basing his opinions, it is presumed, on this peculiar law of the plant, recommended the following method as probably the best for the cultivation of that root:

"Let the ground be prepared in the usual way; lay the potatoes in the bottom of the furrow, and cover them to the depth of three or four inches with coarse manure or leaves, and then with two or three inches of earth. After the stalks are six or eight inches above ground, cover all except their ends in the same manner; and perhaps this process may be advantageously repeated a third time; after which they should be suffered to go to seed. The first covering should, unless the land be very rich, consist in part of manure, in order to furnish nourishment to the plant; the second and third may consist of straw or leaves, as the principal object is to keep the earth loose, and protect the tubers from the action of the sun."

In order to test the correctness or fallacy of these opinions, I determined last spring to partially repeat the experiments of De Candolle, and selected for the purpose two hills on my bed of early potatoes in the garden. The ground was highly manured, having the last year been occupied by a mound of manure, on which cucumbers and melons were grown. This was thoroughly incorporated with the garden mould by ploughing, and in this potatoes of the common early variety were planted in hills at the distance of about three feet. Taking a barrel, I sawed it in two in the middle, and placed one half over each hill of potatoes, sinking the rim some two or three inches in the earth; the heads of the barrel of course were out, and the hills were covered in the usual manner by being slightly roused.

When the plants came up and had attained a height of about ten inches, I filled the half barrels with the same rich mould, merely leaving the tops of the plants in sight. The growth of the plants was most luxuriant, the length of the stems far exceeding those in the same earth near them, and they continued green and flourishing long after the others had ripened and died. At the time of digging, the half barrels were taken away and the earth carefully removed, without disturbing the stems. Not a trace of a tuber was to be found, except on the shoots below the natural surface of the ground, not differing in this respect, in the least from those around them. The shoots that came out above these, from the main stems, showed no disposition to produce tubers, but reaching the surface, rivalled in vigorous growth the original stems. The yield from the hills was a little more than from those around them, owing perhaps to the longer period of their growth, or the greater supply of nutriment afforded by the additional mould.

Whatever may be the cause, my experiment has not resulted as did De Candolle's, in the formation of tubers above the original or first crop, and would seem to add but little force to the arguments used by some in favor of deep hilling, at the second or latest hoeing. A rich friable earth, in which the roots find sufficient nutriment, and the tubers enlarge at their pleasure, and a covering of sufficient depth at the first, would seem to be about all that is required, with a clean surface, for the production of the potato.

H. M. G.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FLAX.

We know of no plant which seems to better deserve an effort for its introduction into the class of cultivated vegetation, than the one above named. The common flax plant is an annual; is exposed to the depredations of many insects; to get the full amount of the crop it is necessary it should be pulled, and yet with all these drawbacks, it is a valuable crop, and indispensable for many purposes. If a plant possessing the same valuable qualities as the common flax, yet which would be perennial, and could be cradled or mown at maturity—(thus giving an annual succession of crops from the same root)—could be discovered and brought into use among us, and particularly in the fertile valleys and prairies of the western States, the advantages would certainly be very great. Such a plant is the Flax of the Rocky Mountains; and the individual or the society that shall introduce it into cultivation, should it answer present indications, will be considered as benefitting the agriculture of the country essentially. Of the various notices which we have seen of this plant, we select the following as more particularly describing its appearance, and the extent of its growth in those regions.

Mr Parker, in his excellent narrative of his journey across the Rocky Mountains, from the Mississippi to the Pacific, says, "Flax is a spontaneous production of this country. In every thing, except that it is perennial, it resembles the flax that is cultivated in the United States—the stalk, the bowl, the seed, the blue flower, closed in the day time and open in the evening and morning. The Indians use it in making fishing nets. Fields of this flax might be managed by the husbandman in the same manner as meadows for hay. It would need to be mowed like grass; for the roots are too large and run too deep in the earth, to be pulled as ours is; and an advantage that this would have, is, that there would be a saving of ploughing and sowing." This was on a branch of Lewis or Snake river, of the Columbia.

In a late journal of a passage across these mountains, by Mr Oakley, of Illinois, under date of the 21st of July, 1839, occurs the following: "Encamped to-night in a beautiful valley, called Bayou Senard, 28 miles from the head of the south fork of the Platte. It is a level prairie, thirty miles long and three wide, and was covered with a thick growth of flax, which every year springs up spontaneously."

Whether the Rocky Mountain flax will prove to be as near the common flax as is supposed by Mr Parker, may be doubted; but that it is unlike, and far superior, to the two or three kinds of native wild flax that have before been discovered in the United States, would also seem to be clear. A tract of 90 square miles of flax, such as Mr Oakley described, would be a sight in any country, and would rival the grass covered prairies of Illinois.—*Albany Cultivator*.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT—CLUBS.

What, we would ask, is there to forbid farmers' noires, or conversations? or, if such words would be considered too much in the fashionable or boarding school style for the farmer, let the word *club* be substituted, and then we shall have farmers' clubs,—meetings we think both desirable and practicable. Intercourse with each other is what the cultivators of the soil need, to enlarge their views, diffuse information, promote inquiry, and create a feeling of unity of interest and concert of action, so necessary in all communities. It is the contact of mind with mind that brightens the faculties, and excites light, as the collision of the flint and steel produces the spark and the flame. Horticultural meetings of any kind have a tendency to these good effects; institutes, societies, clubs, all co-operate to the same end, and with different degrees of effectiveness, contribute to the same result.

In England, where the science of agriculture and the means of improving it, are as well understood, to say the least, as in any part of the world, clubs, or neighborhood meetings of farmers for the discussion of agricultural topics, have been found among the most effectual aids the cause of the farmer could receive. That such would be the case in this country, we see little room to doubt; in fact the influence of our county and town societies, furnishes the most conclusive evidence on this point. It may indeed be said that the greater diffusion of agricultural periodicals in this country, renders such meetings less necessary than in the old country, where such papers or books are rare. This may be true, but could not these two means of improvement be brought to act together, and thus exert an influence more favorable and more powerful than both acting singly and detached from each other?

The difficulty in originating and sustaining such societies, has been found to arise from the want of concerted interest in the discussions and the paucity of topics introduced. To do away these objections propose the following method. Let the members of these neighborhood clubs provide themselves with a number of the best agricultural publications in the country, each one, if he chooses, making his selection; let these publications be a common stock for the benefit of the members; let meetings be held once a month, at which these publications may be returned, exchanges made, the various papers found in them discussed, and the practical experience of the members, for or against the several opinions advanced, be made known. We can easily imagine that in such case the meetings would be uninteresting or uninteresting. At the end of the year, the numbers of each volume could be collected and bound, and ere long an agricultural library for the use of the club would be established of the most valuable kind. Few individuals are found who are able to procure all the journals in this class they would like to read, nor can any journal embody all the valuable papers and that are furnished for the information of the cultivator. In this way an individual can command the reading, and avail himself of the information contained in the best farming periodicals of this country, without any extra trouble or expense.

Could any neighborhood of cultivators be disposed to adopt our suggestion, we may be permitted to recommend, after our own Cultivator, the *England Farmer*, the *Farmer's Monthly Visitor*, the *Maine Farmer*, the *Farmer's Cabinet*, the

Franklin Farmer, the *Yankee Farmer*, *American Farmer*, and particularly *Ruffin's Farmer's Register*, one of the best publications in this or any other country. Of European works, the *London Farmer's Magazine* is the best.—*Albany Cultivator*.

From the Albany Cultivator.

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

MR JESSE BUEL.—As I have been a constant reader of the *Cultivator*, I often find the inquiry from your different correspondents, respecting the best method of raising a crop of corn. I therefore send you a statement of the soil, management and profit of one acre, planted by me with corn the present season.

The soil, two-thirds of it, was a warm gravel; the other third was low, wet, and covered with rushes and wild grass, with a very tough sod; but I was careful to put two good underdrains through it, which left it a rich black mould. About the 1st of May I drew twentytwo loads of unfermented manure, each load containing thirtyfive bushels, and spread it evenly over the acre. I then ploughed before the manure had time to dry; then dragged lengthways of the furrows; planted the 9th of May with Dutton corn, the hills three feet apart each way, making 4840 hills with six kernels in a hill. It was attacked by the grub as soon as it made its appearance above ground, at which time I spread twelve bushels of unleached ashes upon it, which checked them a little, but they succeeded in destroying 70 hills, leaving only 4770. These were hoed and thinned to four stalks in each hill, June 6th; then I sowed two bushels of plaster upon the hills, and hoed again July 2nd; put no more earth to the hills than was taken away; went through with the cultivator both ways, four times—June 1st and 6th, July 1st and 12th. On the 14th of September I cut up and shocked the corn, and on the 28th finished husking and housing it.

Upon one square rod, of twenty hills and one fourth of a hill, of the best of the low ground, grew seventy pounds of ears, equal to one hundred and fortyeight bushels per acre. The whole product was one hundred and twenty bushels.

Cost of Cultivation.

One day ploughing,	\$2 00
Harrowing half a day,	1 00
22 loads of manure,	11 00
Planting, 2 days,	1 50
Seed corn,	50
Hoe and cultivator, 2 days,	2 00
Hoing, 4 days,	3 00
12 bushels ashes and 2 bushels plaster,	1 70
Spreading ashes and plaster,	1 00
Cutting and shocking,	1 50
Husking and housing, 7 days,	5 25
Carting stalks,	75
Threshing, 3 days,	2 30
Interest on land,	3 50
Total cost,	\$37 00

Product.

115 bushels of first rate corn,
Five bushels of second rate,
Stalks, four loads.

WILLIAM INGELL.

Volney, Oswego co., N. Y., Dec. 3, 1839.

I hereby certify, that I am personally acquainted

with the above named William Ingell, and believe him to be a person of truth and veracity, and that his statements may be depended on.

R. D. HUBBARD,

Justice of the Peace.

WOOL.

Few are aware of the importance of this article as an item of our productions, or the amount which it already reaches in the sum total of value. Two years since, the number of sheep was estimated at 12,000,000; it is now not less than 15,000,000.—Allowing the estimate of three pounds per head, the clip of 1839 would be fortyfive million pounds of wool. We have been careful observers of the price of wool, and find it has ranged from 40 to 60 cents per pound, some few lots going above as some have fallen below the prices named. To be sure of being within the amount, we will take the average at 45 cents, and at that rate, the last clip of wool would be worth more than twenty millions of dollars. Yet this is but one item in the productive industry of the north.

At the present prices of sheep and wool, the business of growing them is a profitable one, and may we think with safety be calculated upon as a good one for time to come. Wool of good quality could hardly fail to pay as an article of export to England or France, should present prices abroad be maintained, and the supply for home consumption in this country be exceeded.

To prove that growing wool is a good investment of money, we have only to look at the cost, expenses and returns of a flock. A flock of good ewes, with proper management, will hardly fail of doubling their numbers within the year, and if to the sale of the wool the value of the lambs be added, it will be seen after deducting the expenses of keeping, that a handsome profit remains. But to have good sheep, or good wool, more attention must be paid than is usually given. Sheep that get their living by hook or by crook; that are allowed to gather in their fleeces all the burdock and other weeds that line too many of our roads and fences, and fill our woodlands; that are exposed to all the vicissitudes of our severe and variable climate without shelter, or barely making a living through the winter, cannot be expected to raise many lambs or produce good wool. Wool and silk are to be the great sources of our supply of clothing hereafter, and their importance to the country will be proportioned to their general use.

AMBITION.—Do not aspire to things that are beyond your reach, but be satisfied with the present good which you enjoy. If you are actuated by a laudable ambition, let it be to excel in the profession you have chosen, instead of sinking below in some other. It is a common error of mankind, that they will not be persuaded that every calling or business, has its mixture of good and evil. They see the gilding of the object to which they aspire, but not the canker within.

HOPE.—What a miserable wretch is he who must survive his hopes! Nothing remains when that day comes, but to sit down and weep like Alexander, when he wanted other worlds to conquer.—*Congreve.*

Potatoes were selling at Baltimore a short time since at \$1 per bushel, and scarce at that.

GROWTH OF PLANTS, &c.

Effect of the Change of Season upon Vegetation—Position of the Sap at different seasons—Dry Rot—Method of preventing it—Proper season for Trimming Trees.

A periodical cessation of growth appears to be necessary to the healthy action of most plants, and in this particular we cannot but notice an admirable adaptation of the constitution of plants to those changes of season, which, in some form or another are common to all climates. It is true, that within the tropics, vegetation is not affected by the alternate heat and cold experienced in extra-tropical regions; but yet, very much the same effect is produced upon plants by the change from the rainy to the dry season in those climates, as by that from summer to winter in our own. The effect of the dry season in the one case, and of winter in the other, is not however to produce an entire cessation of all growth; as it appears from experiment that vegetation is at all times more or less active: in the winter it is languid, whilst it is energetic in the spring and summer. The fact that the buds of most plants swell, and that all plants form additions of greater or less extent to their roots during the winter, forbid us to entertain the idea that there is a total cessation of vegetation at that season. But although plants appear to have the power of absorbing fluids by their roots during the winter, they can have but little opportunity of parting with any portion of it again by evaporation, and as a necessary consequence, their tissues become distended and turgid with the sap thus accumulated. This turgidity of the tissues is at its maximum just before the season at which plants put forth their leaves, and is eminently favorable to rapid growth when vegetation resumes its activity. It is a well known fact, that after very long winters, or when a plant has been prevented by artificial means from shooting at its usual season, its branches and leaves are developed with extraordinary rapidity—a circumstance to be ascribed entirely to the accumulation of sap in the tissues.

The diurnal changes from light to darkness appear to be equally important to the well being of plants with the annual changes from summer to winter. If plants were kept incessantly growing in light they would be perpetually decomposing carbonic acid, and would in consequence become so stunted that there could be no such thing as a tree, and this is actually the case in polar regions where the day and night are each of six months' continuance. If on the contrary they grow in constant darkness, their tissues become excessively lengthened and weak, no decomposition of carbonic acid takes place, none of the parts acquire solidity and vigor, and finally they perish. But in ordinary circumstances, plants which in the day become exhausted by the decomposition of carbonic acid, repair their forces at night by inhaling oxygen copiously, and so forming a new supply of carbonic acid, and by absorbing moisture from the earth and air without the loss of any portion of it. Such being the case, we must conclude that plants grow chiefly by day, and this is conformable to the few observations which have been made on this subject. Meyer found that the stem of a *Belladonna* lily, and plants of wheat and barley, grew about twice as fast by day as by night; and Mulder states that he has arrived at similar conclusions in watching the development of other plants.

When speaking of seeds and underground stems, the fact was mentioned that the nutritive matter which they contain, and which constitutes their value as articles of food, is, in the economy of vegetable life, intended for the sustenance of the young plants to which they give origin, during the early stages of the growth of those plants, and before they have become sufficiently developed to acquire nourishment for themselves. The heart-wood of trees appears to stand in a somewhat similar relation to the young buds of a tree, serving during the winter as a depository for the turgid sap which the plant accumulated, and yielding it up again so soon as the flow of the sap has fully commenced in the spring. The sap which accumulates in the sugar maple (*Acer saccharinis*) during the winter, contains a large portion of sugar in its composition; in the spring, as the watery sap imbibed by the roots ascends the stem, it gradually dissolves this sugar out from the heart-wood, and carries it up for the nourishment of the then swelling buds; of course, the higher the sap ascends the stem, the more of this sugar will it have dissolved; and this is the reason why it is found necessary, in tapping that tree for the purpose of obtaining sugar from its sap, that the openings should be made high up the stem, and not near the root; and further, that they should be made to enter the heart-wood, and not to pass through the bark alone. I know that these facts respecting the sugar maple have been adduced in support of the idea that there is no such thing as a downward flow of the sap, and that its elaboration instead of taking place in the leaves, takes place gradually during its ascent; but the downward flow of the sap is established by so many incontrovertible facts, that even if we could not give any explanation of this matter, we could by no means admit it as establishing the theory just adverted to.

A knowledge of the position of the sap at different seasons of the year, is of great importance to those engaged in cutting timber; and as all farmers are obliged to engage in this business more or less frequently, they will find this a matter well worthy of their attention. It is now, I believe, universally admitted that that disease so fatal to timber, the *dry rot*, arises from the presence of the sap, more especially of the thick turgid sap, which cannot be well removed by seasoning. If then such sap fills the tissues of the heart-wood during the winter, whilst they are free from it in the summer, we will at once see the bad policy of cutting timber in the winter, as is the common practice; and also a reason why the timber of the ancient Romans (who it is believed, usually cut their timber in the summer,) lasted so much longer than our timber at the present day. I do not know that I can place this subject fully before my readers in any better way, than by transcribing a part of a communication which appeared in the 34th vol. of the *American Journal*, written by Phineas Rainey, a ship-builder of Connecticut.

"It was the general custom here, to cut timber for vessels in the winter, notwithstanding they went into decay and wanted repairing in about seven years, or from that to eight, whilst a few only lasted twelve years. I ascribed this variation in their durability to the fact that the cutting of timber was often commenced in October, and then continued through the intermediate months to March. I therefore concluded that the right season was in December, when I supposed that the sap was certainly in the roots, and if cut at this season, I believed that

it would leave the deadly poison in the stump, whilst the body and branches would be entirely free from its influence. I determined to carry this opinion into practice the first opportunity that occurred.

"In 1810 I was concerned in the building of a small freighting ship, of which I was the sole conductor, from her keel until she was completed and ready for sea. According to my previous determination, I commenced the cutting of the timbers for her in the early part of December, and continuing it into the first week in January. By so doing, I expected to produce the very best ship for durability on the Connecticut river, where there were their numerous vessels building. The timber selected was white oak and white chesnut.

The vessel advanced, and in April it was found that three of the quarter top timbers were wanting and as very crooked pieces were required for these I was obliged to go into the woods and have them cut. Sometime in May, it was found that the stiel designed for plank-sheers (this was very large and intended to make the whole that was wanted,) would not answer the purpose, except that it was barely sufficient to go around the bows, the other part being badly rent, and of course rejected. I therefore went into the woods a second time, when the leave were full grown and the bark would peel, and had two thrifty white oaks cut for the after pieces.—These timbers were put in immediately, and so were the plank-sheers, without any seasoning what ever, and the room between the timbers above the air-streak, was filled with salt, which was supposed to be a preventive against the dry rot. The workmanship was of the first order.

The vessel was launched and completed in Jul 1811. That autumn she went to sea, and after it declaration of war in 1812, she came to Middletown and was laid up until the peace of 1815. In the spring when she was to be fitted out again, it was found that she must be repaired in her hull; and on opening her, it was perceived that the dry rot had made such destruction among her timbers, that it was necessary to build her anew from her mid-le-wale up. But the three quarter timbers spoken of, which had been cut green, were sound, as appeared new, although their neighbors on each side of them were destroyed by the disease; and is a remarkable fact, that the spikes when pulled out of them, were bright, and appeared new; those parts of them which come in contact with the outside planks, (which were made from timber cut in December,) were badly oxidized, so much so that they were reduced in size about one quarter. The forward plank-sheers which it will be remembered were cut in December, were destroyed by the disease; but the after pieces were sound as dry, and on the under side appeared like new timber seasoned in the shade; and what is remarkably so to them is, that although some of the timbers on which they rested were so decayed that they might be picked to pieces, yet there was not the least appearance of it on them, which shows that although surrounded by corruption, they were themselves at least up to that period incorruptible. Thus it can be seen, as respects this vessel, that not only the season of the year, which in the popular opinion is the best to cut timber in for the purpose of making it last well, was strictly adhered to but also the precautionary measure of applying salt which is even at this day thought to retard the progress of the disease.

"Although at that time it was not thought necessary

ry to repair this ship below the middle-wale, yet have every reason to believe that the poison had begun its work in her timber from light-water mark her top-side; for, in 1816 or 1817, in a perfect lim, she sank at sea, a poor, miserable decayed—all—a melancholy comment on the folly of cutting timber for vessels in the winter months. By inquiring since, I have always found that of those vessels which last the longest, the timber of which they were constructed was cut the farthest from December. When I have known the period at which certain trees have been cut, and also their quality, I have afterwards year after year examined their stumps, and watched their decay; and have invariably found that in those of them which were cut in the winter, the disease first made its appearance in the heart-wood, and continued its progress until that was destroyed, and up to that period the albumen was comparatively sound; whilst those which were cut in the summer, the disease first made its appearance in the albumen, which a few years entirely disappeared, whilst the heart-wood remained sound.

“There are numerous facts in the most common dissections of life that will sustain me in my opinion. I believe that the general practice throughout the northern and middle States is, to peel such trees as are to be manufactured into ship-plank; saving the bark, this probably makes the business more profitable than it would otherwise be. It is invariably the case that by the time the plank becomes thoroughly seasoned, the albumen becomes so much injured by the dry rot as to be unfit to be used; and for my own part I never saw timber of this sort, where the heart-wood was protected at all, unless the tree had evidently contracted the disease before its death. The season for peeling is from the third week in May to the end in June. Farmers cut their rails in the summer, when the bark will peel, and they last from a year to a hundred years. They account for this in this way: if they cut them in the winter the bark will stick fast to the rails, and after a little while the water gets under it and causes them to decay sooner. On the contrary, they cut their rails in the winter; probably this is done for the convenience of cutting holes in them at that season; and although their rails last so long, yet their stumps begin to decay in seven or eight years, according to the soil in which they are placed. When a necessity they are obliged to cut a few posts in the summer, (with the expectation, however, that they will soon decay) if they last thirty or forty years (and there are instances of this kind,) they speak of it as a very remarkable circumstance, but never inquire into the natural cause, nor alter their practice. There are other instances of the extraordinary longevity of timber; wooden abutments to bridges, pumps, piles, foundations of weirs, coffer-dams, &c., a full notice of which would fill a volume—all going to show that there is a season in which if timber be cut, it will last for many years and the average time for which it now lasts; that there is a season in which if it be cut, it will not last over eight or ten years, notwithstanding any artificial process through which it may be made to pass. In my opinion, June is the best season in which to cut timber, in order to make it last though I do not suppose that it would make any great difference if it were cut in either of the other winter months.

At the period at which I was strenuously advo-

cating the doctrine of cutting timber in the winter, I had a small apple tree which had been engrafted with a choice fruit, and had been growing perhaps seven or eight years. There was one limb on it which I did not like, because it was growing in a wrong direction. I took it off in December, because I believed the sap to be then in the roots, and therefore at this season there would be none of it wasted or taken away with the limb, and of course the branches left would receive a greater portion of nourishment in the spring. Sometime afterward, I examined the tree, and found that the part or stump of the limb which remained within the surface of the body, was affected with the dry rot in its purest type. I removed this with my knife, and found that the disease had made its attack on the body of the tree itself. The tree, after the limb was taken off, became sickly, and its fruit after it began to bear was imperfect.

“I would here observe, that it is the common practice when people cut the timber of a house-frame, to do it in the winter, because, as they think, it will be more durable; but they will not trim their trees at that season, because they have learned from experience that if they do, the trees will contract the dry rot; therefore they do it in the spring. But Dr Ives, of New Haven, goes even further; he trims his trees in June, and thinks they do better at that season of the year, because the wounds heal quicker. This is right, for as the immediate cause of the disease is not contained in the heart-wood at that season, therefore the remaining stump being almost all heart-wood, can never be attacked by the disease, and the wound will heal quicker; but if the trimming be done in December, the cause of the disease is contained in the stumps at that season and as they cannot be removed, the consequence is, that the disease soon attacks and destroys them, and then the wound will never heal. Although trees thus situated may, by their abundant foliage, their extended branches and their smooth bodies, appear to be in perfect health, (which is sometimes the case,) yet they are doomed trees; for the canker having entered into their organization, is preying upon their very vitals, and will sooner or later, prostrate them in the dust.”

In the communication from which the preceding statements have been taken, there are many other facts given, all going to establish the same point, viz., that timber should be cut and trees should be trimmed in the summer, and not in the winter, as is the common practice. I should remark, however, that these statements concern more especially such timber as the oak, chestnut, &c., and not those trees whose heart-wood is filled with resinous matter, such as the different species of pine; in the case of these last mentioned trees, I do not suppose that it will make much difference at what season they be cut. Perhaps it may be objected to cutting timber in the summer, that a farmer is generally so busy at that season, that he cannot spare the time necessary from his other occupations. But let it be recollected that it is not necessary that the timber should be fully prepared for its intended use at that season, but only cut down, or perhaps even girdling would do, if it be made sufficiently deep to kill the tree, and the work may then be left to be finished at a time of greater leisure. Should a farmer be obliged to hire this done, the expense incurred would be far more than repaid him, by the additional durability of the timber.—*Farmers' Register.*

CHOICE OF EMPLOYMENT.

At the present period of general derangement in almost every department of business, it is natural for all inquiring minds to cast their eyes around them in search of some pursuit calculated to yield them a support, or to advance their pecuniary resources. And where, let me ask, does the mind meet a certain response except from the productions of the soil? and where else can one look for stability as to the safety of his investments, and to an ample return for his labors? What other pursuit can offer to him a sure guarantee of a comfortable support for his family, and permanent provision for his children? In commercial pursuits all is chance and uncertainty, and he who can boast of being on the ascendant to-day can only claim to occupy the reverse position on the morrow. The history of whole streets in our mercantile cities is but a record of the rise and the downfall of their occupants. It is a melancholy reflection, that such are the uncertainties attendant on commerce, and on mercantile affairs generally, that every six or seven years witness a complete revolution in the mercantile class of the community. And yet such has been the folly and absence of proper discrimination among parents generally, that apparently it has been their most anxious desire to devote their sons to mercantile pursuits, and to risk their prosperity on chances as fluctuating and more uncertain than the turn of the die. It is to this gross misdirection of the mind that many branches of agriculture have to this day been totally neglected, although offering the most bountiful returns to those who would engage in them. Providence planted the vine alone in Persia, Syria, and North America. To France and Italy he tendered no such tribute. And yet we see France, whose climate was so ungenial to the vine at its first introduction, that it could barely survive on its most southern shores, now become enriched beyond every other nation by the immense accumulation of wealth which, for ages, her vintage has poured into her bosom. We see that country becoming affluent and powerful, not from the natural productions of her own soil, but from those which she has borrowed from more favored climes. Look at her olive groves, and the whole race of oleaginous plants from which she derives the immense quantity of her choicest oils, sufficient, almost, for the consumption of the whole earth. Look at her groves of almonds, figs, prunes, and almost every other fruit calculated to give support to her citizens and amplitude to her commerce. And lastly, look at her immense and increasing plantations for the silk culture, rivaling in profit all her other pursuits. Not one of these invaluable productions is the gift of nature, but all exotics, transplanted to her soil. For ourselves we may claim both the vine and the mulberry as pre-eminently our own, and planted on our soil by the God of nature. And thus favored, shall Americans succumb and yield precedence to nations possessing few natural advantages? Shall we shrink from the development of these resources which Providence himself has marked out as peculiarly calculated to enrich our country and extend our sphere of comfort and happiness? We trust not. We trust that we shall not have, for the future, any recreants among us, who doubt the triumph of American skill, enterprise, and industry, where any other nation dare claim success. It is such men who retard the national advancement, and are a clog to its prosperity. They are worse than drones, for they impede the labors of the industrious.—*Silk Journal.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1840.

☞ We promised this week a report of Dr C. T. Jackson's remarks at the Second Agricultural Meeting; but for reasons which we trust will be satisfactory to our readers, we must beg for absolution. We have, with as much care as we could exercise, prepared full reports of Dr Jackson's remarks at the second and the third agricultural meetings, and of the remarks of Judge Hayes at the third agricultural meeting. But owing to the indispensable necessity of a portion of the paper going to press before these reports could possibly be prepared in a manner just and satisfactory to the speakers, to the public, and to ourselves, we could not insert either of them this week, without division or mutilation. To this, on various accounts, we are reluctant. They will, however, go on to the first pages of the next week's Farmer, and will, we have no doubt, be read with very great pleasure.

H. C.

THIRD AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The Third Agricultural Meeting was held at the Representatives' Hall on Thursday, 30th January. In the absence of Mr Dodge, Mr Fowler, representative from Danvers, was appointed secretary of the meeting; Hon. D. P. King in the chair.

It was voted that gentlemen having questions relative to the subject of the evening's discussion, to which they desired an answer, should present them in writing to the secretary at the opening of the meeting. They should then be read, that the speakers might reply to them, if they found it convenient. It was understood, however, that this was by no means to preclude the offering of questions orally, which might grow out of the occasion, so that there should be no restraint upon free conversation and discussion.

It was also resolved that gentlemen from other States, who might happen to be present on the occasion, should be considered as members of the meeting, and invited to take part in the discussion.

The subject of the evening's discussion was Soils and Manures, continued from the last meeting; and the assembly was addressed at large by Dr C. T. Jackson, who recapitulated his former remarks and enlarged upon topics then briefly touched; and by Judge Hayes, of South Berwick, Me., a very intelligent and practical farmer, who happened to be present; and who was kind enough to respond to the call of the chair, and gratified and instructed the meeting by an account of his farming, and the improvements which he had effected. H. C.

A CARD.

We have received from some unknown friend at Halifax, a small parcel of Chevalier wheat, we suppose, grown there. He will please accept our thanks and be kind enough to add to the obligation by letting us know who he is and how we may serve him. We should be very glad likewise to know the history of this wheat. We hardly think we ever saw any product so fine; certainly we have never seen it surpassed. It is a winter wheat, and we shall seek to place it in hands which will give it a fair trial. It has been said that winter wheat frozen in water and so kept until spring, may be planted early in the spring, and will come to maturity the ensuing fall. We have no personal or certain knowledge of this process, but if any friend is disposed to take a portion of this sample and make this kind of experiment with it, it shall be at his service.

We are indebted to Mr Goddard, of Brookline, for a fine specimen of early corn, from seed which we gave him; and to Mr H. C. Merriam, of Tewksbury, for a fair sample of the Brown Corn, for which they will please accept our thanks.

We have likewise received from Dr Deane, of Greenfield, a splendid sample of raw silk, the product of his own industry and skill in raising and reeling. He has been honored by the American Institute for some of the same product with a silver medal. We only wish we had a gold one to give him, for he deserves it.

We are indebted likewise, to the Northampton Silk Company and to Mr Haskell, of Harvard, Mass., for some excellent specimens of sewing silk, which show that this beautiful cultivation and manufacture needs only to be undertaken to go on to perfection.

To David L. Child, Esq., likewise, we are indebted for some fine specimens of beet sugar, manufactured by him at Northampton, in a crude and refined state. They are equal to any sugars of the same description, and entirely free from the earthy, or as some would have it, the beet taste, which has been objected to in this product.

These productions will be exhibited to the farmers and others interested, at the agricultural meetings; and they have only to be seen to be admired.

HENRY COLMAN,
Commissioner of Agricultural Survey.

February 5, 1840.

THE FOURTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING

Will be held at the Representatives' Hall on Thursday evening next at 7 o'clock. The subject proposed for discussion, and for that purpose committed to Mr William Clark, of Northampton and Mr Allen Putnam, of Danvers, both of the House, was Indian Corn; but as it was agreed, in case of the acceptance of the invitation given to Hon. Isaac Hill, of Concord, N. H., to address the meeting on that evening, (an answer to which had not then been received), the subject for discussion will be the Improvement of the Agriculture of New England—or, which subject, we have great pleasure in saying an address may be expected from this gentleman, the editor of that excellent journal, the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, and eminent for his agricultural zeal and intelligence.

We cannot doubt that there will be a full attendance on this occasion, and that those farmers of the Legislature who have failed to attend the two last meetings on account of the wet walking, having, we presume, brought nothing but pumps with them, will at once send home for their well-soled and well-grooved cow-hide boots. We shall speak to the Sergeant-at-Arms to admit them, though having an extraordinary order of order, he might have some little fears for his carpet.

We beg leave, likewise, to remind some of our friends, certainly, however, none of the Committee, that seven o'clock means precisely one hour after the Old South strikes one, two, three, four, five, six! and not that it is seven until eight; a principle absolutely immoral in itself, and which, if carried out into the various departments of life, completely tangles the web and throws every thing into disorder.

The committing of a subject to a committee, as mentioned above, is by no means intended to prevent or preclude discussion; but merely that the subject proposed might be particularly considered by the gentlemen to whom it was intrusted, so that when the meeting should be opened the discussion might proceed without delay, and with one at the team and one at the handles of the plough, there might be no difficulty in striking out the land, and going the first bout. H. C.

THE SLAYING OF THE DRAGON.

The Legislature have been occupied the last week in attempting to destroy a terrible dragon, called the License Law, which has been roaming over the State the last year, threatening to eat up the liberties of the people. The captain general of our armies, with the courage of a veteran of Waterloo, marched up boldly to the onset, and gave him a fatal blow under his thickest scales. This was followed by a general rush of the bravest of both political parties to be in at the death. By the time the composition has dropped the types from his fingers he will probably have uttered his last expiration. A few centuries hence no doubt, the learned geologists of that period on exhuming his remains, will class him as a Megatherium or a Saurian, found in remote ancient formations; and some new Cuvier will arise to determine his genus and habits; and then there will be learned speculation among the philosophers and the gaping crowds, of how many living beings he must have devoured and how terribly he must have alarmed the poor women and children. As he is the only individual of the race that ever has, or probably ever will exist, there will be extreme difficulty in determining his place, and he will be regarded as constituting an entirely distinct class of the Carnivora. H. C.

CANKER WORM.—The Boston Courier recommends a fit subject for discussion at the agricultural meetings in Boston, the best mode of destroying the grub or egg or the canker worm in the ground before it ascends the tree and also suggests to the legislature the expediency of offering a liberal premium for the discovery of a remedy against its ravages. It is not probable that in the present state of the treasury, the latter suggestion will be adopted. Its object, however, would be accomplished, if some of the funds of our agricultural societies were devoted to this purpose. No more useful appropriation of a portion of their funds can be made.—*Horrester Ægis.*

We saw the notice in the Boston Courier referred to above, and were not regardless of the suggestion therein made to the Commissioner of Agricultural Survey. The natural history of the canker worm and his habits were fully investigated by Professor Wm. Dandridge Peck, in 1837, and his Essay, presented to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society at that time received a premium of fifty dollars. It was published in their memoirs, and we design soon to lay this and the Essay by the same gentleman, on the natural history of the slug worm before the readers of the New England Farmer. The Massachusetts Society have almost constantly from that time to this, offered a liberal premium for the discovery of any effectual mode to prevent the ravages of the canker worm; and we will answer for the trustees of that Society who have rendered immense services to the cause of an improved agriculture, that they will be ready at any time to reward with liberality such a discovery, whether it be or be not specified in their list of premiums.

We are yet known of but one effectual remedy against the canker worm, that is the encouragement of the birds. They are the best friends of the farmer and the gardener. In our code of penal justice, killing a small bird should be placed next to killing a child. We were assured the last summer, that at the beautifully cultivated district of Cambridge called 'Flob,' (have the name altered, we pray,) abounding in fruit, they were entirely free from canker worms, while in Old Cambridge the orchards suffered severely. The great security which they found was in the encouragement and preservation of the birds. A gunner in West Cambridge would be in as much danger as an abolitionist in South Carolina. H. C.

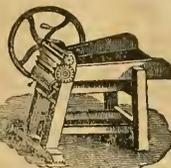
Massachusetts Horticultural Society.
EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Feb. 1, 1840.

By S. Downer, Esq.; Catilae and Iron Pears—good specimens. Fine samples of the old Nonesuch, K. J. Greening, Newton Pippin and Royal or Old Pearmain Apples; and very superior specimens of the Golden Russet and Wales apples—the two last very beautiful, and richly deserved attention among cultivators of fine apples.

E. M. Richards, Esq. exhibited fine specimens of Pomme d'Api (Lady Apple) and L. Echassarri and Gloux Moreau Pears. For the Committee,
J. L. L. F. WARREN.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1840.
 Reported for the New England Farmer.
Market 245 Beef Cattle, 1190 Sheep, and 70 Pigs.
Beef Cattle.—A small advance was effected a yoke or two purchased on Saturday may have got something more than our highest quotation. Quality, \$6 75. Second quality, \$6 00 a \$6 50. Quality, \$5 00 a \$5 75.
Veiling Cattle.—Mess \$5 50; No. 1 \$5 00. **Sheep and Cates.**—\$23, \$33, \$37 and \$40. The prices obtained last week were hardly exceeded. Lots at \$2 25, \$3 00, \$3 25, \$3 75 and \$4 00.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

VEGETABLE CUTTER.

Willie's New Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine is calculated for cutting up vegetables and esculent roots for fodder, and is one of the most useful and economical machines that the farmer can use. The subscribers feel great confidence in recommending this machine to the public; they are aware that it has been long wanted and they now offer a machine that cannot fail to give satisfaction upon a fair trial. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels per minute in the best possible manner, and is not liable to get out of order, being made in the most substantial manner. No farmer should be without one of them. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market Street, December 18.
 —JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting

Also, ground Oyster Shells
 Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention
 NAHUM WARD.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The collection of fruits cultivated at the Pomological Garden consists of more than 1400 varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach. Scions of all those which have been proved are offered to nurserymen and others. Gentlemen wishing to send collections of American fruits to their friends in Europe can be furnished with most of those of first rate quality. They are warranted true to their names, and are in all cases cut from fruit bearing trees.
 Salem, January 23, 1840. ROBERT MANNING.

AMERICAN SWINE BREEDER.

Just published and for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. the American Swine Breeder; a Practical Treatise on the Selection, Rearing, and Fattening of Swine, by Henry W. Ellisworth: price 75 cents. January 15.

FOR SALE.

An excellent Farm, pleasantly situated about 20 miles from the city, containing about 100 acres. For full description, particulars, &c. inquire at this office.
 Also, a situation wanted by a man with a small family to carry on a farm.
 January 30. 4w

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
 CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		ROM	70
ALUM, American,	..	..	..
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	..	5 75	5 87
" Pot,	..	5 12	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	..	1 62	2 00
" Domestic,	..	2 00	2 00
BEEF, mess,	..	14 00	14 25
No. 1,	..	12 00	12 50
prime,	..	10 00	10 50
BEEFSTEAK, white,	..	..	..
yellow,	..	25	35
BRIXWALE, American,	..	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	..	11	13
" dairy,	..	17	20
CANDLES, mould,	..	13	14
" dipped,	..	..	..
" sperm,	..	40	41
CHEESE, new milk,	..	10	11
dozen,	..	1 50	1 75
barrel,	..	2 50	4 50
BONE MANURE,	..	..	..
in casks,	..	..	..
refined,	..	40	41
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	..	..	..
southern, geese,	..	37	46
FLAX, American,	..	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	..	2 62	2 75
" Bay, Chaleur,	..	2 25	2 37
Haddock,	..	1 25	1 50
Mackerel, No. 1,	..	12 25	12 60
" No. 2,	..	10 25	10 50
" No. 3,	..	6 00	6 25
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	..	5 00	5 28
" Salmon, No. 1,	..	18 00	19 00
FLOUR, Genesee, bush,	..	7 00	7 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	..	6 57	7 00
Richmond canal,	..	..	6 57
Alexandria wharf,	..	..	6 87
Rye,	..	..	4 62
MEAL, Indian, in lbs.,	..	4 00	4 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	..	..	..
southern flat, yellow,	..	73	85
" white,	..	70	71
Rye, northern,	..	75	80
Barley,	..	75	80
Oats, northern, (prime)	..	45	43
" southern,	..	45	43
GRINOSTONES, pt ton of 2000 lbs. rough,	..	18 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished,	..	28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	..	9	10
southern and western,	..	7	8
HAY, best English, per ton,	..	16 00	18 00
Eastern screwed,	..	12 50	13 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	..	18	20
2d quality,	..	17	18
LARD, Boston,	..	10	11
southern,	..	9	10
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	..	29	30
do. do. country do,	..	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	..	26	24
do. do. dry hides,	..	22	24
New York red, light,	..	21	23
Boston do. slaughter,	..	21	22
Boston dry hides,	..	20	22
LIME, best soft,	..	85	90
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	..	27	30
Sugar House,	..	50	55
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	..	1 10	1 15
Winter,	..	..	..
Whale, refined,	..	50	55
Linsseed, American,	..	70	75
Neat's Foot,	..	..	..
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	..	2 87	3 00
POB, extra clear,	..	17 00	18 00
clear,	..	16 00	17 00
Mess,	..	14 00	15 00
Prime,	..	12 00	13 00
Whole Hogs,	..	5	6
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	..	2 60	3 00
Red Top, southern,	..	60	1 00
" northern,	..	..	..
Canary,	..	2 25	1 50
Hemp,	..	2 25	2 50
Flax,	..	1 37	1 62
Red Clover, northern,	..	..	..
Southern Clover, none,	..	..	..
SOAP, American, Brown,	..	6	7
" Castile,	..	12	12
TALLOW, tried,	..	11	12
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	..	2 50	3 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	..	..	..
American, full blood, washed,	..	..	..
do. 3-4ths do.	..	..	..
do. 1-2 do.	..	..	..
do. 1-4 and common,	..	..	..
Pulled superfine,	..	..	..
No. 1,	..	..	..
No. 2,	..	..	..
No. 3,	..	..	..

THERMOMETRICAL.
 Reported for the New England Farmer.
 The position of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded exposure, week ending February 2.

	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
7 A.M.	27	10	22	14
12 M.	23	11	26	20
5 P.M.	29	26	34	32
Wind	30	32	35	34
Direction	31	25	28	23
Barometer	1	21	26	18
Temperature	2	6	24	18

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.
 JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale a great variety of agricultural books, among which are the following:
 The Encyclopedia of Gardening.
 The Art of Plauts.
 The Art of Agriculture.
 The Suburban Gardener.
 The Horticultural Woburnensis.
 The American Agriculturist, by David Low.
 The Agricultural Chemistry.
 The Cultivation of the Carrot and other Flowers.
 The Florist Cultivator.
 The Gardeners Assistant.
 The American Gardener.
 The Complete Farmer.
 The Orchardist.
 The First Book of Fruits.
 The Fruit Garden Companion.
 The Flower Garden Companion.
 The Essay on Sugar Beet, by David Lee Child.
 The Essay on Poultry.
 The Geography of the Genus Camellia.
 The Silk Manual.
 The Silk Growers Guide.
 The Treatise on the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worm.
 The Treatise on the Culture of the Silkworm.
 The Encyclopedia of Botany—The Young Florist.
 The Treatise on Bees.

ELEMENTS OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.
 A complete supply of the Elements of Practical Agriculture, containing the cultivation of plants, the husbandry of animals, and the economy of the farm. By David P. R. S. E., Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. Second edition, with numerous engravings. London published. For sale by JOSEPH & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

FLOWER SEEDS—CHOICE VARIETIES.
 JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received a choice assortment of Flower Seeds from England and France, which in what have been raised under their own inspection the finest collection to be found in the country. All the new Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials cultivated; neatly done up in papers at 6 1-4, 1 1-2, 2 1-2, 3 1-2, 4 1-2, 5 1-2, 6 1-2, 7 1-2, 8 1-2, 9 1-2, 10 1-2, 11 1-2, 12 1-2, 13 1-2, 14 1-2, 15 1-2, 16 1-2, 17 1-2, 18 1-2, 19 1-2, 20 1-2, 21 1-2, 22 1-2, 23 1-2, 24 1-2, 25 1-2, 26 1-2, 27 1-2, 28 1-2, 29 1-2, 30 1-2, 31 1-2, 32 1-2, 33 1-2, 34 1-2, 35 1-2, 36 1-2, 37 1-2, 38 1-2, 39 1-2, 40 1-2, 41 1-2, 42 1-2, 43 1-2, 44 1-2, 45 1-2, 46 1-2, 47 1-2, 48 1-2, 49 1-2, 50 1-2, 51 1-2, 52 1-2, 53 1-2, 54 1-2, 55 1-2, 56 1-2, 57 1-2, 58 1-2, 59 1-2, 60 1-2, 61 1-2, 62 1-2, 63 1-2, 64 1-2, 65 1-2, 66 1-2, 67 1-2, 68 1-2, 69 1-2, 70 1-2, 71 1-2, 72 1-2, 73 1-2, 74 1-2, 75 1-2, 76 1-2, 77 1-2, 78 1-2, 79 1-2, 80 1-2, 81 1-2, 82 1-2, 83 1-2, 84 1-2, 85 1-2, 86 1-2, 87 1-2, 88 1-2, 89 1-2, 90 1-2, 91 1-2, 92 1-2, 93 1-2, 94 1-2, 95 1-2, 96 1-2, 97 1-2, 98 1-2, 99 1-2, 100 1-2.

SEEDS WANTED AS GARDENER.
 A man with practical experience is known to the amateurs of the art. Commands addressed to Joseph Breck & Co. will be promptly attended to.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

JUDICIAL ANECDOTE.

The courts of Vermont have been celebrated for many years for the wit and amusing peculiarities of several of their justices. Anecdotes are rife respecting them, from the rough and coarse humor of Harrington, to the more polished scintillations of his successors of modern times. Nothing can be more racy than the following, which we are confident is new to the majority of our readers.

Judge _____ had effected a settlement of accounts with one of his neighbors, a very simoniacous man, and it was found impossible to make correct change within *three cents*, which the judge said he would hand to the other at any subsequent period. Some days after, while the judge was upon the bench, and in the midst of a cause, the avaricious neighbor, whose brains could not rest while the three cents were absent from his pocket, appeared in the court room, and with slight ceremony, beckoned to his debtor to grant him an interview. The judge, who was so unfortunate as to stutter somewhat, appreciated instantly the purpose of the applicant, and arrested the progress of the case, with "st-stop, a f-f-few moments, unt-until I speak t-t-t to my neighbor P-____." He thereupon descended from the bench, and accompanied neighbor P. to a private room, and, as he expected, received a demand for the delinquent three cents. He paid it, obtained a receipt, and returned to the court room, convulsing every one present with laughter, by the following remark: "th-they s-say, th-that at t-t-the m-m-m-moment any one d-d-dies, another is b-born, and the s-soul of t-t-the one that d-dies goes into the b-body of t-t-the one th-that's born. N-now, w-when neighbor P. w-was b-born, n-n-nobody died?"—*Ladies' Companion*.

CAPTURE OF A BEAR.

For the last twelve years, there has been residing within forty minutes ride of this city, in the town of Brewer, near the "Big Pond," so called, a mischievous animal called a bear, of the hog species, with a brown proboscis, and short, but strongly sinewed legs; during which time, he has fattened upon the corn, cattle and sheep of the farmers who lived in his vicinity. During the past year alone, he has destroyed upwards of one hundred dollars worth of stock, always taking care to secure his retreat when pursued, till within a few days, when he was accidentally discovered by some men who were employed in logging near the spot where he had taken quarters for the winter. Observing his tracks in the snow, they traced him to the mouth of his den, which was in the cavity of a ledge; when they commenced removing the brush he had carefully drawn into its mouth.

In a moment old Bruin began to snuff and growl, and made an attempt to take leg bail, but was saluted with a blow from a cudgel, cut for the purpose, and fell back into his domicile, where he quivered for a few moments, but suddenly regained his strength, and made good his escape for the time being. The next day he was hotly pursued by some half dozen of those on whose stock he had preyed, and the chase was continued for some five or six days, when Mr Blood came to this city and informed some of our sportsmen (we have some old ones too,) who, accompanied by their hounds, immediately joined in the chase, and fif-

teen days from the time the bear was first started from his den by the loggers, (during the whole of which time he was hotly pursued by men and dogs, having been kept on the tramp the whole time, only excepting nights) he was captured and brought into this city by Capt. Nye, and Mr Leonard Dow.

On examining him, thirteen balls were found to have pierced him; the last shots, however, were those which gave him his *quietus*—one of which took effect a little above his fore shoulders, and the other near his spine. During the whole fifteen days, Mr Blood, who is a farmer, kept open house, keeping all of those free of expense who were disposed to join in the chase, being determined to have the bear before he gave up. He weighed when killed, three hundred and twenty-four pounds. The old hunters say he must have "run off" one hundred pounds during the chase—but still he is a lusty fellow, and you Bostonians may prepare your mouths for a taste of his flesh, as I understand it is the intention of Mr Dow to ship him at Frankfort for your city. He has been on an exhibition in this city for the last two days, at 12 1-2 cents a sight.—*Bangor Democrat*, Jan. 12.

GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

Even when united under one emperor, China trembled at the Tartars of the desert. About two centuries before the birth of Christ, She-hwang-te (the book-burner,) constructed the great wall of China, to prevent their incursions. The wall, which has always been considered one of the world's wonders, is 1500 miles in length, of great height and thickness, furnished with fortresses and towers innumerable, and is carried with singular skill over mountains and rivers, as well as across the plains and valleys. Lord Macartney exclaimed on seeing it that it was certainly the most stupendous work of human hands, and he rationally concluded that at the remote period of its building, China must have been a very powerful and civilized empire. Dr Johnson was accustomed to say of it, that it would be an honor to any man to say that his grandfather had seen the great wall of China. Mr Barrow who saw it with Macartney, went into some amusing calculations as to the quantity of the materials it contains. According to his account, all the materials of all the dwelling houses of England and Scotland, supposing them at that period (at the end of the last century) to amount to 1,800,000, and to average 2,000 cubic feet of brick work or masonry, would be barely equivalent to the bulk of the wall, without taking in its fortresses or towers, which he calculated contained as much masonry and brick work as London did at that time. Stupendous as was the work, it failed in its object.

A Swedish peasant spoke contemptuously of the King, saying—"I don't care a *fig* for Bernadotte." The peasant was arrested, and under an ancient law of the kingdom, condemned to death. The King immediately pardoned the peasant, and ordered the law to be repealed. "But," said the King to the Judge, "I do not like to be insulted, and therefore I cannot let this man pass off without some punishment; you will therefore please to go to his house and say to him in my name—Since you don't care a fig for Bernadotte, Bernadotte don't care a fig for you."

The number of lives lost by shipwreck of American vessels last year is stated at 537.

FAITHFULNESS OF A DOG.

In the unhappy and too memorable winter of 1790, when the corn, the vine, and the olive, were destroyed by severe cold in France, the wolves made dreadful ravages in the fields, and rushed with voracity even upon man. One of these ravenous beasts, after having broken the window, entered a cottage in the forest of Orte, near Angouleme. Two children, one six, the other eight years of age were reposing on the bed, in the absence of their mother, who had gone in search of wood to kindle a fire. Meeting with no resistance, the wolf leaped upon the bed, and sought to destroy his delicate prey. Seized with a sudden fright, the two little boys crept quickly under the covering, and held it closely without drawing a breath. So near was the flesh which had enticed him, that not being able to attain it instantly, the murderous animal became more furious, and began to destroy the covering with his teeth. Trifling as was this obstacle, it nevertheless preserved the lives of these innocent children. A large and faithful dog, who had followed their mother, returned in time to deliver them; he had scented the track of the wolf at more than a hundred yards from the house, whither the mother was returning slowly, loaded with faggots; he ran with the quickness of the stag—he entered like a lion, and falling upon the animal, who had endeavored to secrete himself in an obscure corner, he seized the base wrangled by the throat, and dragging him to the door, stretched him instantly. The alarm of the mother on her return was indescribable. She beheld the wolf stretched upon the earth, the dog covered with blood, her bed in confusion, her children gone. Observing the distress of his mistress, the dog ran towards her with the most energetic solicitude, then returning to the bed he thrust his head repeatedly under the covering, and by the most expressive signs endeavored to intimate to her that she would find there that which she held most dear. The mother approached, and extending her trembling hand, discovered that her children were there, although deprived of motion; she hastened to restore them—there was yet time; a moment's delay would have rendered the attempt useless. When they had recovered their senses, they plainly recounted the danger to which they had been exposed, the manner in which the wolf had entered, and their wonderful preservation. The faithful animal, pleased in having saved the lives of these little innocents, by his eager caresses gave ample testimony that his joy was equal to that of his mistress.

A MAN WANTED.

To do the work on a small place, a few miles from the city. He must understand the cultivation of vegetables, fruits, &c., and the care of horse, cows, &c. A single man, from 20 to 30 years of age, of steady and industrious habits, may inquire at this office.
J. E. I.
January 15.

ROHAN POTATOES,

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 83 per barrel, October 16.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a reduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS
17 SCHOOL STREET... BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

L. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1840.

[NO. 32.]

N. E. FARMER.

We give below a sketch of the remarks of Dr. C. Jackson, at the Second and Third Agricultural Meetings, on *Soils and Manures*. Our notes, as we have before said, in such cases are very imperfect, our aim is simply to give the ideas and statements of the gentlemen whom we report, not attempting to retain their language. Under such circumstances, it is a matter of no small labor and duty to write them out in full; and we must in the indulgence of our readers for the dress which these remarks appear, and for which their authors are not responsible. We have deemed it too valuable and interesting to be lost.

It must not be forgotten, however, at the same time that, if we have not misrepresented them, (as we trust we have not,) they, and not we, are responsible for the statements made and the opinions given. Because we give these opinions it is not therefore to be inferred that we adopt them; but we deem it courteous to interrupt the discourse by interpolation of our queries, distrusts, or objections. From some of the notions of our friend Jackson, we dissent—but that by no means implies that he is in error: and we give them for the benefit of our readers with all the claims to regard and confidence, to which his intelligence, distinguished learning, his indomitable spirit of inquiry, and his persevering industry entitle them. The facts and evidence are the great objects of all sound philosophy; and all that we want for these are fair and an open field.

H. C.

SPEECH OF DR. C. T. JACKSON,
Medical Surgeon of Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, at the Second and Third Agricultural Meetings.

Dr. Jackson began by expressing the pleasure he felt in these meetings for mutual information and improvement; and he argued the most beneficial results to flow from the active spirit of inquiry which was so generally awakened.

Agriculture is yet to derive immense advantages from scientific cultivation. The first element in agriculture is the soils, which constitute the seat of all operations. The soils which the earth presents, and which in different localities are found differently constituted, although the same elements enter, to a certain extent, into the constitution of all of them, are among the most important objects of inquiry and examination to the diligent farmer.

Soils are, properly speaking, only the *détritus* or the substance of decomposed rocks, intermixed in various degrees with organic matter in a state of solution and diffusion. The breaking down and decomposition of the rocks, so as to form the particles of the earth, have been the progressive results of the influence of air, moisture and heat exerted through many ages which have passed, and still in constant and active operation. That the earths were derived from the disintegration of

rocks, he deemed conclusively established by the fact, that by the chemical and indeed microscopic examination of soils, they are found to consist of the same elements which enter into the formation of the rocks. In soils derived from granite were found quartz, felspar, and mica; and the decomposition of slate rocks produces clay. The presence of limestones and porphyry serves in each case to produce a peculiar soil.

All the various mineral bases have an influence upon the character of a soil. Some of these minerals undergo a decomposition and enter directly into plants: silex, alumine, magnesia, all enter into plants; and silex, as is well known, forms the coat or skeleton of all graminaceous plants, or otherwise of plants belonging to the family of the grasses. These elements have much to do with the fertility of a soil.

The enriching mineral substance found in New Jersey, alluded to in a former discussion, is what is called a green sand, composed of silex, potash, and iron. It yields potash, and thus neutralizes any acid substances which may exist in the soils, to which it is applied.

Every observing traveller in passing through different countries, perceives that the soils of different countries possess properties peculiar to themselves. Thus limestone soils seem most congenial to the production of wheat; and granitic soils to that of grass. Each rock may be traced by its peculiar vegetation. The soils on the trap-rock formation in this State, are distinctly marked.

A great part of the State is of what is called the diluvial formation. In this case there is an evident removal of the earth's surface or soils by some violent convulsion in a sort of wave, from the north to the south. The proofs of this deluge in its advances south may be distinctly traced. Thus in a diluvial formation the soils will be found to be composed of the same elements as the rocks some miles distant to the northward of that place; and may be very different from the soil, which might be said to belong to the place, where they are found. As evidence of this movement south, the rocks in the vicinity of Providence are evidently formed from the disintegration of rocks of the greywacke formation some distance to the northward. The greywacke rocks are those composed of other rocks of various descriptions collected together in a miscellaneous combination, and cemented by a kind of argillaceous paste. In Maine there are abundant proofs that the whole soil of the country has, in many places, been removed southwardly. In Thomaston the soil is evidently of diluvial formation. Portland rests upon a formation of mica and talcose slate; but the soil is granitic and evidently transported from the vicinity of Brunswick.

The diluvial soils were transported by some extraordinary change in the earth's surface, produced, it may be, by a deluge or some similar catastrophe. Alluvial soils are formed from the washing of high places into those which are lower, by rains or freshets, and take place by a gradual deposit of earths or sands from water thus rendered turbid. The di-

luvial soils have a higher antiquity than the alluvial. The fertility of alluvial soils is owing, in a considerable measure to the fine comminution of the particles of which they are composed. This allows the roots of plants to spread themselves freely. There is much vegetable matter mixed up with them, though these soils are not remarkable for its abundance. Upon an examination of the alluvial soils of the Mississippi, the Ganges, and the Nile, they are found nearly to resemble each other, with the vegetable matter contained in them in a finely divided state.

The mixed elements of soils have a powerful action upon each other, and upon the plants which grow in them. Their earthy parts have an electromotive power, which operates not only by the roots but by the leaves. A fertile soil consists of elements in a positive and a negative electric state, fairly balancing each other. If the soil is acid, it is barren; if alkaline, barren. The acid is in a negative, the alkaline in a positive electric state. Vegetable manures become acid or negative; animal manures positive or alkaline: they must be combined in order to produce the best results. When peats alone are used for manuring soils, the results are not always favorable. Farmers pronounce it a cold substance. In its natural state it abounds in acid properties and produces sorrel. We may render this substance one of the most valuable of manures by suitably preparing it, according to the experience of many farmers. Peat should be combined with some alkaline or basic substance, which will neutralize the acid which prevails in it, and then it will supply an abundant nutriment to vegetables. Peat is composed of mosses which grow and then continually decay, giving place constantly to a succession of these sphagnum plants, intermixed with leaves and decayed trees. They abound on the sea-board. Swamp mud resembles peat in proportion to the decayed vegetable matter which it contains; and is adapted to supply the manure we want.

Peat being dug out, another growth of it comes forward, and after a while its place is supplied again. On Block Island, where it abounds, it is used altogether for fuel. In this place the peat contains 98 per cent. of vegetable matter. Our peats contain from 80 to 97 parts of vegetable matter. Swamp mud consists of vegetable matter and earth, making a good manure when its acid properties are neutralized. Several farmers in the neighborhood of Boston have experienced its value. Peat can be substituted by proper management for manure. A distinguished farmer says that farming cannot be carried on in his location without peat. Two farmers within his knowledge have mixed three parts of peat with one of stable dung. By mixing it with lime and animal manure, ammoniacal gas is produced, which dissolves the peat and converts it into a powerful manure.

Lime is highly useful in its application to soils. In bone manure it is found in combination with phosphoric acid. The crenic and apocrenic acids unite with it and form manures. All manures before they act, become converted into salts. Soils

are in an acid or neutral state. Large tracts of country, which are now barren, by proper applications might be rendered fertile. A farm within his knowledge, which was a blowing sand, a pine barren, and almost hopeless, on which ten bushels of corn to an acre could scarcely be grown, by the judicious application of ashes, has been made to produce forty to fifty bushels to the acre.

The Dr here illustrated his position by giving the chemical analysis of certain soils in Rhode Island, which it is understood will be presented to the public in his report in a detailed form. Methods should be taken to render the insoluble matter in soils soluble, that it may be taken up by the plants; and it is desirable that this process should proceed gradually. If acidities abound in the soil, correctives must be applied. It is easy to convert one quality of soil into another. The value of geological investigations is not properly estimated.—An analysis of soils is greatly wanted. The statistics of agriculture are greatly wanted. Farmers are not exact in their observation of their crops.—Many valuable agricultural districts are bottomed upon clay. This is desirable in order to preserve the manures which are applied to them. In soils where the manures applied pass through them by infiltration, much loss is sustained; and they are not favorable to agricultural products. This infiltration of manures is doubted by some, but the condition of our wells proves it. The water in a barn yard is never pure. As much as a teaspoonful of vegetable matter to a gallon is often obtained from waters which are considered pure. This may be seen by any one who will evaporate the Boston water to dryness. In the purest water obtained from lakes, 1-2 grain of vegetable matter to the gallon may be obtained. In the water of Boston, 38 grains are found to the gallon. Soils brought from 150 feet depth in this neighborhood, are found charged with vegetable matter.

Land with a foot of top soil on a gravelly substratum may be unproductive. This is the case with the soil on Seekonk plains, which has a foot of soil containing 11 per cent. of vegetable matter; but manures applied pass through it by filtration; and it suffers from drought.

All our waters come from the top soil. Clay is a retainer of water. Bog iron ore is found in soils and is prejudicial to vegetation. There is a ready way for a farmer to test his water. By the application of a solution of lunar caustic to a glass of water, if it contains vegetable matter, it will become red. Distilled water will not exhibit this appearance.

Saline matters abound in soils in the form of carbonates, sulphates and phosphates. Lime is an important amendment to the soil by causing it to furnish nutriment to the plants. It is a chemical reagent and decomposes manures and does not, as has been supposed, form insoluble matters. In the ashes of wheat, lime exists to the amount of 15 per cent. It is found in some proportion in all soils. The carbonate of lime is a valuable amendment to soils and especially to those which contain iron or copperas. Gypsum is a powerful stimulus to vegetation. Lime in the form of a carbonate is easily applied. The management of lime is too generally misunderstood. Fields perfectly barren have been rendered fertile by the use of it. There are few exceptions to this fact in Rhode Island. In some cases its application has been triumphantly successful, and in many cases of failure, the lime has been found to be highly magnesian. There are various

matters connected with these subjects which will furnish excellent texts for discussion hereafter.—The action of manures is particularly important. Science here is of great importance. Certain acids in soils have been discovered by Berzelius. The crenic and apocrenic acids. These are found in the soils of both hemispheres; in the soils of the Mississippi and the Nile. These soils closely resemble each other. The soil of the Nile contains 2.8 per cent. of the carbonate and phosphate of lime. The soil of the Mississippi has less iron and more clay.

The introduction of science into agriculture has been of great benefit. How soils are to be rendered fertile or how corrected, have hitherto been matters of empiricism. We should desire to act understandingly, not ignorantly.

The changes which take place in the progress of the growth of plants, are remarkable. In the germination of the seed, carbonic acid is given out, and oxygen absorbed. After the leaves are formed, they absorb carbonic acid and give out oxygen. When the plant ripens, they give out carbonic acid and absorb oxygen. All manures act on the foliage. If plants are overstrained they fail to produce fruit. It is important to find the proper point or limit of manuring. A distinguished gardener engaged to produce a geranium leaf as large as a cabbage: it was effected, but the plant perished in the effort.

Bleaching powders or chloride of lime, are a powerful manure, and produce astonishing effects on vegetation. The ammoniacal gas or Sal Volatile, operates powerfully upon plants, and this matter is produced by the fermentation of barn manures.

In soils which are porous it is advisable to use manure in a long state. The manures which are obtainable are different in different places. Experiments have been made with bone manure, lime, and ashes, and, as reported, with different results. There are, undoubtedly, differences in soils, which affect their operation. These subjects deserve inquiry and observation. Agricultural observations should be made exact and certain. As the pursuit becomes intelligent it rises in dignity. Why should farmers be ignorant of their great art, when it is the aim and boast of every other profession and pursuit, to study their art thoroughly? Agriculture may be rendered scientific; and science well applied must conduce to render it more profitable.

Facts in these matters are of the highest importance. In Maine ashes were thrown away. The Long Island farmers are willing to send to Massachusetts to obtain them. The intrinsic value or efficiency of the material cannot be affected by the different estimation in which they are held. Peat we see in some places is highly esteemed as a manure. In many places it is utterly neglected; and this can arise only from ignorance of its value or of the proper mode of applying it.

Facts, he repeated, are of the highest importance. Peat in a crude state, is not suited for application to the land. It must be decomposed, and its acidities corrected. A farmer in Rhode Island has made much use of swamp mud compounded with fish, the Menhaden, which are taken in their bays in great abundance. To eight cart loads of swamp mud or peat, he applied one barrel of fish. This compost is denominated fish-pie. The rotting of the fish decomposed the peat and the peat absorbed the ammoniacal gases, which escaped from the decaying fish. The farmer deemed this mixture of

equal value with the best of unmixed barn manure. On a level field, planted with corn at right angles, every row manured with this compost was distinctly observable and was eight times as large as that part dressed with hog manure. At the harvest the crop from the rows manured with this compost gave an increase over the other parts of the field of fifty per cent. Any decaying animal substance, on being mixed with it, will produce a decomposition of peat.

The physiology of vegetation is a subject deserving much attention. The mode in which plants receive their nutriment from the soil is not, as has been supposed, by capillary attraction, but the vegetable food in a liquid form is forced into the minute vessels of the plants by an electric or voltaic agency. This is the discovery of a Frenchman by the name of Detrouchet, and is called by him *endosmose*. [Dr Jackson here illustrated this matter by a small apparatus.] This operation is at once suspended by the presence of certain substances, such as sulphuretted hydrogen or one drop of fœcal matter in the vessel. Acids and alkalis in their combination, act as galvanic batteries and forward the process of vegetation.

The physiology of plants should be studied by the farmer. Innumerable, curious and wonderful operations are continually going on before him. No situation is more favorable than his to intellectual and moral improvement; and no employment more interesting than the contemplation of the phenomena of the natural world.

The green sand spoken of is as difficult of solution as the felspar in granite. In Sweden the carbonate of potash is used to decompose the nitrate of lime, which is formed in their artificial nitre beds, which are similar to compost heaps.—Nitre is produced abundantly in our dung heaps. Many other salts are produced by chemical changes, which are continually going on in the earth and air. The putrefaction of animal and vegetable substances is productive of various changes, and of substances useful in vegetation. The crenic and apocrenic acids are always found in soils, and the degree of their presence when ascertained, will indicate the applications to be made to the land.

The skeletons of all plants and animals have lime for their bases. Silix gets into plants in a manner altogether mysterious. It is found in all plants with hollow stems, such as many of the grasses, in wheat and the cereal grains, in bamboo and flags. The crenic and apocrenic acids operate to dissolve silix. The absorption of plants is not wholly by their roots, but by their leaves, which are the lungs of plants and gather the carbonic acid gas from the air, and its carbon is converted into solid wood. Nature pursues her operations in one eternal round, and all things combine mutually to assist and modify each other. Plants are highly beneficial to life and health, in absorbing and decomposing the elements of the air, and returning that portion which is necessary to respiration and life.

Agriculture is yet to make great advances in this country. The value of peat lands is very imperfectly understood. A farmer in the vicinity of Boston, distinguished for his scientific and practical skill, has obtained one hundred bushels of corn to the acre upon redeemed peat meadows; and obtains from these lands an income of ten to twelve per cent. profit. Land might be cultivated with much more skill and to much higher profit in proportion to the skill applied. Liquid manures among

are almost entirely wasted. Night soil is often thrown away, and yet it is one of the most efficient manures. With all our advantages, we bring Indian corn from Africa, and the country of the Nile furnishes us with pease and beans.

The population of China is immense and supported wholly from the soil. The allowance for a Chinese man is indeed small, as three dollars per year will serve to keep soul and body together; but to earn this, every person does and must work. Among this people agriculture is carried to an extraordinary degree of perfection. With us too large portions of our people are devoted to trade; and the results of rural industry are deserted for the hazards of speculation and commercial life. As we lose our breeds of cattle that we may improve our flock, it would be fortunate if we could so cross our farmers and merchants that the habits of exactness in keeping accounts and the enterprise and spirit of progress which distinguish the mercantile classes, could be in some measure transferred or fused into our farmers.

On the second evening, as on account of the emergency of the weather on the former evening, my attendance was comparatively thin, Dr Jackson recapitulated parts of his former remarks, and continued and enlarged upon the subject of soils and manures. We shall refer only to those remarks which were not given in the preceding sketch; or which seem necessary to illustrate what was said before.

Great advantages seem to result from the mere mechanical mixture of soils, as for example, of sand with clay or clay, with sand. This seems to affect their electro-motive power and induces absorption of the plant. Besides the combined acids which exist in soils, there is often much free acid, which must be taken up or neutralized. There is much siliceous matter in all soils. The oxides of different minerals abound in soils. These have different electric powers, which require to be understood and regarded. Many soils which have been thought to contain no vegetable matter, have been found upon examination to contain eighty-six tons vegetable matter to an acre. Fields of barren land have been rendered productive by the application of alkaline substances. These soils have been freed, and portions of vegetable matter have been moved by two successive crops. In some soils there is a large amount of vegetable matter in an insoluble state. In this case it must by some operation be rendered soluble, and this can easily be done.

The geological formation of soils is of much importance. A soil with a loose substratum must be much by infiltration. The farmer will find advantages from the chemical analysis of his soils. A gross analysis will not show the differences which exist. It must be conducted with a re-

Dr here gave another pointed reference to the true state of the well water of Boston, which was felt as an electric shock in the abdominal muscles of the representatives from the country; (the Boston gentlemen too far think in this matter to feel at all), and made a grand attack once of resigning their seats or removing seat of government. There are salts of lime, enough in the water of Boston wells drank every year, to make statues as large as Lot's wife! and as to the other imities which exist in it, according to the Dr.'s account, are not to be named. No apothecary's mixture suits it; and we know of nothing for which it is suited for whiskey or brandy punch!

finement of skill and care. The influence of half a bushel of gypsum spread upon an acre of land has been known to render it fertile. It seemed a mere drop in the bucket, yet it produced a surprising difference in the crop. Gypsum has not the same effect on all soils. If the soil abounds in the ingredients which are applied, they are thrown away. If a soil, for example, contains 1.5 per cent of phosphate of lime, it does not require the application of bone manure. So of lime where lime abounds.—The soil of the banks of the Nile, probably the most fertile in the world, contains only 2.8 per cent of lime. The saline manures, such as carbonates, sulphates, phosphates, &c. are absorbed by the plants. They act as stimuli to vegetation; and change the soil so as to render it fertile. Saline manures do not act always in the same way. They act principally on the foliage. They excite action in the plant, and carbonic acid gas is absorbed. The decomposition of vegetable substances gives out carbonic acid gas, which is immediately seized upon by the plants. Large amounts of ammoniacal gas are obtained from the putrefaction of animal substances. This is a valuable manure. The carbonate of ammonia, to obtain it pure from the shops, would be too expensive for a manure. We must make it in our dung heaps.

The nature of manures is just beginning to be understood. The attention paid to it, when science was imperfect, led to few valuable results.—Two new acids were discovered by Berzelius in 1833—the crenic and apocrenic. They were discovered in the Porlar well in Sweden. They are found in all soils. They are among the constituents of peat. They are probably universal. These acids must be neutralized.

The opinions of farmers are often only blind prejudices, though there are bright and honorable exceptions to this remark. Facts which are universally admitted must have a foundation. These acids are found in humus or geine—are found also in our waters—in all soils—sometimes in union with bases—sometimes in a free state. In respect to these scientific investigations, we have as yet only skimmed the surface. More, however, has been effected within the last three years than ever before since the history of man.

Geological and agricultural surveys are creditable to the State. The facts which they collect and embody, may be rendered of the highest service.—A State geologist might be fully occupied in the analysis of soils. Agriculture, thus made the subject of scientific inquiry, would cease to be a drudgery and attain its proper rank among the first employments of man. Agricultural books are many of them full of absurdities, because the nature of the elements of which they treat is so little understood. Many have heard of the experiment of the man who shut up a hen and fed her exclusively upon wheat. It was a matter of insoluble mystery how, under such circumstances, she could obtain lime enough to form the shells of the eggs which she laid, which in truth contained a weight of lime greater than the weight of her body. It was not known that the wheat itself on which she was fed, furnished the lime which she required. Chemistry shows that lime enters into the composition of wheat.

Every farmer has not a taste for science; but some have, and this taste should be cultivated and encouraged. Subjects connected with agriculture are well adapted for country yeomen. Here facts would be obtained from practical and observing

minds. The action of manures should particularly invite attention. Experiments in cultivation should be made on soils whose composition is known; and products should be exactly noted and compared with each other.

De Candolle, a distinguished Swiss philosopher, who has given particular attention to vegetable physiology, has treated of the action of poisons upon plants. There are substances which are poisonous to plants as there are those which are destructive of animal life. *Nuxvomica* and some other substances poisonous to animals, are poisonous to plants. Substances which taken into the stomach of a man may be serviceable to health, if received into his lungs might be fatal. So substances which if applied to the roots of plants might prove destructive, if imbibed in a gaseous form by the leaves, may stimulate and advance their growth. In simple carbonic acid gas, plants would die; but received in quantities larger than exists in our atmosphere, it proves favorable to them. Carbonic acid gas, which in certain quantities is nutritious to plants, is destructive to animal life.

The quantity of vegetable matter in soils and other different substances, presents a curious inquiry. Silix is the same as rock crystal, obtained after solution. Alumine is the same as clay; but clay is not found pure, and usually contains more than fifty per cent of silix. Oxides of iron, manganese and lime are found. Lime is usually found in the form of a carbonate. Peroxide of iron, iron rust, is found. Silix, alumine, lime and iron, combined in various proportions, constitute soils. Vegetable matter containing the crenic and apocrenic acid is found. Geine is not a simple proximate principle but contains these two acids. [The Dr illustrated this matter by an exhibition of the crenic and apocrenic of copper, obtained from geine.]

The analysis of a clay soil in this vicinity is as follows:

Water,	2.
Vegetable matter,	3.5
Silix and alumine,	74.
Carbonate of lime,	5.
Oxide of iron,	15.
Loss,	.5
	100.

Of another is as follows:

Dark clay,	
Water,	8.
Vegetable matter,	14.
Silix and alumine,	72.6
Carbonate of lime,	5.4
	100.

To give some idea of the quantity of vegetable matter contained in an acre of ground, we may make the following calculations:

Example of calculation of the weight of a soil and of its manure.

Let the specific gravity of a soil be 1.277—water being 1: then one cubic foot of water weighing 1000 ounces, a cubic foot of the soil would weigh 1277 ounces or 79,187 lbs.

An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet area, and if we estimate the cubic foot of soil as weighing 79,186 lbs. or half a cubic foot at 39 1-2 lbs. nearly, supposing we wish to calculate the weight of an acre of the soil for the depth of six inches, (the usual depth of tillage,) we have the following sum: 43,560×39 1-2=1,719,620 lbs., or 859 tons nearly,

as the weight of an acre of this soil to the depth of half a foot.

If then the soil contain 9 1-2 per cent. of vegetable matter, 2.2 per cent. being soluble and 6.3 insoluble— $859 \times 9 \frac{1}{2} \div 100 = 81$ 1-2 tons of vegetable matter to one acre within 6 inches depth. Of this 27 1-2 tons is soluble and 54 tons insoluble.

This example is taken from an actual analysis of a soil in the vicinity of Boston. The principles laid down will suffice for the estimation of each and every article found in given soils by chemical researches, and the quantity of manure or of any fertilizer may be easily learned.

Some acres of land upon examination, have been found to contain 91 tons of vegetable matter—some 96 tons—22 of soluble and 72 of insoluble. Excluding stones, we may consider that there are 800 tons of soil to an acre 6 inches deep. In an acre of land, by a calculation of this kind, containing 6.8 of phosphate of lime, bone manure would have no effect.

The peat on the farm of E. Phinney, Esq., used both for fuel and manure, contains 96 per cent. of vegetable matter. The ashes of this peat contains silex, alumine, phosphate of lime, oxide of manganese and oxide of iron.

The carbonate of lime, of potash and of soda, acts upon it. The carbonate of ammonia is taken up by it. Lime neutralizes its acid. Peat bogs are composed of sphagnaceous mosses; and on Block Island they are said to renew themselves, after being dug over, in forty years, if the surface paring is returned to the pit when they are dug.

Besides decayed mosses, decayed trees and leaves collect in these swamps and compose a part of the deposit. Peat is of immense value, and not well appreciated by farmers. Experiments of its application in a natural state have proved failures. The farmers on Block Island would not use it. A farmer in Waterford, Me. applied it in a crude state, and his corn was dwarfish and appeared as though struck with the yellow fever. When its acid properties are neutralized, it becomes as valuable as horse dung. Peat bogs must be drained. Covered drains properly constructed, are as effectual as open drains. Peat bogs are remarkable for retaining moisture. Wetness is absorbed by the peat by capillary attraction.

Dr Jackson stated that he had fully described Mr Phinney's method of management, in his third report on the geology of Maine. His meadows are drained. They are then ploughed or the sward inverted; and then dressed with a compost of animal manure, mud and lime prepared in his hog pens, where his hogs earn much of their living by their labor.

On land thus prepared, he has obtained 75 bushels of corn to the acre, and from 4 1-2 to 5 tons of hay per acre. The last season he got a crop of corn of from 80 to 100 bushels per acre. After such land is well drained, he can work upon it with his cattle. He refuses to sell this peat upon this land even at 500 dollars per acre. Being well supplied with peat mud, each hog will make ten loads of manure in the course of the year. This is then thrown out and freely limed. After three weeks' preparation by lime this compost may be applied to the land, at the rate of twenty loads to an acre. About one third of stable manure is deemed the proper proportion to apply to the compost. In the opinion of Mr Phinney and Mr Haggerston, three loads of muck and one load of stable dung are equal to four loads of stable manure.

It is a singular fact that in England peat was

formerly considered as a useless substance. One great use of peat consists in its power of absorbing liquid manures. In barn yards it absorbs the urine. The liquid manure of an animal is considered by many judicious farmers, where it can be well saved and applied, as of equal value as the solid. This subject deserves much attention.

Dr Jackson here closed his address, with some extracts from Young's letters of Agricola, in relation to this subject, the most important parts of which have been given in the Appendix to the Second Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, to which we must refer the reader for the present.

The Dr closed with an apology for having detained the meeting so long, and the expression of his thanks for their indulgence. The meeting, he may be assured, were highly gratified and instructed by his remarks, and felt that the obligation was wholly on their side.

We give below an imperfect sketch of the remarks of Judge Hayes, of South Berwick, Me., at the Third Agricultural meeting, and present a similar apology, but can offer no other, for the manner in which they appear, than we gave in reporting the speeches of Dr C. T. Jackson.

REMARKS OF WILLIAM A. HAYES, Esq.

AT THE THIRD AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

Judge Hayes began his remarks by expressing the pleasure he felt in meeting the farmers of Massachusetts; and though he did not anticipate on his coming to town, being called upon in this way, he was happy to encourage an object so valuable as that contemplated by these meetings, agricultural improvement, by giving an account of his own operations and the success which had attended them. Farmers constituted a common fraternity, and as their sole object was the improvement of this important art, whose interests involved the interests and comforts of every class in society, he should make no apology for speaking of plain matters in a plain way. This was the first time he had been called upon to address a meeting of farmers upon the subject of agriculture, and he must therefore claim their indulgence. He had derived so much pleasure from reading heretofore the reports of these agricultural meetings, made by the Commissioner, that he felt it to be his duty when called upon, to contribute his part.

He should first relate his experience in the raising of wheat. He had attempted the cultivation for many years and with very imperfect success. It had been generally destroyed; but whenever he had succeeded, it was always upon high land. In 1838 he purchased of the Shakers, in Canterbury, N. H., one bushel of Black Sea wheat. He sowed it upon an half acre of loamy land, upon which the previous year he had raised a crop of mangel wurtzel; some time previous the land had been manured with muscle bed. The crop appeared very promising but was destroyed by the grain insect, and he obtained a return of only eight bushels. His belief was that the crop was sowed too early. The last year he sowed his wheat much later in the season, and from two bushels sowing on an acre of land, he gathered 41 bushels. His success in this case he considered attributable to his late sowing, owing to which circumstance the wheat did not come into flower until the season for the depredations of the insect had passed. He applied to his wheat land sixty bushels of leached ashes, a matter

which experience has satisfied him is of very great advantage. Like success has attended a similar management in the culture of wheat in other places. He thinks much of the particular kind of wheat sown by him, as he has never known it to be injured by rust or mildew. The kind here spoken of is a red wheat. In the town of Shapleigh, a good ground, the crop on a part of a field sown with common wheat was worthless; while the Black Sea wheat, sown in the same field, gave 52 bushels from one bushel of seed.

On the subject of the evening's discussion, Soil and Manures, he should give his views, founded upon long practice, as he had cultivated a farm under his own personal superintendence, for twenty four years last past. Land in good condition can easily be made better; while lands which are poor and exhausted, are with much difficulty raised up. Various substances may be applied, but the main dependence must be placed upon vegetable matter in and upon the soil. His first object, with a view to enrich his farm, is to collect vegetable matter for litter; leaves and straw and waste substance of every description. He collects leaves even late in the spring, as litter for his styes. These are taken to be small gatherings, but in the course of the season, where this habit of saving exists, the accumulations become very considerable. He is accustomed yearly to mow his pastures and gather all the brakes and ferns and coarse grasses on which cattle will not feed. In this way his pastures are greatly improved. There is a better quality of grass comes in, and the quantity is much increased. He is accustomed, likewise, to mow his stubble grounds. He cuts the weeds and the old stubble close for litter for his stock, and he does not find that his grass is injured by this mowing. He thus collects a large quantity of vegetable waste, and uses in his barn a large basket, which will hold seven or eight bushels, to distribute it as litter to his stock. The great advantages of this management appear in the increase of his manure and the comfort and consequent thrift of his cattle.

He is in the habit of collecting large quantities of swamp mud, which he deposits in his barnyard to be trodden upon by his cattle, and he places large quantities in his hog pens. He suffers this to remain through the summer, deeming it not advisable to turn it over. After keeping this through a winter and summer, he carries it out upon his land. He likewise casts soil into his yard; carries in a large amount of bog mud; the wash of the house, likewise, is conveyed to the same place; and he has always swamp mud on hand to place in the yard that the offensive liquids may be absorbed.—He uses lime, likewise, in his compost heap. For many years he has practiced using from ten to thirty casks per year. He deems it most favorable to health, and as far as the uninterrupted health of a very numerous family may be considered a test in the case, the prudence and benefits of the practice are perfectly established.

A great object with him, and upon which he lays most emphatic stress, is the using of all the vegetable matter which he can collect or apply, for enriching his farm. He never carries his manure out in the fall; and he regrets his want of a manure cellar, as he thinks much would be gained by keeping the manure under cover. He does not deem it necessary that it should undergo a fermentation or decomposition before it is carried into the field. He applies twenty loads to the acre. He begins at

the side of his field, and laying eight successive heaps in a row, at the distance of one rod apart, and the rows likewise one rod apart, it will require but twenty times eight heaps to dress an acre. The distance at which the heaps should be placed apart, is ascertained with sufficient accuracy by taking the distance from the hind-end of the cart to the forward feet of the cattle upon the tongue as the measurement of a rod in length. He ploughs his ground about six inches deep, carefully and completely inverting the sod. He seldom ploughs his manure under, excepting where he would raise taprooted vegetables; but having laid his land flat, he spreads his manure and then harrows it and cross harrows it until a fine tilth is produced. His corn is planted three and a half feet apart and is carefully hoed three times without making any hill thereof; and he is careful to suffer no weeds to remain among it. It is suffered to stand in the field until perfectly ripe; and the stalks are not cut until the corn is so far advanced that there can be no advantage from them to the ripening of the ear. His butt stalks also are saved with great care; and when stowed away, his corn fodder being intermixed in alternate layers with wheat straw, the straw itself is rendered more nutritious and salubrious for his cattle. If he plants potatoes, he is careful to plant whole potatoes and of a good size. The sprouts from such are stronger, and the crop is brought forth earlier. The potatoes are hoed twice and the ground kept clear from weeds.

The second year the ground which has been in corn is not ploughed nor the sod disturbed or re-erected; but it is harrowed in both directions by an cultivator managed by one man with a horse. The wheat is then sowed at the rate of two bushels to an acre, or barley or oats as he may choose, with grass seeds.

He has been in the habit of raising esculent roots for his stock, of the value of which as feed, he has a high estimation; mangel wurtzel, carrots, turneps, and ruta бага. He likes the ruta бага very much as a feed for his horses. He planted last year two acres of carrots and ruta бага upon green sward, managed as he has said, and obtained one thousand bushels. Potatoes are sometimes made the second crop in the course. In that case his land has two manurings; and so with other esculent vegetable crops.

After haying, and even late in the autumn, he devotes much time and labor to the improvement of his lands. He carries sand on to clay lands, and clay on to sand lands, and finds much benefit from its intermixture of soil. He deems the principal advantage resulting from this process, to be upon land which he cannot plant, the covering up of all vegetable matter on the soil, by which means it becomes rotted and improves the staple of the soil. This he deems a matter deserving particular attention; this covering up of vegetable matter and converting it into manure. He pursues this work even until late in the autumn, when the ground is frozen.

He obtains much swamp mud. He has extensive meadows, which have two and a half feet depth of mud resting upon blue clay. He has attempted the redemption of this land by digging a centre ditch three feet in width and two feet in depth, and cross ditches at right angles with the main ditch, and emptying into it. These cross ditches are two and a half feet wide at top, 18 inches at the bottom and one foot in depth. They occur as often as once in two rods. After the

ditching is completed, gravel or sand is carried on to the meadow at the rate of one hundred loads to the acre and manured. It is then sowed liberally with herds grass and clover. The ditches require to be cleared out once in three years, and the matter collected in them spread upon the land. In this way they may be kept in good condition for an indefinite period of time. His own improvements in this way are of twelve years' duration and without deterioration.

In 1838, he undertook the redemption of four acres of this kind of land. He covered it with gravel, which was spread immediately. The next spring when the ground was thawed to the depth of two or three inches, he harrowed it most thoroughly; he then sowed herds grass and followed it with a bush harrow. The crop of grass which he has since obtained from this land was at least two tons to the acre; and the moss in the land was completely decomposed.

He is accustomed to use alternately his pastures as mowing fields and his mowing fields as pastures. He finds a very great advantage from this course of management. He ploughs his pastures, even though he has no manure to apply to them; and though he cannot fence them against his cattle. He inverts the sod, laying it completely over; and then sows his grass seed. In this way the feed of his pastures is greatly improved both in quality and quantity. He ploughs his pastures, getting a crop of Indian corn and then laying down his land with Indian wheat and grass seeds. The Indian wheat, i. e. the Tartarian buck wheat, is deemed by him a good crop, and the flour much esteemed. When he has no manure to apply to the land, he ploughs it in a shallow manner; but, at any rate, it should be occasionally ploughed and sowed with grass seed.

Judge Hayes has done much in the improvement of his live stock, having obtained an improved Short-Horn bull from Greenland, N. H., where this valuable stock has been some time reared, and from which the beautiful ox Columbus was descended, an ox whose superior is seldom seen.

He closed his remarks much too soon; but he has kindly promised that we shall soon hear from him on these subjects—an engagement which he cannot too soon fulfil. We shall hold him strictly to his word in this case; and being a lawyer, and knowing the consequences of neglecting "to take up one's paper," we mean to sue him if he does not pay the note at maturity.

The account he has given of his farming operations so far, will be read with much interest and instruction. His improvement of his pasture lands deserves particular attention. We have often urged it upon farmers; but he is the only man we have yet known to practice it. II. C.

HINTS ON THE CARE OF HORSES.

There are a great many farmers who take but poor care of their horses in the winter season. In the short days they have water before dark, and then have to go without until nine or ten o'clock the next morning, or if they have water early in the morning, they will not usually drink, as their time of thirst is past. Horses seldom refuse water after they have eaten their evening meal, though if they do not have it then, they will usually drink but little the next morning until after eating. So if a horse will not drink early in the morning, it is

no indication that he has not been thirsty the previous evening.

We have been particular in our observations on this point. We have turned a horse out to drink at nine or ten o'clock in the evening, and seldom knew him to fail of drinking heartily. Then for experiment, we omitted to give him water in the evening and attended to it in the morning before he was fed, and he would seldom drink. If it be best for animals to have free access to water at all times, as is generally allowed, then they ought surely to have a supply immediately after eating, when they are usually thirsty; though the superficial observer who finds that they will not drink early in the morning, may think that all has been well.

There is not a man probably, who has not at times been very much in want of drink, and yet, without being able to obtain it, his thirst has gradually abated. In this case the juices from other parts of the body are, in a measure, put in requisition, to supply moisture when it is wanted, so, by an equalness, the thirst is abated or done away, but there is a deficiency of moisture in the system—a drought less severe but more extensive, which if experienced daily, will prove unfavorable to health and strength; and in animals it will injure the growth of the young and operate against the fine, healthy condition of every creature. They must have water when they need it, or they will not drink; like men, they do not eat and drink according to fashion and custom.

Some farmers will use their horses till they are warm and sweaty, and then put them up, perhaps, in a cold barn, without covering them with any thing to keep them warm. This is often greatly increased by allowing the horses to drink freely of water while warm, in order to save the trouble of watering them after they have stood till cool: a great many horses suffer in this way, and some are ruined. For a man or beast to be inactive and exposed to cold after exercise and perspiration, is very destructive of health, and will destroy the strongest constitutions. Every man knows the importance of guarding himself against exposure to cold after perspiration, and how a drink of cold water in this state, will send a chill through his whole frame. Though a man is not like a horse, he resembles him in his ability to endure a great deal of labor, with proper management, and in his liability to disease if his tender frame be not guarded with care.

It was observed in the Farmer some months ago, that it was better for a horse to have a place in the winter where he could stand upon the manure, and walk round at ease, than to be confined to a stall and stand upon a hard floor. But in this case, as the horse will generally stand in one place to eat, the manure will accumulate under his hind feet so that he will stand uneasy, unless it be levelled frequently, so that it will be as high or higher under his fore feet.

Currying horses is very much neglected by some farmers. This operation is very important, as it contributes both to the pleasure and health of the animal. In some cases this business is hardly attended to, being performed only a few times in the course of the winter.

Many a farmer's horse that is now stupid and lazy, and of a miserable appearance, would, under the care of a good hostler, without extra keeping, become so changed in his appearance and spirits in a few months, that his owner would hardly know him. —Maine Farmer.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1840.

REPORT ON BEET SUGAR PREMIUMS.

The Trustees of the "Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture," impressed with the consideration of the important advantages that might be derived as well for the benefit of the agricultural as of the manufacturing interests of the country; and being also aware that the attention of many eminent men in several foreign countries has been zealously devoted to this subject, whereby great improvement in the production of the beet and the manufacture of sugar therefrom was in progression; were thereby induced in their proposals of premiums the last year to offer as follows, viz:

"To the person, persons or corporation who shall raise the greatest quantity of sugar beets by the acre, not less than two acres, which shall be manufactured into sugar in the year 1839, giving a particular account of the soil and the manner of sowing, cultivating and gathering the beets, a premium of *One Hundred Dollars.*"

This premium was not claimed, although the principal objects aimed at by the Trustees, viz: the soil best suited, the manner of cultivation and ingathering of the beets, are fully made to appear in the application made for the next proposed premium, having relation to the same subject, which was as follows, viz:

"To the person, persons or corporation who shall manufacture from the sugar beet, (denominated Silesian white beet), sugar in the greatest quantity and of the best quality, in the year 1839, giving a full and particular account of the process of manufacturing it, a premium of *One Hundred Dollars.*"

For this premium there was only one claim preferred, which was from the Northampton Beet Sugar Company, by their agent, David Lee Child, Esq., who presented two several samples of common brown sugar of the usual flavor of such low priced commodity. An excellent sample also of loaf sugar, a very bright color, well grained and crystalized, and no wise inferior in appearance to the best loaf sugar manufactured from the cane. The sugar of each quality was carefully examined by the committee. It was also inspected as made use of in different articles of confectionary, by one well conversant in the art (Mr Durny,) who commended each sample, considering it as fully equal to sugar of the like quality from the cane.

There were also two samples of molasses one of which appeared to be of good flavor and quality, and it was thought well suited for those purposes to which this well known article is applied for domestic use or for the Bakery.

The article of second quality may be used for the distillery, or for various gross purposes as well as in aid of the vinegar cask. Its properties are also thought well of as nutritive for animals.

The whole process of sowing, cultivating, ingathering and preserving the Silesian white beet, considered as the most replete with saccharine matter, and of course most suitable for manufacture, with remarks on the soil best suited for production, and a full and particular account of the whole course of the manufacturing the beet sugar through its several processes, are very minutely set forth in a pamphlet of 150 pages. This work of careful research, the committee are led to expect, will hereafter be so far abridged as to diffuse a more general knowledge than might otherwise be had.

For the several wished-for objects thus brought into notice, the community are indebted to the praiseworthy en-

terprise of the Northampton Beet Sugar Company, and the assiduous application and zeal of their agent, Mr Child.

The measures thus taken in this establishment may, it is hoped, lead to a course of experiment and improvement which may, if persevered in, lead to their benefit as well as that of the public.

The Northampton Beet Sugar Company, having produced through their agent, Mr Child, the requisite certificates as to the quantity and quality of beet sugar manufactured by them, and the same having been carefully examined and found to be severally of good quality, as herein represented, and having, also, submitted a full and particular account of the whole process of the manufacture, the committee were induced to report that they are entitled to the premium of one hundred dollars.

It may be considered, perhaps, incumbent on the committee, in closing this report, to state some facts which the treatise furnished, in connexion with this subject, will, if referred to, more fully show.

The cost of the brown sugar as manufactured, appears to be from 5 to 6 cents per pound. In France, where nearly one hundred millions of pounds are said to be annually manufactured, being about three pounds to a person, labor, generally, is much lower, and a great part of it is performed by women and children; it is done, too, at a rate less than half what is paid here. This, as far as labor is included in the calculation, would add essentially to the cost of the sugar. There are, however, circumstances which are reasoned upon in this communication, which go far to counteract these disadvantages, viz: the cheapness of fuel, rent, buildings, &c.

The value of the pulp, too, or residuum of the beet may be of great advantage, if well distributed, in the feeding of cattle, swine, &c.

There is, in conclusion, one important object to be hoped for from the great efforts which are making in Europe as well as in this country, that the research and experiments now in exercise, may conduce to a more simple process, by which the manufacture of beet sugar may be availed of by domestic industry. This is by many confidently anticipated.

It is, however, much to be regretted, that this desired object has, in this respect, thus far, wholly failed.

All of which is submitted in behalf of the Committee.
JOHN WELLES, *Chairman.*

BOSTON, 1839.

THE FOURTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING

Was holden on Thursday evening, 5th inst., Mr King in the Chair.

The meeting proceeded to elect four vice presidents and an additional secretary. The following gentlemen were chosen vice presidents:

- Mr Otis Brigham, of Westboro';
- " B. P. Willians, of Roxbury;
- " C. P. Phelps, of Hadley;
- " Jesse Pierce, of Stoughton.

Mr Henry W. Cushman, of Bernardston, was chosen additional secretary.

The Commissioner then proceeded to exhibit to the meeting a butter presser, for the purpose of expressing the buttermilk without applying the hand to the butter. This was invented at Nantucket, and had been sometime used there by the inventor, who greatly approved it. It is a simple machine, somewhat resembling a baker's brake.

A turnip quarterer or slicer, simple and cheap in its construction and effectual in its operation. This he had obtained in the interior of New York, and commended it to the use of the farmers.

Next a sample of superior winter wheat, sent him from Halifax, under the name of Chevalier wheat, or Brown's prolific. It is a soft-skinned winter wheat, and eminently beautiful.

Next, samples of raw silk from Dr. Deane, at Great field, reeled upon a simple machine of his own construction; on his part a first attempt at raising silk: in the case a perfectly successful attempt.

Next, specimens of raw silk, of a beautiful quality from Northampton, Mass., and Burlington, N. J., made from the leaves of trees planted the last April. Next beautiful specimens of sewing silk, manufactured at Northampton and at Harvard, Mass.: and next, a superior specimen of black silk velvet, and seven different specimens of elegantly wrought wide ribbons; the silk grown on the articles manufactured by Miss Gertrude Rapp, Economy, Penn.: a lady who receives this year for products more than four hundred dollars, in bounty from the State.

Lastly, a box of butter, recently made, and without any artificial coloring whatever, sent to him from T. farm of Mr C. Denny, of Westboro', and manufactured by Mrs Blake. It is of a fine color and flavor, as if manufactured in June, and done up with the greatest neatness and care. The Commissioner has often urged upon farmers in the vicinity of Boston, to keep winter dairies as the trouble would not be greater than in summer, as new butter of the best quality would at that season command the most liberal price. He has been constant met with the objection that butter of a good consistent color could not be made at this season of the year. He was happy to show this butter, as demonstrating the error of this prejudice; and the admiration which it called out, will not, it is hoped, be lost upon the farmer. Almost as many penknives were drawn out to taste it; Burke says, swords would have flown from their scabbards in behalf of the beautiful French queen. The swords would have been for defence: the penknives were for attack; and the Commissioner thought himself fortunate that he was able to maintain the citadel unbarned.

The meeting was then addressed, at the invitation of the committee of arrangements, by the Hon. Isaac H. ex-governor of New Hampshire. The subject of his address was the Improvement of the Agriculture of New England. He went largely into a view of the improvements and present condition of husbandry in Great Britain, and showed in what respect their modes of husbandry were applicable to our country. The address was received with much gratification by a crowded assembly. It was interesting, instructive, and useful. At this time as well as seen from the state of our columns, we had no room even for an abstract of it. This will be given hereafter.

The Fifth Agricultural Meeting will be held at the Representatives' Hall on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock. The subject of discussion—Indian Corn.—H. C.

A CARD.

The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey respectfully acknowledges the receipt from Messrs Ellis and Bosso of this city, of a sample of Spring Wheat called *Ely's Gigantic Wheat*; deemed highly prolific. It is singularly beautiful.

From George Randall, Esq. of New Bedford, a sample of Spring Wheat raised on his highly improved farm in Rochester, Plymouth County—a very fine grain; a sample of Winter Wheat grown on the same farm, and quite fair a sample of Chevalier Barley, recently imported, and heavy and beautiful article; and a sample of Wheat from Orleans County, New York, very good, with which his own will not suffer by comparison.

From Messrs J. Breck and Co. samples of Winter Wheat denominated *Surry Golden Drop* and *Wingthorpe* Wheat, both winter grains; and samples of *Hotepowr*, *Essex Winter*, *Kent Tartary*, and *Dutch Poland* Oats and of tares and beans, from a lot selected by Mr Webster in his recent visit to England; and without doubt among the best which could be found. The wheats are remarkably beautiful, and the oats very fine samples.

These several articles will be exhibited to the farmer at the next agricultural meeting.

HENRY COLMAN,
Commissioner of Agricultural Survey.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.—The communication from Mr Waited on the Rohan Potato shall appear in our next.

☞ We trust it needs no apology that we have given our readers in our paper of to-day, so much of a good thing. We did not like to divide the speeches, and we know they will be read with instruction and pleasure.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
 At Market 347 Beef Cattle, 660 Sheep.
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Our quotations last week first quality should have been \$7 00 instead of \$5 as reported. We quote this week First quality, \$7 00. Second quality, \$6 25 a \$6 75. Third quality, \$5 a \$5 75.
Wool and Calves.—Very few at market and no sales made.
Sheep.—Owing to the large number at market last week prices did not much advance. We quote lots at \$9, \$3 00, \$3 75 and \$5 00.
 None at market.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
 Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded place early exposure, week ending February 9.

Feb., 1840.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday	3	8	23	20	N. W.
Tuesday	4	1*	4	2	N. W.
Wednesday	5	2*	20	14	N. W.
Thursday	6	2 20	40	31	S. W.
Friday	7	44	49	33	S. E.
Saturday	8	30	34	34	E.
Sunday	9	32	45	39	E.

WEBSTER'S SEEDS.

Subscribers beg leave to state that they have received Webster's Seeds; those who wish to experiment upon and obtain a portion, had better call or send soon. None are as follows—

- Hopetown Winter Oats.
- Ess's do. do.
- Dutch Poland Spring do.
- Kent Tartary do.
- Essex Winter Beans.
- Mumford's Garden, or Horse Beans.
- Yorkshire Prolific Beans.
- Suffolk Hart's Tick do.
- Whittington Winter Wheat.
- Surrey Golden Drop do. do.
- Winter Tares, or Vetches.
- Spring Tares, or Vetches.
- Italian Rye Grass.
- Pacey Rye Grass.
- White Globe Turnip.
- Pomeranian do.
- Swedish do.
- Red Tankard do.
- Yellow Scotch do.
- White Tankard do.
- Purple Top Hybrid.
- Red Globe Mangel Wurtzel.
- White do. do.

have also received some of the Early Hope Cabbage which was tried last year at New York and proved superior to any Early Cabbage hitherto known in the State.

have now in New York, which will come to hand in a few days, some of the Chevalier Barley, which we shall offer to our customers.
 It has been understood by some that the seeds were left for gratuitous distribution. We wish to correct this as it is not the case. We were directed to dispose of it at a small advance, sufficient to pay for our trouble, &c.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 Feb. 12, 1840.

THE STATE REGISTER,

publishing the New Tariff for 1840, the Insolvent Law, List of Post Offices, State, City and United States Judges, Judges, Counsellors, Attorneys, Sheriffs and Deputies, Masters in Chancery, Justices, Notaries, Clerks, Physicians, Militia, Army and Navy, and Insurance Companies, besides other useful material, for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington Street.

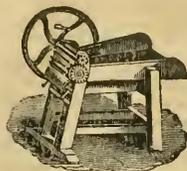
SITUATION WANTED AS GARDENER.

A married man with no incumbrance but his wife—has practical experience is known to the amateurs of the city. Any commands addressed to Joseph Breck & Co. M. I. will be promptly attended to.

GARDEN MATS.

For sale at the New England Farmer, 100 dozen Garden Mats extra quality, for covering hot beds, &c.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Sialk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale a great variety of Agricultural books, among which are the following:
 Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening.

- " " of Agriculture.
- " " Suburban Gardener.
- Forbe's Hortus Woburnensis.
- Practical Agriculture, by David Low.
- Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry.
- Hogg on the Cultivation of the Carnation and other Florists Flowers.
- The Florist Cultivator.
- Lidgeman's Gardeners' Assistant.
- Fessenden's American Gardener.
- " " Complete Farmer.
- Kenrick's Orchardist.
- Manning's First Book of Fruits.
- Sagers' Fruit Garden Companion.
- " " Flower Garden Companion.
- Treatise on Sugar Beet, by David Lee Child.
- American Swine Breeder.
- Mowbray on Poultry.
- Monography of the Genus Camellia.
- Dennis' Silk Manual.
- Cobb's do.
- Kenrick's Silk Growers Guide.
- Whitmarsh on the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worm.
- American Farrier.
- Parley's Cyclopaedia of Botany—The Young Florist.
- Weeks' Treatise on Bees.
- February 5.

ELEMENTS OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

Just received, a supply of the Elements of Practical Agriculture, comprehending the cultivation of plants, the husbandry of domestic animals, and the economy of the farm. By David Low, Esq. F. R. S. E., Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. Second edition, with numerous engravings: 712 pp. London published. For sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. February 5.

FLOWER SEEDS—CHOICE VARIETIES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received a choice assortment of Flower Seeds from England and France, which, in addition to what have been raised under their own inspection, embrace the finest collection to be found in the country, including all the new Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials worthy of cultivation; neatly done up in papers at 6 1-4, 12 1-2, and 25 cents each. For sale at 51 and 52 North Market Street. February 5.

FOR SALE.

An excellent Farm, pleasantly situated about 20 miles from the city, containing about 100 acres. For full description, particulars, &c. inquire at this office.
 Also, a situation wanted by a man with a small family to carry on a farm.
 January 30. 4w

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	barrel	5	6 1/2
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 75	6 87
Pot. " "		6 12	5 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	17 20	2 00
" Domestic,		2 00	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	14 00	14 50
No. 1,		12 00	12 50
prime,		10 00	10 50
BEEFWAX, white,	pound	23	35
yellow,		35	70
BAISTLES, American,	"	11	13
BUTTER, shipping,	"	17	20
dairy,	"	14	15
CANDLES, mould,	"	40	45
dipped,	"	40	45
stern,	"	10	11
CHEESE, new milk,	dozen	1	1 75
CIDER,	pound	1 50	1 75
refined,	barrel	2 50	4 60
BONE MANURE,	bushel	35	35
in casks,	"	40	40
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound	37	46
southern, geese,	"	36	46
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 67	2 75
Bay, Chaleur,	"	2 25	2 37
Haddock,	"	1 25	1 50
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	12 50	13 00
No. 2,	"	6 00	6 25
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	5 00	5 25
Salmon, No. 1,	"	13 00	19 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	7 00	7 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 00	7 00
Richmond canal,	"	6 87	6 87
Alexandria wharf,	"	6 87	6 87
Rye,	"	4 62	4 75
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	4 00	4 25
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	80	85
southern flat, yellow,	"	78	80
white,	"	76	76
Rye, northern,	"	85	90
Barley,	"	75	79
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	46	48
southern,	"	40	46
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough,	"	18 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished,	"	28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	9	10
southern and western,	"	7	8
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	16 00	17 00
Eastero screwed,	"	12 50	13 25
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	13	20
2d quality,	"	17	22
LARD, Boston,	"	10	11
southern,	"	9	10
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do. do. country do.	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	26	28
do. dry hides,	"	22	24
New York red, light,	"	21	23
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	22
Boston dry hides,	"	20	22
LIME, best sort,	cask	85	90
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	27	30
Sugar House,	"	50	55
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 10	1 15
Winter,	"	50	55
Whale, refined,	"	70	75
Linsed, American,	"	95	95
New's Foot,	"	95	95
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	"	2 35	3 00
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	17 00	18 00
clear,	"	16 00	17 00
Mess,	"	14 00	16 00
Prime,	"	12 00	13 00
SEEDS: Whole Hogs,	pound	6 1/2	6 1/2
Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	60	60
northern,	"	3 50	3 50
Canary,	"	2 25	2 50
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	1 37	1 62
Red Clover, northern,	pound		
Southern Clover, none,	"		
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	5	7
Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	11	12
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	2 50	3 00
WOOL, prime, or SAXONY fleeces,	pound		
American, full blood, washed,	"		
do. 3-4ths do.	"		
do. 1-2 do.	"		
do. 1-4 and common,	"		
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	
No. 1,	"		
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"		

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MOLE.

The strong, short legs of the mole, the palmated feet, armed with sharp nails, the pig-like nose, the teeth, the velvet coat, the small external ear, the sagacious smell, the sunk, protected eye, all conduce to the utilities or to the safety of its underground life. It is a special purpose, specially consulted throughout.

The form of the feet fixes the character of the animal. They are so many shovels: they determine its action to that of rooting in the ground; and every thing about its body agrees with this destination. The cylindrical figure of the mole, as well as the compactness of its form, arising from the terseness of its limbs, proportionally lessens its labor; because, according to its bulk, it thereby requires the least possible quantity of earth to be removed from its progress.

It has nearly the same structure of the face and jaws as a swine, and the same office for them. The nose is sharp, slender, tendinous, strong; with a pair of nerves going down to the end of it. The plush covering, which, by the smoothness, closeness, and polish of the short piles that compose it, rejects the adhesion of almost every species of earth, defends the animal from cold and wet, and from the impediment which it would experience by the mould sticking to its body. From soils of all kinds the little pioneer comes forth bright and clean. Inhabiting dirt, it is of all animals the neatest.

But what I have always most admired in the mole, is its eyes. This animal, occasionally visiting the surface, and wanting, for its safety and direction, to be informed when it does so, or when it approaches it, a perception of light was necessary. I do not know that the clearness of the sight depends at all upon the size of the organ. What is gained by the largeness or prominence of the globe of the eye, is width in the field of vision. Such a capacity would be of no use to an animal which was to seek its food in the dark. The mole did not want to look about it, nor would a large advanced eye, have been easily defended from the annoyance, to which the life of the animal must constantly expose it. How, indeed, was the mole, working its way under ground, to guard its eyes at all? In order to meet this difficulty, the eyes are made scarcely larger than the head of a corking-pin; and these minute globules are sunk so deeply in the scull, and lie so sheltered within the velvet of its covering, as that any contraction of what may be called the eye-brows, not only closes up the apertures which lead to the eyes, but presents a cushion, as it were, to any sharp or protruding substance which might push against them. This aperture, even in its ordinary state, is like a pin-hole in a piece of velvet, scarcely pervious to loose particles of earth. Observe, then, in this structure, that which we call relation. There is no natural connexion between a small, sunk eye, and a shovel, palmated foot. Palmated feet might have been joined with goggle eyes; or small eyes might have been joined with feet of any other form. What was it, therefore, that brought them together in the mole? That which brought together the barrel, the chain, and the fusee in a watch, design; and design, in both cases, interfered from the relation which the parts bear to one another in the prosecution of a common purpose.

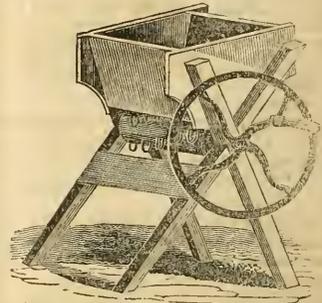
COCOA NUT TREE.

The tree attains a considerable height in those places which are best suited for its growth; and it grows on those sandy soils which are not so well adapted for the culture of other useful vegetables. Like the rest of the palm family, the cocoa-nut tree is without branches; but the trunk consists of a tissue of remarkably tough fibres, that intersect each other like net work, and thus the tree can bear those violent storms and hurricanes which are so frequent on the Indian shore. The middle rib of the leaves is often ten, twelve, or fourteen feet long, and is very firm and strong. The leaflets are very numerous, of considerable strength and very durable. These leaflets are not only used for the manufacture of baskets, but are an important article in Hindoo architecture, being plated together to form the roofs and walls of houses, of which the trunks, when split, compose the beams and rafters. The flowers come out at the roots of the leaves, in long sheaths, of which there is a considerable number upon a vigorous tree. When the flowers have nearly attained maturity the sheaths upon the male flowers drop off, the germs begin to expand into nuts, and after they have attained a considerable size, the sheath also shrinks up. The fruit, when it approaches maturity, is very large, far larger than the nut which is imported into this country. It consists externally of a hard brown rind, which is very thin and tender; within that, there is a great quantity of brown fibres. This fibrous matter, which is known by the name of *coire*, is of great use to the natives. When short, it is used for the same purpose as baked hair in this country, and cushions stuffed with it are very elastic. It is also spun into cordage of a very superior quality, and there have been many instances of vessels riding out storms securely by coire cable, when the best hempen ones, of European manufacture, have failed. The use of the cocoa-nut shell, as a vessel, is well known in this country. It is one of the most firm and durable of vegetable substances, and requires very little preparation to make it fit for use. The pulp of the nut, though rather indigestible when used alone, is a favorite ingredient in many Indian dishes. It also yields a great quantity of oil, which is used in India for the lamp, and for many other purposes.—*Picture of India.*

PRINCE OF WALES AND MAJOR NORTH.—North was an aid-de-camp to the Baron Steuben, Inspector-General of the Revolutionary Army. After the peace, he made a trip to England, where, being a sensible, witty young man, he was introduced into good company. At a party, where the Prince of Wales was present, (the King then laboring under his first malady) Major North was called on for a toast. Forgetful, for a moment, of that property which had distinguished him, he unguardedly proposed, "A speedy coronation to the Prince of Wales." The Prince immediately discharged his glass of wine in the Major's face; who, with great self-possession and ready humor, threw his own in the face of the next guest, exclaiming, "Pass it round—'tis the Prince's sentiment." Thus was a serious beginning turned into a jocular end.

"I was charmed," said Lord Oxford, "with the answer of a poor man in Bedlam, who was insulted by a boy because he would not tell him why he was confined. The unhappy man at last said:—'Because God Almighty has deprived me of that which you never had!'"

VEGETABLE CUTTER.



Willis's New Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine is calculated for cutting up vegetables and esculent roots fodder, and is one of the most useful and economical machines that the farmer can use. The subscribers feel great confidence in recommending this machine to the public; they are aware that it has been long wanted and they offer a machine that cannot fail to give satisfaction upon fair trial. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels minute, in the best possible manner, and is not liable to get out of order, being made in the most substantial manner. No farmer should be without one of them. For sale at Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market Street, December 18. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and livered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the P. Office will meet with prompt attention.

NAHUM WARD

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The collection of fruits cultivated at the Pomology Garden consists of more than 1400 varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach. Scions of all those which have been proved are offered to nurserymen and others. Gentlemen wishing to send collections of American fruits to their friends in Europe can be furnished with most of the first rate quality. They are warranted true to their name and are in all cases cut from fruit bearing trees. Salem, January 23, 1870. ROBERT MANNING.

A MAN WANTED.

To do the work on a small place, a few miles from the city. He must understand the cultivation of vegetable fruits, &c., and the care of horse, cows, &c. A single man from 20 to 30 years of age, of steady and industrious habits may acquire at this office. J. B. I. January 15.

AMERICAN SWINE BREEDER.

Just published and for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. the American Swine Breeder; a Practical Treatise on the Selection, Rearing, and Fattening of Swine, by Henry V. Ellsworth; price 75 cents. January 15.

ROHAN POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 85 per barrel. October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at 33 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

L. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1840.

[NO. 33.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

SCIENCE APPLIED TO AGRICULTURE.

Chemistry has been styled "the secret process of nature," that from which the forms of things originate." It is a science as universal in its operations as the combination of different simples in forming compound substances. Hence, the air we breathe, the earth we walk upon, the rain that comes down from heaven and watereth the earth, the food we eat and the raiment we put on—in short, every thing, not only those which render our existence comfortable, but those which form its enjoyment, are the result of its operations and subject to its laws. Even ourselves, "fearfully and wonderfully made," a curious compound of undefinable energy, mind, and perishable, incongruous matter, within its sphere, and possess enough of its "mysterious agencies" to invite the research of the most persevering to an occupation for life. In fact, we are in a grand laboratory, where chemical action is continually going on, not in a single set of them, but a stupendous whole, and where it will continue to go forward, until the mass of matter on which it operates shall, by a grand explosion, be hurled back to chaos. Mind truly may escape the grasp of ruin, and the clayey crucible in which it experienced its remodeling and assimilation; but in all things else the amalgamation must complete.

Can it for a moment be imagined that a science of general operations and such visible effects, is unimportant to a farmer? Take his soils; they are the result of a chemical combination of elements, say the disintegrated parts of rocks and vegetable matter in a decayed or decaying condition. All rocks, as the sciences which claim more molecular kindred with them will determine, are composed of the same material, consequently the strata which collect around them must differ in proportion as the sources from which they originate and the early productions of vegetation are as the peculiar nature of the earths most natural excites, and these possessed again of different elements in their decay, both of leaves, and the parent stalk has fulfilled its maturing process soils of varieties differing from those are the effects of different circumstances. A soil on which the dark hemlock sheds its foliage, differs from that which sends the tow-
pin majestically high: that of the maple from the ash; the oak from the elm, and so

Soils in high regions have usually less depth and are a proportionably greater amount of earthy than those of lower territory, from the fact that vegetable matter is easily brought down by the laws of spring and rains of autumn, and deposited in places which nature seems to have provided for its reception. These soils are usually of the most fertile character, yet they must in some degree, vary in proportion with the mountains and

forests whence they originate. Thus we see the valley of one river more fertile than that of another—a circumstance which chemistry can obviate, by determining what the lacking quality is, and how it may be provided, or introducing plants adapted to that peculiar soil. The analysis of soils, sufficient to determine their productive qualities, is a very simple process, and soon passed through. In order to perform it, the farmer need not be at expense for an extensive apparatus, nor restrict his operations to drams and pennyweights. His business is of a *wholesale* nature; his observation can mark the changes of soil, and by analyzing a small portion of a particular one, the character of the whole is sufficiently determined for general purposes.

Soils which in a state of nature, are sometimes of a character, which renders them worthless, by a chemical process are rendered fertile. Take our swamps, which are to be found in almost every town, some of which have bottoms as deep as western prairies, and "as rich as mud"; yet in a state of nature they are almost as worthless as the desert of Sahara for agricultural purposes. How are they to be made the most profitable of the farmer's domains? They must be cleared and drained, to be sure; but when all this is done there is yet one thing lacking, for they are as barren as an ash-heaping. What is "the one thing needful"? We respond, not only to show that *chemistry* has a remedy, but also to assure those who pretend that our State surveys are useless operations, by giving an anecdote.

Somewhere in Massachusetts, (we could tell where,) an old gentleman who had tilled the earth carefully and laboriously, until his "threescore years and ten" had nearly vanished, pointed the Commissioner of the geological survey to a piece of very deep rich muck land, and complained bitterly that with all his industry, he could make it produce nothing but weeds. With his usual tact, the Commissioner assured him the only reason why his labors were not requited, was that his land was *too rich*. "Too rich!" said the veteran farmer, "it can't be; we wish to make our land as rich as possible, and labor incessantly to promote this object." Had he been acquainted with the beautiful operations of chemistry, how it applies itself to every part of the operations of agriculture, he might perhaps have saved himself much labor, and a rich harvest from his land through many years. More, by the same labors he might have increased the value of his surrounding fields, by bartering from them their sterility, and repaying for load from the rich deposit from his muck bed. This was all that was necessary to scatter fertility all around him—simply to carry off this rich vegetable matter which had been accumulating for ages, and replacing in its stead his sands or loam, or whatever that savored of barrenness.

Lands from mismanagement may acquire a diseased and sickly as well as an exhausted state.—They may become too sour, too bitter, or some other of the evils which bad management induces, may attack them. Then are they like a diseased stomach, totally out of order. Usual applications will

have no effect. They, like the sick man, must be dealt with according to the disease. And here we ask leave to introduce another anecdote, in support of our sentiment that chemistry is an important science for the farmer. One of that ancient and honorable fraternity was one day heard to complain by a son then in college, that such a piece of land produced but "*lectle*." "Lime it," said the son. "Lime it!" said the old man, "you, when you have not done a day's work on the farm in three years, come from college, and to repay your father's toil in your behalf, undertake to teach him how to farm it." "*Lime it*," said the son—"the soil is too sour: an alkali will neutralize an acid, and your field will be productive." The father at length tried the experiment, and saw a good effect, and so thoroughly was he convinced of the utility of this science in agriculture, that he said his sons might all go to college to learn to be farmers, if they all give assurance of similar acquirements.

Chemistry in agriculture applies itself in a thousand ways and produces a thousand good effects.—Nature is a great workshop, where she is continually carrying forward her operations. Economy is a universal law in all her dominions. She forms nothing in vain, and where the purposes of its formation are answered, and it moulders back to decay, she does not admit of the least waste in all its parts. She carries out with the nicest precision, the salutary injunction, "gather up the fragments, that nothing may be lost." Hence what is not available in one part of her operations, is applied to another; and so in her grand concerns, each fills a "part of the stupendous whole." To imitate and assist her in carrying this law into effect, is a part of the duty of the farmer, and in proportion as he does his duty, will his labors be rewarded. But if he is remiss, if he allows his soils to remain sterile or suffers them to become exhausted—if he allows his manures to waste their richness on the atmosphere, or suffers them to be injudiciously applied to his lands—if he suffers any thing to waste uselessly away, which with due care might benefit his soil. Idleness will set a landmark to his possessions which his neighbor will not try to remove; famine will enter his premises, and the horrors most likely seize upon his mind.

Mount Osceola, Jan. 27, 1840.

For the New England Farmer.

ROHAN POTATOES.

Brighton, Jan. 28th, 1840.

MR BRECK—Dear Sir—Much has been said and written about the Rohan Potato, and much, I think sir, which has had a tendency to mislead many as to its quality and productiveness.

I have waited till I supposed all the "Great Yield of Rohans" had been giving to the public before I dared give you an account of the experiment I made the last season, and which I had promised to give you some time since.

The object I had in view, sir, in making these experiments, was not to see how many pounds I

could grow from an ounce, or to ascertain how many bushels I could obtain from a pound, using extra soil, manure, labor, &c. &c.

But my object was to find out what kind of soil and manure was best adapted to the Rohan, and what might ordinarily be effected by common care and means.

I now give you as briefly as I can, the promised account.

I purchased of you in May last, five pounds Rohan: on the 7th I selected the lowest ground I had, a very deep soil, rich but very wet: I marked out one row of fifteen hills, about two feet apart: I dug with a spade, holes below the level surface, about one foot deep: into these holes I put two quarts each of Ward's bone manure, and mixed it up with the earth, nearly filling the holes to each hill: I planted two eyes and covered them three inches deep: the ground was so wet while planting as to mire and make it quite muddy.

I next planted fifteen hills more, in a row parallel with the first, (three feet distant.) The second row was planted precisely like the first, excepting the manure. To this row I applied fresh cow manure, and mixed it up with the earth in the holes as the first. To each row of fifteen hills I planted two pounds of Rohan.

You will recollect, sir, that about this time we had heavy rains: after they were planted, the water actually covered the entire surface of the ground for more than two days; it was so very wet, I doubted much if they ever sprouted. On the 15th I planted the other pound; and for this I selected the driest ground I had, a side hill, having a north-easterly exposure: I planted ten hills; manured with old stable manure (horse.)

To all the three rows I gave but the ordinary care, removing the weeds between them twice only, and giving them a very slight hilling up.

Those planted on bone manure came up first and grew best: those planted on the cow manure, only six out of fifteen came up at all: those on the horse manure all came up.

On the 24th September, the day previous to the annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, I dug them all.

From the fifteen hills planted on bone manure I dug two bushels, very large and superior, weighing 128 lbs.: From the six hills that came up on cow manure, the produce was about a peck, weighing 12 lbs.; inferior in size and appearance: and from the ten hills on the side hill, I dug half a bushel, weighing 30 lbs.; very fair in size and appearance.

I have tried the several kinds on my table, and find those grown in the meadow, on the bone manure, decidedly best; yet I do not think them by any means a good eating potato.

Those grown as above mentioned, on the bone manure, were long and large, many of them weighing over a pound. I selected twelve for the exhibition at the Society's rooms, which weighed 14 lbs.

Those grown on the side hill were smaller, more round, and even surface.

From the experiment I made, I am satisfied that the Rohan will prove a very desirable potato for stock. That wet land suits them best, and to ensure great crops, bone manure is what they crave. These are my reasons:

When I dug them I was struck with the appearance of the long, fibrous roots, which had struck down into the bone manure, and formed, as it were, a perfect net-work around the whole mass, so much so, that in pulling up the tops or vines, the whole

mass in some instances were drawn up with them, and this only with those planted on bone manure. I took particular notice of this fact, for in digging the others I found no such roots at all.

The bones were decomposed in part and formed a glutinous body, and it appeared that it had absorbed and dried up much of the moisture around the hill, and it is to this fact I attribute their preservation during the wet season, their rapid growth and their liberal produce, while the other row near them were nearly or quite destroyed by the moisture.

There is no doubt in my own mind but that the crops would have been much larger had they remained longer in the ground, for when they were dug they were in a thrifty and growing state; but being desirous of ascertaining some facts at that time, was the reason of my digging them.

So well convinced am I, sir, that the above mentioned facts are important, that I shall the coming season, increase the quantity planted to several bushels, and upon bone manure, and should any one be induced to try the experiment, I hope they will give the result to you.

Very respectfully,

Yours, truly,

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Brighton, (Nonantum Vale,) Jan. 28, 1840.

For the N. E. Farmer.

For the N. E. Farmer.

PAUPER FARMS.

Ma BRECK—The system of supporting the poor on farms, is one that has added much comfort to the unfortunate, but is opposed by some individuals on the ground of expense. It has appeared to me that such farms should be model farms. Managed judiciously, by men who should be retained in office for a series of years, they could be made such.

The manner of presenting the annual accounts of many paper establishments, of the kind here referred to, has appeared to me erroneous, and conveys to the inhabitants wrong impressions and results in cheating the farm of its rightful due, in the same way that farms are frequently defrauded by individuals. Below you have a supposed case, presuming that the town has paid for its farm and stock, and that without it, the cost of supporting each pauper would be ninety cents per week, as struck off to the lowest bidder.

April, 1839.	Farm,	Dr.
Cost of farm,		\$3000 00
Stock,		300 00
Tools,		125 00
Produce,		495 00
		\$3920 00
Paid cash for oxen,		100 00
" " blacksmith,		22 40
" " wheelwright,		10 60
" " 1 plough,		6 00
" " clothing, groceries, &c.		171 80
" " for inmates,		300 00
" " superintendent,		235 20
Interest on \$3920,		78 00
Estimated labor of inmates,		285 00
Balance profit,		\$5129 00

	Farm,	C
By cash for butter, &c.		\$3200
" " Calves, &c.		20
" " Potatoes, &c.		40
" " Boarding inmates, average number through the year 19, at 90 cents per week,		885
1840—April.		
Farm,		3000
Stock,		320
Tools,		1
Produce,		540
		\$5129

By the above it will be seen that the town, posing its farm as good as the previous year, made an advance of \$285, and has paid the interest on investment, \$235, making the sum of \$520 which deducted from \$880, the cost in the old of supporting the poor, leaves the actual cost of the town \$360;—or say \$19.12 per year, or 37 cents per week for each person, supposing the number nineteen.

It is confidently believed that the results of favor of the pauper establishments prove more favorable than represented above. Will you or some of our correspondents point out any error that may be in this statement.

CHANGE IN ENGLISH HAY.

MR EDITOR—In the spring of some eight or ten years ago, (I am not certain of the exact time,) a working oxen, which had previously been very good to bear the heat in the spring, could not work usual, without being over-heated. On inquiry I found that other farmers' oxen were in the same situation, and that it was very extensively so. It was a subject of inquiry and discussion, what could be the cause, as the weather was not unusually warm. My oxen had always in the spring, been kept on hay, of what is called natural English mowing, and always before, with the best success. The natural English mowing is meant such upland is too rocky, or too moist to plough, or which is supposed to be more profitable to remain in its natural state; and occasionally giving it a top-dress of fine manure, and in that way to get two crops of hay in a year, and a third, of good feed cattle. Why it is called English hay, I know not, for such grasses are the natural product of the soil.

After much thought on the subject, and from the fact that my cows were affected in the same way when exposed to the sun, I came to the conclusion that it was the hay; and most men now have come to the same conclusion; not all, however, being aware of the fact, that the quality of the hay is altered, and that, from some unknown cause, where the management has been the same for a long succession of years. It has now become very generally known that this kind of hay is not eaten so well by animals as formerly: there is not the sweet smell to it that there used to be, and that generally causes the cattle that eat it to heat.—In some instances, the cultivated grasses are not of good a quality as formerly, and produce the same effect as the natural grasses, on working oxen. Now what can be the cause of this alteration in the above mentioned kind of hay? I will hazard the opinion that it is caused by some alteration in the season

you, Mr Editor, or some other one, tell us if can, the cause of this change?

A FARMER.

Jan. 27, 1840.

ESTING CAPITAL IN AGRICULTURE.

At the present time when there is much derangement in commercial concerns, and when the world is filled to a surfeit, with all kinds of stocks, it may not be improper to pause a moment, look around us and see what sort of investments have been made. The tests which the various circumstances of critical and commercial nature have brought to upon them. Is that portion of capital which is invested in the thousand and one speculations of the day, as safe and as productive as the holders of it? Do the banks exhibit in their returns, an enormous dividend that makes their stock very lucrative that it is an object to invest in largely? We think not. If we take the amount of bank dividends in this state and compare them upon the amount of capital stock, they will hardly amount to four per cent. Look at various other kinds of fancy or other stock, they have swallowed up so much of the capital of our own citizens—very few of them yield six per cent. Again, look at the active commercial part of the community. Group them all together and run up the profits and the losses, and average among the individuals, and will their profits be so great and so splendid that it would be cause for envying the proprietors? So unsettled has become business, and so full of uncertainty and fluctuation, that hundreds and thousands, who have engaged in the field of commercial enterprise with little capital—the fruits of their own or their neighbors' industry—are now in fact deeply insolvent, and truth penniless, however well they may appear in concealing it by the use of other property.

How is it with capital invested in agriculture? How is it with funds invested in the soil? Are the improvements of a well managed farm? Do they any more productive, or are they, in fact, in the back ground as the votary of commercial speculation would fain make the world believe. We believe that if we take the amount of capital invested in any well conducted farm, and carefully calculate the net proceeds, it will be found that it is more productive than most of the investments of the present day. Let us take for example, any particular crop. The oat crop is as good as any as to calculate upon.

Let us first estimate the amount of capital to be invested in a crop from an acre; and first we will give the amount of this state may be considered a large price, especially if we were to purchase a whole farm at once, we will give \$50 for the acre, \$50 00
 Sowing, 2 00
 Plowing, 1 25
 Rest of cost of acre for one year, 1 00
 Total, \$57 25

I will give the straw for harvesting and threshing. We have now invested fifty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents.

I will suppose that you get thirty bushels of wheat and that is a crop hardly worth bragging of. Our friend Ford, of Gray, gets 66 bushels of wheat, but we will take thirty bushels, only thirty, and I will sell them for less than we gave in the market for seed. We will sell them for 37 1-2

cents per bushel, which will amount to \$11 25. Now eleven dollars and twenty-five cents is the interest of \$187 50, at 6 per cent, or in other words, is more than nineteen per cent upon the interest of capital invested, including purchase money and all. But as you have the acre still on hand, deduct if you please, the \$50 which you gave, and the expenses will then amount to \$7 25.

This then is the actual floating or circulating capital required to produce your acre of oats, including rent or interest of purchase money, and the net income, \$11 25, is about 155 per cent.

Fiddletick, exclaims neighbor *Scrubard*—now this is all humbug—real book farming. Any body can get rich on a piece of paper. If money can be made so easy by farming, why ain't I and every one who have been farming all our days as rich as mud? *I do n't believe nothing on 't.*

Well neighbor, put down your *goodstick* and let us inquire into it. How large a farm have you? One hundred acres.

What did you give for it? \$2000, that is \$20 per acre. The interest of this is \$120. Well then I have to pay about \$20 in taxes, that makes \$140, then I have to hire help, two men six months in a year, and work hard myself the year round.

Well we will give you all twelve dollars per month, that will be \$144 for yourself, and \$144 for your men; equal to \$288, which added to the interest and taxes, \$140, makes \$428 outsets or circulating capital. Then there is the interest on the cost and wear and tear of tools, you have reckoned. Well we will give you \$72 to pay for that, which is the interest of more than a thousand dollars for your tools and implements, but we will give you that sum, which added to the \$428 will swell it up to \$500. Now how in the world do you pay this \$500 but off of your farm?—mind you, this \$500 is what you invest, year after year—it is the interest of your first investment of \$2000 for your farm, payment to yourself and men for labor, &c. &c. Now how much land do you cultivate and how much hay do you cut?

I cultivate twenty-five acres, and mow twenty-five—I have twenty-five in pasture and twenty-five in woodland.

Produce.	
2 acres of Indian corn,	50 bush. worth \$50 00
4 " potatoes (light crop)	1000 " " 200 00
5 " oats	150 " " 56 25
6 " barley	120 " " 80 40
5 " wheat (light crop)	50 " " 50 00
3 " rye	60 " " 60 00
40 tons of hay worth \$6 per ton	240 00
Total \$736 65	

Thus the whole amount of your crops are worth \$736 65, making due allowance for rust in your potatoes, and weevil in your wheat, and not rating the other very high, either in amount per acre or at a high valuation in the market. We have charged you nothing for seed, and although we have allowed you full wages while sowing, cultivating and harvesting, we have said nothing in regard to the value of the straw, husks, &c. You have thus realized \$236 65 more than a return of your circulating capital, which is more than 47 per cent.

Ah, well—this looks mighty well on paper, but it is n't cash. The merchant and the broker have the *clean cash*, while we poor farmers have to go without the rhino, if our barns and cellars are ever so full.

What then? it is what will purchase cash—it is property, it is substantial wealth. If you were under the necessity of buying this amount of produce in the markets, you would find that it was worth something. *Scrubard* looked somewhat puzzled.

It is true, said he, it would cost a good deal to buy what even a poor farmer may raise; but after all, where is one that does as well as you have figured out, there are ten who run astern and finally come out of the little *cent* of the horn.

Grant you that, neighbor, and what is the reason of it? They do not invest capital enough in their business, either because they have not got it, or because they are too penurious. They may cultivate a few acres well, which yields them a good profit, while they suffer nine tenths of the rest of their farms to lie idle, and the interest on the cost of these acres eats up the profit of the few that they do cultivate. We have said nothing of the income from your pasture or your woodland.

If the position here taken be true, and we challenge scrutiny, and beg to be put right if we are wrong; how much better would it be if those who are now farmers by profession would, if able, devote more capital to their business instead of diverting it as many do into other channels and engaging too largely in other business.

Any one who rides through the state cannot but notice the thousands of unimproved acres on either hand. How much better would it be if more of our young men would take hold of the business of farming, instead of aspiring to a life of *apparent ease* in commercial pursuits. It is true that the farmers crops are sometimes cut off; but not oftener than are the hopes of the merchant. Mildew and hail and rain, and hurricanes sometimes destroy the fruits of the earth; but not oftener than do the elements work destruction upon the ships of the importer.

Life is full of vicissitudes, and risks and changes in whatever place or pursuit you can engage, but, taking every view we can of the whole, we are convinced that capital invested in agriculture is most safe and profitable.—*Maine Farmer.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Feb. 8, 1840.

E. W. Bull, Esq., of Hartford, Ct., exhibited specimens of a large, handsome, red sweet apple. Mr Bull states that they were the produce of a natural tree, which the past season yielded 30 bushels of apples.—We should judge from its size, beauty and tender and sweet flesh, and its abundant produce, to be one of the most valuable winter fruits. Mr B. has kindly offered to send some cuttings from the tree in the spring, which will be distributed to the members of the society.

Mr Oliver exhibited beautiful specimens of the Echasserie Pear, (London Hort. Soc. Cat. No. 269.) This fruit although of small size, is very high flavored, not subject to crack or blight, an abundant bearer and deserves to be extensively cultivated.

Mr French exhibited three sorts of Red Winter apples—names or origin unknown.

Mr Manning exhibited specimens of the Easter Beurre Pear. For the Committee,

ROBERT MANNING.

The mechanic who is ashamed of his apron or the farmer who is ashamed of his frock, is himself a shame to his profession.

For the N. E. Farmer.

BENEVOLENCE IN BIRDS—THEIR USEFULNESS, &c.

The communication of H. C. in the Farmer of the 5th inst., relative to the canker-worm, in which he says the only effectual remedy against these insects known to him is "the encouragement of birds," brings fresh to our recollection some reminiscences respecting this persecuted, interesting and useful race, which we think will be pleasing to our readers, particularly to the younger ones. We can hardly say with the writer of the article, that "killing a small bird should be placed in our penal code next to killing a child"; but we do say that it ought to be met with a punishment sufficient to prevent the destruction which annually takes place, in mere wantonness or sport, among the innocent songsters of our groves and orchards. We have been almost disposed in times past to bring the boys before Judge Lynch, and might probably have done it could we have put our hands upon them.

While residing in Lancaster a few years since, we were located near the river which runs through the town, whose banks and intervals are ornamented with numerous fine elms and other trees, which add much to the beauty of this pleasant village: in these trees the birds congregate in great numbers and rear their young. A gigantic elm, the admiration of travellers and the pride of the village, threw out its wide spreading branches over the cottage in which we dwelt, and while it shielded us from the scorching sun, afforded in its ample head, (a forest almost in itself,) a secure retreat for a great variety of birds, whose movements afforded much amusement for the family. Among these birds were a pair of crow black-birds, who had selected the fork of a partly decayed limb very high in the tree, as a place to build their nest and rear their young. Having in my juvenile days some prejudice against this bird, as I was taught, that with the crow it would dig up the newly sprouted corn, and commit sundry other depredations, I therefore viewed them with a suspicious eye as I saw them in company from day to day upon my newly planted grounds, busily engaged in helping themselves to what they liked best. I satisfied myself soon, however, that they had been vilely slandered, and that they were friends and not enemies: it was evident they were clearing my grounds of grubs and worms at a great rate. They soon found that I was no enemy to them, and consequently became quite tame and familiar, following the plough or harrow with nearly as much confidence as the domestic fowls. It appeared that there was a good state of feeling among the numerous tribes that inhabited the tree, consisting as they did of so many families, embracing the robin, blue-bird, sparrow, golden robin, and a variety of others, and things seemed to prosper among them, and go on well, until the night before old fashioned "lection," (a fatal day to the feathered tribe): during that night there was a very high wind: early in the morning I was awakened by an unusual clamor among the birds, and rose to ascertain the cause—I found that the decayed limb on the fork of which was the crow-black-bird's nest, had been broken off by the wind, and the nest and contents (five young ones,) precipitated to the ground, and that four of them were dead or dying. The surviving one was nearly fledged and could fly a little. I picked it up from the grass and placed it in a secure situation, supposing the distressed parents would take care of it. The old ones continued their clamor all the morn-

ing, which with the sympathizing cries of the other birds, formed a melancholy concert.

While the black-birds had perched upon a neighboring tree near the road, still giving vent to their sorrow, a boy passed with his gun, fired, and brought them both to the ground and carried them away in triumph: luckily for the boy, I did not witness the barbarous deed, but it was noted by one of the family and soon reported to me. As I had become somewhat interested in the unfortunate orphan, I proposed to my children that they should feed it with worms until it could take care of itself, and accordingly placed it in a pen under the tree and returned to my work near by. It was not long before I heard from the young bird its peculiar note which it uttered when its parent brought food, and on looking up, saw that it had hopped up on to a joist to which the board fence was fastened, and to my great delight and surprise, beheld a blue-bird in the act of feeding it. That beautiful passage of scripture flashed upon my mind—"Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings? and not one of them is forgotten before God." My curiosity was now raised to see what would be the issue, and I soon found that any further care on my part would be superfluous, for the young chap had fallen into better hands. It was with the deepest interest I watched the movements of this devoted pair of blue-birds to their adopted one, for it appeared that both male and female had taken part in this work of disinterested benevolence and devoted themselves with unremitting attention to its wants, until it was able to take care of itself. For a couple of days it remained near the spot where I first saw the birds feeding it, and being near a window, had a good opportunity to see how things went on between them. It appeared that the young one kept his benefactors pretty busy; for their incessant labors could hardly satisfy the young gormandizer, as upon an estimate after much attention, he received a portion of food every 2-2 minutes during the day, which appeared to consist of worms and grubs. The black-bird probably weighed twice as much as both blue-birds, and when it opened its capacious mouth to receive the food, it seemed as though its kind friends were in imminent danger of being swallowed whole. The blue-birds appeared alternately with the food and lit down a few feet in front of the bird on the fence, and viewed with apparent astonishment, the extended mouth of the young one for a second, then hopping up deposited the food, then as quick back to the first position, regarding for another second with marks of satisfaction, the object of charity, and then away for a new supply.

In a few days the young bird found the use of its wings, and was followed from tree to tree upon the premises by its faithful providers, for nearly a week: it had by that time learned to find its own food; and soon it fell in company with some of its own kind and kin, and I could recognise it no more. Whether it ever returned to express its gratitude to its foster parents, we have never learned.

Many of my neighbors could testify to the above facts, as some of them called daily to see for themselves.

J. B.

CONTENTMENT.—Contentment inclines us to good actions. Innocent pleasures, also have a healthful influence upon the body and mind. As melancholy and grief wear away our strength, so is it proportionally increased by cheerfulness and joy.

From the Boston Courier.

BIRDS—CANKER WORMS.

MR EDITOR—I see it stated in your paper of Friday, that the probable reason why the canker-worm commits small ravages in 'Flob,' is found in the care with which the birds are protected. I was reminded of a remark in Peabody's Life of Wilson: "He enters into a deliberate calculation of the exact value of the services of the red-winged black bird, which certainly bears no good reputation of the farm; showing that, allowing a single bird fifty insects in a day, which would be short allowance, a single pair would consume 12,000 in four months; and if there are a million of pairs of these birds in the United States, the amount of insects is less by twelve thousand millions, than if the red-wing were exterminated." Let any one during the brooding season of robins or of other birds, rise by break of day and count the number of times old ones return in one hour with worms and insects, or, if he can let him count through the day, and the number will be found to be almost incredible.

The practice of killing birds for mere amusement, is not merely indicative of cruelty and want of feeling, but is exceedingly detrimental to the interests of the community. If the farmers reflect and made calculations upon the subject, they would discourage and oppose it as one of the greatest scourges, and would pay a premium to their boy to let the birds alone rather than furnish them wit powder and shot to kill them.

And, now that I am upon the subject of insect and worms, let me add that there is a very unreasonable prejudice against toads. They are exceedingly valuable in gardens and other places, in consequence of the exterminating warfare they continually waging against the bugs and worms. Any person who has them in his garden has a treasure there; and if he will watch them closely, he will find them accomplishing more in the way of preserving his squash and cucumber vines and other vegetables, than he can do with all his troughs of liquid. I think these subjects will be brought more fully into notice by the gentlemen commissioned by the State to examine its Natural History; indeed know that one of them, at least, has been at great pains for two years, to collect from all parts of the country what information he could upon the subject, which would be likely to secure the farms from the ravages which his trees, his grain crop and all the products of his farm suffer from insect and other causes. I would suggest that this subject be brought up at the weekly agricultural meetings, and that persons acquainted with these matters be invited to communicate their information upon them. For, notwithstanding all the outcry about retrenchment and useless offices, it seems to me that no offices are likely in the end to be more valuable to us than those which will bring to light the hidden resources of this State, and collect the information, both scientific and practical, which will secure to the agricultural population relief from every thing which blights and diminishes their crops.

S. Y.

It is moral excellence alone that renders a free people great and happy. Without it, all is emptiness and splendor and hollow decay. Religion is the source of most of the moral excellence of the race. Its influence when pure and liberal, is wholesome and ennobling.

For the New England Farmer.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS.

MR BRECK—In your notice in the New England Farmer of the highly cultivated and productive arm of that very useful and distinguished gentleman, E. Phinney, Esq., of Lexington, you remark that he assured you that his attention was first called to the subject of agriculture by reading the New England Farmer, and that at his establishment you realized all you had expected to see, where the science of agriculture, guided by the hands of learning and practical skill, was brought to the aid of practical farming.

This recalled to my mind a subject of vast moment, not only to the agricultural interest of the United States, but to every interest and craft into which human society is subdivided: I mean a radical defect in our whole system of education, from the common school upward to the final graduation at our colleges, during the whole of which important period of human life, the attention, the taste, the sympathies of the educated class are systematically diverted and estranged from the subject of agriculture and the pursuit of the great mass of our people, as if an evil spirit rather than a good and bountiful God, had first assigned to man the cultivation of the earth as his highest and noblest pursuit—as if to keep up the humbug importance of the learned professions, as if the statesman, the scholar, the lawyer and divine, need know nothing to care nothing about agriculture—the pursuit, perhaps, of sixteen twentieths of our population, and why which all classes “live and move and have their being”; as if national wealth, independence, happiness and morality, had nothing to do with the increased products of the earth.

Now, sir, how comes it to pass in this boasted public, of almost boundless extent, of every variety of climate, soil and production, that the principle of equality is entirely reversed—that which is now takes the precedence of that which is substantial—that he who lives by professional quackery, the honest cheries of trade or gambling speculation, is admitted by common consent to a higher rank in the public estimation than the farmer? I answer, our system of education lays permanently the foundation of this very state of things. Admit the science and art of agriculture to an equal importance in our institutions of learning with chemistry, architecture, law or theology: let it be considered one of the sister sciences, and let stated lectures be delivered to our young men during the period of their collegiate education, on the science of agriculture as on chemistry, comparative anatomy, or oriental literature, and a new day would dawn on the agriculture of the country and the condition of the husbandman. When these young men go forth through the length and breadth of the land to exert that influence upon society which begets alone to education and intelligence, to direct public sentiment, make laws and rule the land, in the walks of private life, in the halls of legislation, agriculture would find warm and hearty friends and staunch and bold advocates in the learned class, and grants and aid from the States would be as common to agriculture as they have been to learning, law, medicine or theology; and the new upward of donations for agricultural learning, would come as common, and more honorable and useful in the foundation of professorships of Greek, Latin, oriental or polite literature.

Is not agriculture as much a science as law, medicine, theology, or moral philosophy? Is there not as much in agriculture to form a good, useful, and virtuous character in our young men, as in the discussion and lectures on mere abstract morals or modern literature?

Had our legislators of the present day enjoyed the benefit of agricultural lectures in the course of their education and been made early in life to realize the importance of agriculture as the true source of national wealth and independence, can you believe for a moment that by a partial system of legislation, predicated on the superior claims of commerce, the mechanic arts and manufactures to State and national encouragement, they would have made the country dependent on the monarchies and despotisms of Europe for the supply of their daily bread? Is not our republic, by the annual importation of from 15 to \$20,000,000 of bread stuffs, reduced to the condition of a farmer spending annually more than his income, and in case of foreign war, unbalanced and diverted from its true and natural channel, as the industry of the country now is, must not famine and distress invade many portions of our glorious and now happy country?

It is said by some that the idea of an agricultural professorship is Utopian and visionary. Other countries have found it necessary to enlist learning on the side of agriculture. In despotic Russia, in the colleges at Petersburg and Moscow, are agricultural professors at the expense of government, and in the common schools and colleges in Prussia, agriculture is a part of the regular course of studies: In the German states, in France and Scotland, similar attention is given to agriculture.

Now, we have public spirited men among us with untold thousands, designed at last for some public benefaction, to perpetuate the usefulness and beneficence of its present owners, after they shall have passed from the scenes of this mortal life to the rewards of the just made perfect. Now what object to such men can be presented, with higher claims to their beneficence, than agricultural education? Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
H. C. MERIAM.

PRESENTATION OF A VASE TO M. P. WILDER, Esq.

MR EDITOR—It will, I have no doubt, be gratifying to your floral friends to learn, that soon after the close of the splendid exhibition of dahlias, by Col. Wilder, Messrs Hovey, Breck, Low and others, at the room of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in September, and at the Conservatory at the Botanic Garden in Boston, in October last, it was proposed by a few admirers of this gorgeous flower, to present Col. M. P. Wilder with some token to testify the pleasure they have received (in common with thousands of their fellow-citizens for several years past,) by the brilliant displays which he has so repeatedly made. The subscriber, Chairman of the Committee on Flowers of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was requested by the contributors to procure a silver vase, and to present the same in their names, to Col. Wilder: this has been done.—The vase was manufactured by Messrs Jones, Lows & Ball, in their best style, and bears the following inscription. The insertion of these few remarks in your valuable publication, with the letter of Mr Walker and the reply of Col. Wilder, will oblige many of your readers.

Yours,

S. WALKER.

Roxbury, January, 1840.

Inscription on the vase:—“*Consequitur quodcumque petit.* Presented to Col. M. P. Wilder, by a few friends, as a memento of his unrivalled specimens of the dahlia, exhibited at the Conservatory.”

On the reverse side—“*Boston, October, 1839.*”

“To Marshall P. Wilder, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR—A few friends, admirers and cultivators of the dahlia, anxious to express to you, in some other way than words, how much they have been gratified by your splendid exhibition of the Dahlia, (and more particularly so by your specimens exhibited at the Conservatory, in October last,) have requested me, in their names, to prepare some token, as a memento of the high estimation in which they hold your successful cultivation. That memento is herewith sent you.

No event, sir, could have given me greater pleasure than being permitted by your friends to join with them in this humble tribute of respectful consideration and regards for your success and future personal welfare, and to subscribe myself, in their behalf,
Your ob't, humble serv't,

S. WALKER.

Roxbury, December 7, 1839.

“To Samuel Walker, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR—Your very polite letter, accompanied with the beautiful silver vase, is received.

I should do great injustice to my feelings, were I not forthwith to express to you, sir, and to your associates, how fully sensible I am of the honor conferred on me by this distinguished testimonial of your approbation.

If I have done any thing to advance the interests of horticulture, the reflection, in itself, would be ample reward for all my exertions; but that I should, in the opinion of gentlemen so well skilled in the science, have attained, in any degree, to such success as to merit the motto you have caused to be inscribed on the vase, or the kind sentiments expressed in your letter, is more than I could have anticipated; and I must attribute this meed of praise rather to feelings of friendship than to any deserving of my own.

Be pleased, sir, to receive for yourself, and to communicate to the gentlemen associated with you, my most heartfelt acknowledgements for this token of their esteem; and to assure them, that it will be carefully preserved as a treasure during my life and transmitted to my family as a memento of our mutual love for the productions of Flora.

Wishing you all great success in the delightful pursuits of horticulture, and happiness and prosperity in all your concerns, I subscribe myself, with sentiments of great respect,

Your obliged, but humble servant,

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Hawthorn Grove, Dorchester, Jan. 1, 1840.”

Riches.—It is a strange delusion for men to suppose that happiness consists in riches. Contentment is not to be found in splendor and magnificence; or why is it that princes have sometimes exchanged the grandeur of a palace for the more simple enjoyments of private life? Why is the countenance of the rich man furrowed with thought and anxiety, while the poor go on their way shouting and exulting in the blessings which God has given them? Why does the man who has grown in wealth, look back to the days of his poverty, and ask himself why he cannot now rejoice as heartily over the much as he did over the little?

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1840.

THE FIFTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING

Was held at the Representatives' Hall on Thursday last. The attendance was large, and there was no abatement of interest in the objects of these meetings.

The Commissioner presented to the meeting several specimens of spring and winter wheat, of oats, barley, and tares, which were much admired.

The Chair then announced the subject of the evening's discussion to be Indian Corn.

The Commissioner then proceeded to give some views of the importance of this crop to the State, and the produce per acre which had sometimes been reached. In Pennsylvania, on five acres of land in the same field, one hundred and thirty-five bushels of corn in an acre had been produced. In New York State, at Whitesborough, near Utica, more than 170 bushels had in three several instances been produced on an acre. In our own State, in Essex county and Middlesex county, more than one hundred and sixteen bushels. In Plymouth county one hundred and thirty-six bushels, as measured at harvest on the cob, and one hundred and ten bushels, as measured in the succeeding March, after being shelled. He likewise had the pleasure of giving them an account of a crop grown the present season in Southbridge, by Dr Samuel Hartwell, which yielded, as was certified in the most respectable manner, one hundred and fifty and one-half bushels upon one acre, one rod, and four rods of land; this would exceed one hundred and seventeen bushels per acre. The Commissioner then proceeded to read the statement of Dr Hartwell, giving all the particulars of his cultivation, the nature of the soil, the mode of manuring and plating; and to exhibit a sample of the corn grown.*

After this, Mr Allen Putnam, of Danvers, and Mr Wm. Clark, of Northampton, members of the House, and Mr H. C. Meriam, of Tewksbury, and Mr James G. Carter, of Lancaster, proceeded to address the meeting in a full and instructive manner, in regard to their modes of cultivation and the uses and value of the product.

Mr Putnam considered the value of Indian corn, as food for man and cattle, and pronounced it one of the most profitable crops which could be grown: he referred particularly to his farm in Danvers. The comparative value of different crops will vary of course in different situations. The soil of the farm on which he resides is loamy and gravelly. The depth of the loam is not uniform: in some parts it is black; in others it is heavy but not wet.

Formerly, the practice on the farm was to put ten loads of manure to the acre, and this was placed in the hill. A good crop at that time was forty bushels. Fifty would have been considered very large. The crops now are much more than that, and this increase comes from an increase of manure and improved cultivation. The kind of corn planted and which has not been changed on the farm for years, resembles what is called the Brown corn. It was formerly an early, now a late corn.

The crop obtained on the farm in 1839 was at the rate of 75 bushels per acre; in 1838, 60 bushels per acre; in 1837, 35 bushels of ripened corn and 37 bushels imperfectly matured but not worthless; in 1836 the crop suffered more than in 1837, but in this year he was absent from home, and he must therefore leave it out of the account. The crop has been cut off three times only in 60 years, viz: in 1816, '36 and '37. In 1835, the yield was 95 bushels per acre; in 1834, 75 bushels per acre. Through the years enumerated then, the crop has averaged 63-2-5 bushels per acre.

The expenses of cultivating an acre were estimated at 73 dollars; allowing in this case 40 dollars for manure. The value of the corn fodder was estimated as equal to one ton of hay, 15 dollars. It would be right to allow one third of the expense of the manure for improvement, as its advantages would extend beyond the first crop.—Charging interest upon the land at 100 dollars per acre at six dollars, and including every expense, a net profit of the crop would be \$25-63. This is as fair a profit as can be generally obtained from any cultivation.

His mode of cultivation is to plough ten to twelve loads of manure in the autumn and spread it under. In the spring he would apply the same quantity to land which for any circumstance he could not plough in the fall. He is accustomed to plough from 6 to 8 inches deep. Though

they have made repeated observations, they have not been able to perceive any difference in the crop on land ploughed in the fall or in the spring. In the spring he applies from his compost heap or barn cellar, 23 loads more of manure, which is put into the hill. The land for planting is furrowed both ways at right angles and at a distance of 2½ feet apart. The large crop of corn referred to was obtained on land newly broken up, and which had been some time in pasture. His crop the last year was injured by a severe storm, which checked the filling out of the ear, and the crop was 87 bushels 19 qts. per acre. Corn planted in hills at 3 ft. apart, gives 4300 hills to an acre.

When corn was planted on land upon which the manure is spread, it seemed at one time "to come to a stand." Where the manure had been placed in the hill, it advanced rapidly. In July, however, the corn on the first named land, came up just as that on land on which the corn had been manured in the hill.

His corn is harvested by being cut up and "stooked." Three hills form a bundle; four bundles a stook. In the cob, the corn weighed 83 1-2 lbs.; shelled 60 lbs.

Mr Clark, of Northampton, followed Mr Putnam. His object was not by extraordinary cultivation to obtain the largest crop which could be grown; but to obtain the best return for the time for the labor and capital employed.

His experiments in the cultivation of corn had been made upon light and worn out soils, pine plains; and his great object was to bring these lands into grass. His own experience had taught him that Indian corn was the best crop for this purpose. He should find it difficult to say what he would on this case, because the cultivation of this crop involved many points on which he would gladly enlarge, but the limits of the occasion did not admit of it. The nature and preparation of the land, were matters of great importance.

Farmers should seek instruction. They should endeavor to understand why they obtain a crop, and all the circumstances which must combine for the success of their husbandry. They apply expense—of time, labor and capital. Labor itself is capital. Unless they can understand the reason why labor is effectual, and what mode of applying it is best, they cannot apply it to advantage, and much that is applied will be necessarily thrown away. Labor constitutes the great expense of cultivation. Results are the effects of causes. We must seek to understand the causes, and we can then to a considerable degree, determine or modify the results. From the want of this knowledge, misapplied labor becomes money thrown away.

As proportion to their estimated value and the cost of cultivation, more may be obtained from light lands than from any others. Corn, as he had stated, was the best crop for bringing them into grass. Oats are an exhausting crop. Oats and rye and the small grains, are of the same character as grasses. They exhaust the land of that principle which is congenial or necessary to grass. On this doctrine is founded the necessity for a rotation of crops.

He has obtained corn upon these light lands without any manure at all, by taking advantage of the vegetable matter contained in them. Cold heavy lands require much manure. Light lands are cultivated with much less labor. They are, in his opinion, favorable to grass. These notions are opposed to prevailing opinions. He will not assert positively that moist and heavy lands are not, strictly speaking, more favorable to grass, but light lands give the most, and of grass, and the amount is greater for the return better, than upon heavy lands, when the expense of manure and labor in the two cases are compared.

Ploughing is a most important operation in reference to the productiveness of the land. Differences of opinion in this matter prevail among farmers. Some prefer laying the furrow slices upon each other, or as it is termed, laying them. He prefers to lay the furrow slice as flat as it can be laid. In this way he would cover up all the vegetable matter which was on the surface, that it may be effectually excluded from the air; and the progress of decomposition go on with as little waste of substance as possible. The proper depth of ploughing is matter of controversy. Earl Simpson, of Galway, in New York, out of the best successful farmers in the country, ploughs more than three times. He does not approve this shallow ploughing. He has tried it and was unsuccessful. He now ploughs from 6 to 8 inches in depth, where the depth of soil admits of it. He goes as deep as the loam, but objects to bringing to the surface the subsoil. He disapproves much of what is called the "cut and cover" system of ploughing. He would have the whole surface completely inverted and well cultivated. This thorough

and careful ploughing gives a better result. Farmers fail more often in ploughing than in any other agricultural operation. If it is not done well at first, it is difficult afterwards to correct faults or remedy deficiencies. If patches of sward are left untouched by the plough, he causes them to be turned by the hoe. He straitens his furrows, and is careful to leave every thing smooth. At the time of ploughing, these corrections can be made at a saving of a quarter of the labor which would be required to accomplish it afterwards. After this is done, he is careful to pass over his fields with a roller, and completely settles the furrow so as to cover up all the vegetable matter which was on the land. The difference between this and the usual modes of ploughing, is very striking in the results. The roller he considers very dispensable. If the land is not rolled, the grass will grow up through the furrows, and the sward will not be rotted. His crops sometimes reach thirty to forty bushels per acre. He has sometimes obtained these crops without manure. On these light lands, if he can have but one, he prefers a roller to manure. He considers grass on these light lands as the most valuable crop, and indispensable to their improvement; and without the use of the roller it would be difficult to bring them into grass.

Mr Clark here read some extracts from the address of Mr Allen Putnam, at the Essex Agricultural Show last autumn. We intend soon to give this excellent address to our readers in full, and therefore omit the quotations.

Mr Clark proceeded to say that he thought too much stress was laid upon the benefit to be derived from hoeing corn. When there were no weeds, he preferred passing a harrow among the corn to hoeing, especially on account of the saving of time. He harrows his corn once in four days, alternately each way, if the weather admits of it. The growth of corn after hoeing is very rapid. When corn is killed, it required two or three days to recover itself from the injury of the hoe or plough. The admission of light and air is most important. Some persons doubt whether light has any agency in respect to the crop. After three or four days of cloudy weather, any one may observe that the tops of the forest trees become yellow. After a bright sun, the appearance will be changed. The effect of excluding light in bleaching the celery plant, every one knows. The stirring the earth around cabbage plants, a fact with which every farmer is familiar, quickens their growth in a remarkable manner; and this from breaking the crust which forms on the surface after rains or dews, and without any reference to the eradication of weeds. The opening, therefore, of the surface of the ground to the access of light and air, is of great importance. The surface becomes impenetrable to light and air, when it is not stirred, which checks the growth of the plant. This crust must be broken, and this is done by the harrow more effectually than by the hoe, and at a tenth part of the expense. Weeds must, not of course, be suffered among growing crops, but the loosening of the surface is a matter upon which too much stress cannot be laid. Some persons advise at the first hoeing to take away the earth from the hill and supply fresh earth. He does not know the advantage of this.

The hilling of corn is not approved by Mr Clark. In the account given of hilling, in Dr Hartwell's crop, he does not perceive any decisive evidence of its advantage. Corn throws out many lateral roots: these are always near the surface: here the roots find their principal nourishment. No advantage can come from burying these roots by hilling. The roots of the corn will cover the whole surface if suffered to extend as freely as possible. No advantage can come from cutting them off, unless the roots, must be done by ploughing and hilling.—When the surface only is broken, corn advances without interruption. Much labor is expended uselessly in hilling corn. The only object of such labor should be to destroy weeds. The corn suffers much after such an operation, in endeavoring to accommodate itself to its new condition. He deems it a very bad practice to turn weeds under. Corn is in this way sometimes very much injured. A neighbor of his, Mr Henry Shepherd, of Northampton, with a view to determine the utility or evil, if any, of hilling corn, has made a series of experiments for several years, by hilling half an acre moderately in the middle of his field. The rest of the field, manured in the same manner, has been cultivated without hilling. The results show conclusively that the crop is diminished by hilling. The hilling of the corn hastens its ripening, but it is at the expense of the product. Cutting its roots like topping the stalks, tends to ripen the crop prematurely; and in a proportional manner to diminish its productiveness. In a season of early frosts, the crop has been partially saved by thus forcing its maturity; but in favorable seasons, the ripe crop will be considerably lessened by such a process.

*This communication will be given to the public hereafter.

Mr Clark declined adding more at this time, as he would not be thought to desire to monopolize the time of the meeting. There was much more, however, that he would be glad to state. We hope he will not fail to avail himself of an early opportunity to continue his instructive remarks.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The state of our columns does not admit at this time our giving the interesting remarks of Mr Meriam and Mr Carter, at the fifth agricultural meeting. We shall report them the next week.

We owe an apology, likewise, for failing this week to give at large the remarks of Hon. Isaac Hill. The matter is in reserve, and it is much too good and too well matured to be in danger of being injured by being kept.

We have received the reports of the Massachusetts Society on Grain and Vegetable Crops, which we shall give in the next Farmer. They came too late for this week's insertion.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers a communication from Mr Meriam, on an important subject, which we know will be read with interest.

We say to our friend W. B. at Mount Osceola, if he will pardon the vulgarity, "Go ahead!" The agricultural public are largely in his debt. The consciousness of doing good and giving pleasure, is a reward which his good moral development will teach him how to value.

H. C.

The Sixth Agricultural Meeting will be held at the state House on Thursday evening, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock. Subject of discussion—Indian Corn and the Small Grains.

MAGNIFICENT AGRICULTURAL TROPHIES.

The following is a list of the weight of hogs fatted at the farm of Elias Phinney, Esq., in Lexington, and sold at the stall of Mr George Munroe, corner of Fleet and Ann Streets. These are only a portion of those which are to be graduated at this noble Porcellan Seminary. The date of their degree is annexed.

JANUARY 6th.	FEBRUARY 15th.	FEBRUARY 17th.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs. mo. old.
weighed 407 1	weighed 469 1	weighed 763 29
" 414 2	" 367 2	" 691 15
" 413 3	" 362 3	" 476 15
" 305 4	" 331 4	" 430 12
" 364	5	" 475 12
" 395	6	" 465 12
	7	" 430 12
	8	" 464 12

What farmer's sty or what butcher's stall in New England, or in Old England, ever presented a finer exhibition? May the classes at Harvard do like credit to it! Keeping; or, as was pleasantly said by an Ex-aminer at the Brighton Cattle Show—"May their is do them equal justice."

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 17, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 365 Beef Cattle, 10 Cows and Calves 325 Sheep.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—The prices obtained last week a like quality were hardly sustained, and we reduce quotations on the first quality. We quote First City, \$6 75. Second quality, \$6 25 a \$6 50. Third City, \$5 25 a \$5 75.

Cows and Calves.—A few sales only were noticed and are of ordinary quality. \$28, \$30, and \$35.

Sheep.—We quote lots at \$2 70, \$3 25, \$4 00, \$4 50, \$5 00.

Pigs.—None at market.

B. We intended to have noticed in our report last week, a yoke of beautiful cattle, fed by Mr Ichabod Stow, Lowell, Mass., weighing, when slaughtered over 3,000.

ROHAN POTATOES.

New barrels of genuine Rohan Potatoes may be had on application to the subscriber. Price \$5 per barrel.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Wentworth Hill, Newton, February 19.

FOR SALE.

Four and Six 15 months old. Also 3 Sows 8 months Full Blood Berkshire, from the stock of C. N. Beahm. The sows are all with pig. Inquire of February 19. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THERMOMETRICAL.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending February 16.

Feb., 1840.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	10	35	41	35	E.
Tuesday,	11	32	33	29	N. W.
Wednesday,	12	18	31	28	N. W.
Thursday,	13	33	43	26	N. W.
Friday,	14	28	37	33	E.
Saturday,	15	32	32	20	S. W.
Sunday,	16	14	22	22	N. W.

WEBSTER'S SEEDS.

The subscribers beg leave to state that they have received Mr Webster's Seeds; those who wish to experiment upon them and obtain a portion, had better call or send soon. They are as follows:

- Hopeston Winter Oats.
- Ess-x do. do.
- Dutch Poland Spring do.
- Kent Tartary do.
- Essex Winter Beans.
- Mumford's Garden, or Horse Beans.
- Yorkshire Prolific Beans.
- Suffolk Harrow Tick do.
- Whittington Winter Wheat.
- Surrey Golden Drop do. do.
- Winter Tares, or Vetches.
- Spring Tares, or Vetches.
- Italian Rye Grass.
- Pacey Rye Grass.
- White Globe Turnip.
- Pomeranian do.
- Swedish do.
- Red Tankard do.
- Yellow Scotch do.
- White Tankard do.
- Purple Top Hybrid.
- Red Globe Mangel Wurtzel.
- White do.

We also have received some of the Early Hope Cabbage Seed, which was tried last year at New York and proved to be superior to any Early Cabbage hitherto known in the country.

We have now in New York, which will come to hand in a few days, some of the Chevalier Barley, which we shall be happy to offer to our customers.

It has been understood by some that the seeds were left with us for gratuitous distribution; but we wish to correct this mistake as it is not the case. We were directed to dispose of them at a small advance, sufficient to pay for our trouble, storage, &c.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Feb. 12, 1840.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

- Early London Cauliflower
- Early Dutch do.
- Early York Cabbage.
- Early Hope do. (very superior.)
- Early Broccoli, of sorts.
- Sino's Early Frame Cucumber.
- Giant White Solid Celery.
- Do. Red do.
- New Dwarf Red Solid do.
- Do. White do.
- Superior Double Curled Parsley.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. February 19.

Or Essays on the Principle and Practice of American Husbandry with the Address prepared to be delivered before the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of New Haven County, Connecticut, and an Appendix containing Tables and other matter useful to the Farmer. Second edition. By the late Hon. Jesse Buel, conductor of the Albany Cultivator. For sale at the New England Farmer Office. February 19. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE FARMER'S COMPANION.

Wanted, a Gardener of steady habits, that understands raising vegetables and taking care of fruit trees. An American, with a small family, would be preferred. None need apply without good recommendations. February 19.

GARDENER WANTED.

For sale at the New England Farmer, 100 dozen Garden Mats, of extra quality, for covering hot beds, &c. Feb. 12. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

	FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	per 100 lbs.	5 64
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	"	5 75 5 87
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	5 12 5 25
" " Domestic,	"	1 62 2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	3 00 2 00
No. 1,	"	12 00 13 00
prime,	"	10 00 11 00
BEESWAX, white,	pond	"
" yellow,	"	"
BAISTLES, American,	"	23 36
BUTTER, shipping,	"	35 70
dairy,	"	10 11
CANDLES, mould,	"	13 18
dipped,	"	13 14
sperm,	"	"
CHEESE, new milk,	pond	40
CIDER,	barrel	1 50 1 75
refined,	"	2 50
BONE MANURE,	bushel	35 40
in casks,	"	"
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pond	"
southern, geese,	"	"
FLAX, (American)	"	37 46
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 62 2 67
Bay, Chaleur,	"	2 25 2 37
Haddock,	"	" 1 50
Macarel, No. 1,	barrel	12 50
No. 2,	"	11 50
No. 3,	"	6 00 6 25
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	5 00 5 25
Salmon, No. 1,	"	18 00 19 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	7 00 7 12
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 75
Richmond canal,	"	6 50 6 62
Alexandria wharf,	"	"
Rye,	"	4 62 4 75
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	4 25 4 37
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	"
southern flat, yellow,	"	"
white,	"	"
Rye, northern,	"	"
Barley,	"	75 80
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	46 43
southern,	"	40 46
GRINDSTONES, per ton of 2000 lbs. rough,	"	18 00 19 00
do. do. do. finished,	"	28 00 30 00
HATS, northern,	pond	7 10
southern and western,	"	9 8
HATS, best English, per ton,	"	16 00 18 00
Eastern screwed,	"	12 50 13 00
2d quality,	pond	25 27
LARD, Boston,	"	10 11
southern,	"	9 10
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29 30
do. country do.	"	25 27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	26 28
do. dry hides,	"	22 24
New York red, light,	"	21 23
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21 22
Boston dry hides,	"	20 22
LIME, best sort,	cask	85 90
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	27 30
Sugar House,	"	50 55
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 10
Winter,	"	1 14 1 16
Whale, refined,	"	50 55
Linsced, American,	"	63 70
Neat's Foot,	"	95
PLASTER Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.	"	2 75 3 00
Pork, extra clear,	barrel	17 00 18 00
clear,	"	16 00 17 00
Mess,	"	14 00 15 00
Prime,	"	12 00 13 00
White Hogs,	pond	5 50 6 25
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50 2 75
Red Top, southern,	"	80 1 00
northern,	"	2 50 2 55
Canary,	"	2 00 2 20
Hemp,	"	2 25 2 50
Flax,	"	1 37 1 62
Red Clover, northern,	pond	"
Southern Clover, none,	"	"
American, Brown,	"	5 7
" Castile,	"	12 13
TALLOW, tried,	"	11 12
TEAZLES, 1st SORT,	pr M	2 50 3 00
2d do.	"	50 55
American, full blood, washed,	"	47 50
do. 3-4ths do.	"	44 46
do. 1-2 do.	"	40 42
do. 1-4 and common,	"	37 40
pull'd superfine,	"	43 50
Northern pulled,	"	38 40
No. 1,	"	25 28
No. 2,	"	25 28
No. 3,	"	18 22

MISCELLANEOUS.

REWARD OF INDUSTRY.

AN ANECDOTE OF IVAN, OF RUSSIA.

The czar Ivan, who reigned over Russia about the middle of the sixteenth century, frequently went out disguised, in order to discover the opinion which the people entertained of the administration. One day, in a solitary walk, near Moscow, he entered a small village, and pretending to be overcome by fatigue, implored relief from several of the inhabitants. His dress was ragged; his appearance mean; and what ought to have excited the compassion of the villagers, and insured his reception, was productive of refusal. Full of indignation at such treatment, he was just going to leave the place, when he perceived another habitation to which he had not applied for assistance. It was the poorest cottage in the village. The Emperor hastened to this, and knocking at the door, a peasant opened it, and asked him what he wanted. "I am almost dying with fatigue and hunger," answered the czar; "can you give me a lodging for one night?" "Alas!" said the peasant, taking him by the hand, "you will have but poor fare here, you are come at a bad time. My wife is very ill, her cries will not let you sleep; but come in: you will at least be sheltered from the cold; and such as we have you shall be welcome to." The peasant then made the czar enter a little room, full of children. In a cradle were two infants sleeping very soundly; a little girl, three years old, was sleeping on a rug near the cradle; while her two sisters, the one five years old, the other seven, were on their knees, crying and praying to God for their mother, who was in a room adjoining, and whose piteous plaints and groans were distinctly heard. "Stay here," said the peasant to the emperor; "I will go and get you something for your supper." He went out, and soon returned with some black bread, eggs, and honey. "You see all I can give you," said the peasant, "partake of it with my children. I must go and assist my wife." "Your charity, your hospitality," said the czar, "must bring down blessings on your house. I am sure God will reward your goodness." "Pray to God, my good friend," replied the peasant; "pray to God Almighty that she may have a safe delivery from all her sufferings, that is all I wish for." "And is that all you wish for, to make you happy?" "Happy; judge for yourself; I have five children, a dear wife who loves me, a father and mother, both in health, and my labor is sufficient to support them all." "Do your father and mother live with you?" "Certainly; they are in the next room with my wife?" "But your cottage here is so very small."

The peasant then went to his wife, who in an hour after happily presented him with a son. Her husband, in a transport of joy, brought the child to the czar. "Look," said he, "see what a fine, hearty child he is!—may God preserve him as he has done my others!" The czar, sensibly affected by the scene, took the infant in his arms: "I know," said he, "from the physiognomy of this child, that he will arrive, I am certain, at a great preferment." The peasant smiled at his prediction, and at that instant the two eldest girls came with their grandmother, to take him back. The little ones followed her; and the peasant lying down upon his straw, invited the stranger to do the same. In a few moments the peasant was in a sound and peaceful

sleep; but the czar, sitting up, looked around and contemplated everything with an eye of tenderness and emotion—the sleeping children and the sleeping father. An undisturbed silence reigned in the cottage. "What a calm! what a delightful tranquility!" said the emperor; "avarice and ambition, suspicion and remorse, never enter here. How sweet is the sleep of innocence!" In such reflections, and on such a bed, did the mighty emperor of the Russians spend the night! The peasant awoke at the break of day, and his guest taking leave of him said, "I must return to Moscow, my friend—I am acquainted there with a very benevolent man, to whom I shall take care to mention your humane treatment to me. I can prevail on him to stand godfather to your child. Promise me that I may be present at the christening; I will be back in three hours at farthest." The peasant did not think much of this mighty promise, but in good nature of heart, he consented, however, to the stranger's request.

The czar immediately took his leave; the three hours were soon gone, and nobody appeared. The peasant, therefore, followed by his family, was preparing to carry his child to the church; but as he was leaving his cottage, he heard on a sudden the tramping of horses, and the rattling of many coaches. He looked out, and presently saw a multitude of horses, and a train of splendid carriages. He knew the imperial guards, and instantly called his family to see the emperor go by. They all ran out in a hurry, and stood before the door. The horsemen and carriages soon formed a circular line, and at last the state coach halted directly opposite the good peasant's door. Guards kept back the crowd which the hope of seeing their sovereign had collected together. The coach door was opened; the czar alighted, and advancing toward his host, thus addressed him: "I promised you a godfather; I am come to fulfil my promise; give me your child, and follow me to the church." The poor peasant stood like a statue; now looking at the emperor with the mingled emotions of astonishment and joy, now observing his magnificent robes, and the costly jewels with which they were adorned, and now turning to the crowd of nobles that surrounded him. In this profusion of pomp he could not discover the poor stranger who had lain all night with him on the straw. The emperor for some moments silently enjoyed his perplexity, and then addressed him thus: "Yesterday you performed the duties of humanity; today I have come to discharge the most delightful duty of a sovereign, recompensing virtue. I shall not remove you from a situation to which you do so much honor, and the innocence and tranquility which I envy, but I will bestow upon you such things as may be useful to you. You shall have numerous flocks, rich pastures, and a house to enable you to exercise the duties of hospitality with pleasure. Your new-born son shall be my ward, for you may remember," continued the emperor, smiling, "that I promised he would be fortunate." The good peasant could not speak, but with tears of grateful sensibility in his eyes, he ran instantly to fetch his child, brought him to the emperor, and laid him respectfully at his feet. This excellent sovereign was quite affected; he took the child in his arms, and carried him to church, and after the ceremony was over, unwilling to deprive him of his mother's nourishment, he took him to the cottage and ordered that he should be sent to him as soon as he should be weaned. The czar faithfully observed his engagement, caused the boy

to be educated in his palace; provided amply for his future settlement in life, and continued ever after to heap favors upon the virtuous peasant and his family.—P. C. Journal.

VEGETABLE CUTTER.

Willis's New Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine is calculated for cutting up vegetables and esculent roots fodder, and is one of the most useful and economical machines that the farmer can use. The subscribers feel great confidence in recommending this machine to the public; they are aware that it has been long wanted and they offer a machine that cannot fail to give satisfaction upon a fair trial. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels a minute, in the best possible manner, and is not liable to get out of order, being made in the most substantial manner. No farmer should be without one of them. For sale at Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market Street, December 18. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, or at Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

NAHAM WARD

FLOWER SEEDS—CHOICE VARIETIES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received a choice assortment of Flower Seeds from England and France, which, in addition to what have been raised under their own inspection, embrace the finest collection to be found in the country, including all the new Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials worthy of cultivation; neatly done up in papers at 6, 12, 25, and 50 cents each. For sale at 51 and 52 North Market Street. February 5.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The collection of fruit cultivated at the Pomology Garden consists of more than 1400 varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach. Scions of all those which have been proved are offered to oursmen and others. Gentlemen wishing to send collections of American fruits, their friends in Europe can be furnished with most of the first rate quality. They are warranted true to their name and are in all cases cut from fruit bearing trees. Salem, January 28, 1840. ROBERT MANNING

A MAN WANTED.

To do the work on a small place, a few miles from city. He must understand the cultivation of vegetable fruits, &c., and the care of horse, cows, &c. A single man from 20 to 30 years of age, of steady and industrious habits may inquire at this office. J. E. I. January 15.

FOR SALE.

An excellent Farm, pleasantly situated about 20 miles from the city, containing about 100 acres. For full description, particulars, &c. inquire at this office.

Also, a situation wanted by a man with a small family entry on a farm. January 20. 4w

RHODAN POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 85 per barrel. October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS

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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, 1840.

[NO. 34.

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

REPORT ON THE BEST CULTIVATED FARMS.

The Committee of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, for awarding premiums on the best cultivated farms, have attended to that and report as follows:

The number of claimants is but four. The committee cannot withhold an expression of their deep gratification, that among the many enterprising and successful farmers of our commonwealth, so few should be disposed to put in their claims for the premiums offered by the Society.

The Society believed that they could in no way promote the interests of agriculture, than by appropriating a considerable portion of the funds, in former years had been expended at the State show at Brighton, in a way that they would operate as a stimulus on farmers to improve the condition and thereby increase the profits of their farms. And here it may be observed, that while they have considered it advisable to bestow a large amount in premiums for the best cultivated farms, and for the most successful efforts in the culture of the various crops, they have also to be regarded to the encouragement of farms, in the production and propagation of improved breeds of stock. This they have done by distributing a portion of their funds to the county societies, which had, in a great measure, absorbed the moneys before their establishment had been taken to the State show at Brighton, to be appropriated, under the direction of committees of the State society, in premiums for the best specimens.

The results, as reported by the committees, led to that service, have fully satisfied the objects of the expediency of that measure. And their efforts to bring about a competition among farmers for premiums on the best cultivated farms have not been attended with all the success which we would wish, they nevertheless hope and believe they will eventually tend to elicit much exertion, and to elevate the character of our rural community.

Under the few farms offered for inspection with a view of obtaining a premium, the committee are in finding most of them of a character highly meritorious, and deserving of public notice and commendation.

The system pursued by Robert Colt upon his farm at Pittsfield, with some few exceptions, we regard highly judicious, and fully entitles him to the appellation of a skilful and enterprising farmer. His time and manner of ploughing, his plans for making compost, and his rotation of crops, are such as we apprehend all judicious farmers must approve.

The committee are aware that many good farmers would consider Mr Colt's plan of applying green manure, as a top-dressing, upon grass lands, to be bad economy, believing it better to mix

this manure with loam or peat mud during the summer, and to spread the compost upon the grass in the following spring. It is, however, the practice of many very successful farmers, to apply long manure to their grass lands in the manner pursued by Mr Colt. This top-dressing of long manure when applied in the spring when the grass is starting, is the only time at which any top-dressing should be applied, is subjected to but trifling loss from evaporation, being soon shaded by the grass, and the nutritive parts which are disengaged, are carried down by rains. It is by the fermentation of long manure when unmix'd with other substances, to inhale the gases, or what is called ammonia, more than by drying, that the nutritive properties of manure are lost. But when swamp or peat mud or loam can be had to mix with unfermented manure, the committee are of opinion that the farmer will find it more economical to make a compost for his top-dressing. The mud or vegetable mould will imbibe all the ammonia that is thrown off by fermentation, and at the same time add much to the value of the heap. By mixing lime with the mass the compost will be greatly benefited, as it will hasten the disengagement of ammonia, and at the same time aid in correcting the acidity in the peat mud.

Mr Colt turns over his green sward in the spring, which we think preferable to fall ploughing. It is well known that any vegetable or animal substance when buried in the spring or summer, will decompose more rapidly and thoroughly, and of course the soil made lighter, than when buried in the fall or winter. There is another very great advantage derived from spring ploughing. The green herbage which is turned under will furnish an ample supply of food for the worms, which usually abound in green sward, and will therefore seldom seize upon the growing crop. The correctness of this theory has been well established by the experience of some intelligent farmers made known since the publication of the committee's last annual report, in which this time of ploughing and for the same reason, was recommended.

We take the liberty of suggesting for the consideration of Mr Colt, whether it would not be an improvement on his plan of rotation of crops, to plant his sward lands the first season after turning over, with corn, roots, or other hoed crops, rather than sowing with the smaller grains; and instead of corn or roots the second year, to sow the smaller grains and stock with grass seed, without disturbing the inverted sod. The surface the second year, may be made sufficiently smooth with the cultivator and harrow, for the reception of the grain and grass seed, and it is unnecessary to assure any farmer who will take the pains to examine for himself, that the inverted sod which is kept down, is much lighter and in better condition for allowing the roots of the grain or grass to penetrate, than it can be put into by all the ploughing that can be given to it. By this process, the poorer part of the soil which has been turned up, is kept at the surface and enriched by exposure to the action of the atmosphere, and by cultivation, the soil thereby deepened and improved and put in better condition for a second ro-

rotation. Some of the committee have tried Mr Colt's plan of sowing grain upon the inverted sward the first season after turning over, and have found the crop to be materially injured by the grass growing up from between the furrow slices. Where a crop of corn or roots is planted the first season, the grass is kept down by the hoe, and the field left clean and in fine condition for wheat, rye or oats, and laying to grass the second season.

The location of Mr Colt's farm is favorable and the soil naturally good, and withal exhibits strong proofs of judicious and successful cultivation. Mr Colt has also done much by way of introducing and propagating the improved breeds of cattle and swine. The committee are therefore unanimously of opinion that he is entitled to, and they accordingly award him the first premium of \$200.

The farm of Joshua E. Lawton, of Great Barrington, is well managed. The committee do not approve of all his plans, particularly his mode of ploughing green sward, and his habit of stacking and feeding out his hay upon his fields. His rotation of crops we consider judicious, and exactly corresponds with the views of the committee upon that subject. His farming operations generally, are conducted with a good degree of skill and success, and with a very commendable zeal for improvement. The committee award him the third premium of \$150.

The farm of Increase S. Wheeler, of Framingham, appears to be well and profitably managed by Mr Vose, a very faithful agent. He manures liberally, and considering the nature and quality of his soil, he gets large crops.

In heavy manuring, judiciously applied, consists in a great measure, the secret of profitable cultivation, and Mr Wheeler has no doubt satisfied himself of the fact, that one acre of land dressed with forty loads of manure will yield a greater net profit to the owner, than two acres manured with only twenty loads each. This shallow ploughing is decidedly objectionable, and should be denounced by every farmer who calculates to thrive by the plough. This deteriorating practice, so long pursued by our ancestors, has reduced many of our New England farms to hungry knolls or barren wastes. Deep ploughing and liberal manuring are the only sure and expeditious means of restoring them. If we would effect substantial and permanent improvement of our soils, and desire to reap abundant harvests, we must begin by deep ploughing. The reasons for this are too obvious, and the principle too well settled to admit of a doubt.

Mr Wheeler's buildings are well constructed, and his plans for making manure are ample and well contrived, having a cellar under the whole of his barn, well adapted to this purpose. He has been fortunate in the selection of his breed of swine. It would have been gratifying to the committee to have been informed of the age of his hogs, the method and expense of fattening. The average weight of 5 of the 11 hogs slaughtered on his farm, was over 500 lbs.; and the average weight of the whole over 443 lbs.; much beyond the usual average weight of hogs. When the fact is so ap-

parent and so well established that there is a certain profit in fattening some breeds of swine, and as well established that there is a certain loss on others, it is matter of surprise that farmers generally pay so little attention to the selection of their breed.

While upon this subject, the committee are reminded that they can render an important service to farmers, who are desirous of obtaining information on this interesting branch of rural economy, by recommending to their perusal a work entitled the "American Swine Breeder," written by Henry W. Ellsworth, Esq., and recently published in this city by Weeks, Jordan & Co. The book is well written, and is highly creditable to the respectable author, whose industry and research has enabled him to communicate much sound practical information on this important branch of agriculture. It is well entitled to the notice, and should be in the hands of every farmer.

With the exception of shoal ploughing, we think well of Mr Wheeler's skill as a farmer, and accordingly award him the fourth premium of \$75.

The agricultural operations of Mr Jacobs, of West Scituate, appear to be strictly confined to the old system of husbandry. His farm, however, exhibits an appearance of great neatness, and speaks well of the industry and thrift of its owner, who has contrived to support a numerous family, and to accumulate considerable wealth from the proceeds of his farm alone. The committee recommend that a gratuity of fifty dollars be given to Mr Jacobs.

All which is respectfully submitted by your committee.

WM. PRESCOTT,
P. C. BROOKS,
E. PHINNEY,
JNO. C. GRAY,
HENRY CODMAN.

REPORT ON VEGETABLE AND GRAIN CROPS.

The committee of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society "on Grain Crops," report—That two claims only were presented, which the committee thought deserving of premiums, viz.

1. To Seneca Adams, of Newburyport, for his crop of onions, being 476 1-2 bushels on an acre, \$20.

On the same acre were raised, beside the onions, 65 bushels of potatoes, some corn and beets.

2. To Peleg S. Gardner, of Somerset, Bristol county, for his extraordinary crop of winter rye, being 84 bushels on two acres, weighing 56 lbs. the bushel, lacking six ounces—\$20.

One other claim was made by Tristram and David Little, not verified by the certificate of any disinterested laborer, as required, and exhibiting no product which, in the opinion of the committee, is deserving of a premium. They are sorry thus to decide on a claim from those whose former applications have been so respectable.

The committee recommend, as usual, that the statements of the claimants to whom premiums have been awarded, be published as part of this report.

Per order,

P. C. BROOKS.

February 7, 1840.

To the Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Agricultural Products.

The subscriber presents for premium the follow-

ing crop of rye—the product of two acres of land, cultivated by him on his farm in Somerset, Bristol county.

The land in question, is situated near the margin of Lee's river, in the aforesaid town, and is rather a dry, gravelly soil, well adapted to the growth of rye, when judiciously managed. The last year the crop was potatoes, and about eighty barrels of Menhaden fish used as a manure. The crop of potatoes were quite good for the season. The land for sowing the rye was ploughed the latter part of September. The rye was then sown: nearly three bushels of seed was used: no manure was used the present season. The crop of rye promised well, and proved to be good: the harvest was completed in July, and the threshing was done the latter part of August and beginning of September, and the whole product found to be eightyfour bushels, of nearly fiftysix pounds, the loss in getting the crop being more than doubly sufficient to make up for the loss of about six ounces to the bushel in weight short of fiftysix pounds.

The value of the crop is estimated as follows:

84 bushels rye at \$1,	\$84 00
3 tons straw at \$5,	15 00
	<hr/>
	\$99 00

The expenses of the crop are thus estimated:

For ploughing land and getting in rye,	\$5 00
3 bushels rye for seed,	3 00
Reaping, binding and stacking,	8 00
Threshing, cleaning, &c.	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$26 00

PELEG S. GARDNER.

Somerset, Nov. 21, 1839.

P. S.—The land before named is the same lot presented for the Society's notice in 1837, but being too late, obtained only a gratuity of ten dollars.

P. S. G.

I certify that I assisted in the cultivation of the crop of rye as set forth in the foregoing statement, and that said statement is true, according to my best knowledge and belief.

ISAAC J. SIMMONS.

I certify that I have surveyed the lot of land referred to in the foregoing statement, and that said lot contains two acres and no more.

DAVID GRAY.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Bristol, ss. Nov. 21, 1839. Then Peleg S. Gardner, Isaac S. Simmons and David Gray, made oath severally to the truth of the foregoing statements by them subscribed—before me,

JOHN MASON, Justice Peace.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN—The following is a statement of a crop of onions raised by the subscriber the past season, which is offered for your premium.

In the summer of 1838, the land was planted with potatoes and onions, and manured with three cords of stable dung. The crop was not large, as near as I can recollect. About the first of May, 1839, drawn on 3 1-4 cords of manure, which was ploughed in: the ground was harrowed smooth: three

pounds of seed was sowed with a machine in row ten days' labor in weeding the same: four do. harvesting; and there were four hundred and sixty and a half bushels of onions and sixty do. of potatoes, eight do. of corn, and nine barrels of beets.

The expense of cultivation was as follows:

3 1-4 cords of manure,	\$13
Ploughing and harrowing,	2
Seed,	4
Sowing,	1
Weeding,	1
Harvesting,	4
	<hr/>
	\$35

Respectfully, yours,

SENECA ADAMS

Newbury, Nov. 25, 1839.

I the subscriber, hereby certify that Daniel Plumer, of Newbury, personally appeared before me, and was sworn to survey the above described land, according to the best of his abilities.

SAM'L NEWMAN,
Justice of the Peace

Newbury, Nov. 23, 1839.

I hereby certify that I surveyed the above which contains one acre.

Nov. 23d, 1839.

DANIEL PLUMER

This may certify that I assisted in harvesting the above crop, and the within statement is correct.

SAMUEL PLUMER

We with pleasure give place to the subjoined communication, which was read at the Fifth Agricultural meeting. The sample of corn sent on the same time, is remarkable for its size; should any of our friends wish for some of the seed, Dr. Hartwell would be happy to supply them. I wish the Dr would be kind enough when a convenient opportunity presents, to send us a trace half a dozen ears, as we are desirous of seeing corn on the cob.

H. C.

For the New England Farmer.

GROWING INDIAN CORN.

As this is one of the principal staple products of the agriculturalist of New England, I believe the result of my crop of corn, together with the method adopted for its production, will interest many of your readers.

The piece of land upon which my corn was raised, has been accurately surveyed by Mr L. Anderson, and was found to contain one acre, one rod and four rods. (See certificate.) It may be proper to state that this survey includes only the land which the growth of corn occupied, and was measured from wall to wall, but the lines were upon the outside rows of corn.

The corn in the ear which grew upon this has been accurately measured in the presence of the Hon. Linus Child and Moses Plimpton, Esq. whose certificates are subjoined. The quantity thus measured amounted to two hundred and eighty eight bushels. I have since caused one and a half bushel of these ears of corn to be shelled, agree to the above measure, and find that a bushel of half of ears yields seven half pecks of corn, which

ld make in the whole 150 1-2 bushels of shelled
But a deduction should be made for the
ness of the corn, it not being yet sufficiently
to be called marketable, how much it will
nk I am not sufficiently experienced to form a
estimate.

he soil which I cultivate is what geologists call
ss: it contains a small trace of clay, and
ands in iron: no lime can be detected: it has
than the usual attraction for moisture, and in
atural state, was called by farmers cold moist
—the produce of which ten years ago, was not
h twenty-five cents to the acre: it was subdued
rought into being by myself, about eight
ago, in which condition it has remained—
a long lot, without manure, or cultivation, until
a year ago, when it was simply ploughed.—
at the first week in May it was harrowed, and
tyfive loads of long or green horse manure
over it: it was then ploughed as deep as it
conveniently be done; then harrowed again
a horse harrow, and seventeen loads to the
of fine fermented manure which had lain in a
during the winter, spread over it and ploughed
thly with a horse. The land was then furrow-
ed way only, with a space of three feet and
ches between the furrows: seven loads of
anure to the acre was put in the hill, at about
istance of two and a half feet. The corn was
ed upon this small quantity of manure to the
n the tenth of May—five or six kernels to the

e corn was hoed (ploughed but one way) three
in the old fashioned way, by hilling up, on
nth and twentieth of June and first week in

is extraordinary production is to be accounted
rly by the manner of cultivation and partly
kind of corn that was planted. In the first
it is necessary from the shortness of our sea-
to select a kind of corn the most prolific and
will ripen in the shortest space of time.—
the land and manure should be adapted to
mediate wants of this tender plant from its
ermination. It is well known to agricultural
sts, that the best and only proper nutriment
inding plants is geine, or decomposed organic
s. Now it will be seen that this method of
ng manure (above mentioned,) is well calcu-
for these purposes. The small quantity of
anure that was put in the hill, contained the
in a soluble state—ready elaborated for the
ants of the tender infant plant. The second
ing of decomposed manure was calculated to
e in a similar manner, after the corn roots
panded to their farthest extent and exhausted
ble geine in the hill: the green or long
s, which was first deeply ploughed in, would
e decomposed, and the geine rendered solu-
fit for assimilation by the corn at the time
aring and filling out.

he time of hoeing, I prefer the plough to the
tor, for this reason—that it elevates the hill:
observed that a hill of corn on my land that
d above the general average height, yields
rest corn; while one below the average,
ly yields small corn.

he third hoeing the plough sinks into the
and brings the geine within reach of the
roots of the corn—while at the same time
ng, the subsoil completely covers the soil
nure, preventing the same from evaporating
ing during the hot weeks in July and Au-

gust. Or should a superabundance of rain fall, the
gutters are cut one way only by the plough to carry
off the water.

The kind of corn which I planted I consider to
be the best adapted to our northern latitude, of any
that can be found. It contains eight rows of ker-
nels, is of a beautiful golden yellow color, produ-
cing occasionally three, and very frequently two
ears on a stalk: the cob is comparatively small, as
will be seen by the average of shelled corn to the
bushel of ears: the kernel is deep and large—quite
heavy—fifty of the largest weighing an ounce. I
have no particular name for this corn.

SAMUEL HARTWELL.

I hereby certify that I surveyed the ground for
Dr Hartwell above referred to, and found it to con-
tain one acre, one fourth and four rods,

LUCIUS H. AMMIDOWN,

Surveyor.

We hereby certify, that we were present at the
measuring of Dr S. Hartwell's corn, above referred
to, and found it to be two hundred and fiftyeight
bushels of ears.

LINUS CHILD,

MOSES PLIMPTON.

Southbridge, Oct. 17, 1839.

For the N. E. Farmer.

A KNOWLEDGE OF BOTANY IMPORTANT TO THE FARMER.

Botany, or the science of plants, is one of very
great importance to the world, inasmuch as from its
subjects we derive many of the most important re-
medies for our sicknesses, as well as the essential
and luxurious articles of our diet in time of health.
So greatly important are its subjects in supplying
the physical wants of man, that if they were extin-
guished from the earth, then indeed it would be-
come a desert, unfit for the abode of rational beings,
whose existence here must also cease with death of
vegetable nature.

The importance of a knowledge of this science
to a farmer, is so clear that it might seem an idle
waste of words to employ them in attesting the so-
briety of the fact. He lives surrounded by the
vegetable kingdom. The employment of *his life* is
to cause the herb and the tender plant to shoot
forth with more luxuriance, and to improve in qual-
ity under his nursing care. All nature contributes
of its energies to aid him in his grand designs. The
storm and the sunshine, day and night, times and
seasons, are powerful auxiliaries in accomplishing
his will. Nor are the results of his labors, his failures
or successes, fraught with consequences to
him alone. "The king himself is served of the
fruit of the field." The wondering eyes and faint-
ing stomachs of every other class in community,
from the king on his throne to the culprit in his cell,
demand of him the life-continuing necessities and
comforts of their existence. To them, then, he is
responsible for the care with which he sows, and
the attention whereby he reaps.

It is not our object in this short communication,
to call the attention of young farmers to the analy-
sis of flowers and by that to a classification of plants.
This, however important it may be in the economy
of farming, would be deemed an act of ultraism
quite unpardonable. Still, however, its advantages
must be evident, as the anecdote of the immortal

Linnaeus will fully demonstrate. It will be recol-
lected by many, that in one of his botanical excu-
sions he visited a country where the cattle were
all dying off as by a pestilence, greatly to the dis-
may and pecuniary damage of the inhabitants. By
his research, he discovered growing in their fields a
plant, which from its peculiar features, he pronoun-
ced the cause of the sad calamity. His discovery
was communicated to the inhabitants, the weed de-
stroyed, and the evils which it had occasioned were
stayed. How far such applications of this science
might produce salutary effects in this, and indeed
all countries, we know not. There are probably
many plants that we scarcely notice, which in their
present localities, are exercising more pernicious
effects than we usually imagine; and were their
qualities fully known, we should probably be won-
dering to ourselves that we allowed their existence,
while their extirpation might destroy causes which
are actually impeding our progress.

The connexion between vegetable physiology
and practical agriculture is obvious, from the fact
that all plants are living things, having periods of
germination, growth, maturity and decay, and that
to carry them through such an existence, they are
provided with organs adapted to the various pur-
poses which their existence requires—such as nutri-
tion, exhalation, &c.; that their growth like that
of animals, consists of an extension of their parts,
which in different individuals varies in proportion
with the circumstances attending it, and with the
species and variety to which they belong.

Plants, unlike animals, are destitute of the pow-
ers of locomotion—consequently, the materials
which continue their existence and enter into their
composition and growth, must all be found in and
around the little territory they occupy. Conse-
quently, a knowledge of their nature and habits is
of the greatest consequence to the cultivator, for
without it he cannot adapt them to localities favor-
able to their perfect development; while by an ac-
quaintance with these, he may, as has been done
with many of our most valuable vegetables, culti-
vate them in a perfection far beyond what the work-
ings of nature ever accomplished, even under the
most favorable circumstances. Thus science aids
him continually, if he will invoke her aid, in bring-
ing new and undreamed of qualities to light. But if
ignorance of the subjects of his care and solicitude,
spreads its black cloud over his operations—his
chances of success are small—not one, against ten
of failure. Plants have the power of extracting
from the atmosphere and the earth, such qualities
as are best adapted to their growth; or rather they,
after having partaken of the aliment which nature
provides them, have organs for throwing off such
substances as are foreign to their composition.—
Hence we see that they will not often for two gen-
erations flourish to advantage on the same soils, and
that those which are most tenacious of the paren-
tal inheritance, will eventually extract all those
qualities, unless they are renewed, which are pecu-
liar to themselves, and become extinct. While the
earth is thus exhausting itself in the support of one
kind of plant, it may be accumulating materials for
the advancement of another; and from this suppo-
sition leads us to adopt a system of rotation of crops,
a system which we find pervading the operations
of nature, from her noblest forests of pines and oaks,
to the more humble groves of ferns and lichens.—
How, in the common pursuits of agriculture, shall
we determine what kind of plants are best calcu-
lated to succeed such as have recently matured on

the soil? *Observation* to be sure may determine it, and life may hasten to its wane before we arrive at facts; and then, as *book farming* is denounced as a sort of unholy innovation, we must not record the results for the benefit of our successors. We may by a sort of instinct hit upon the right subject to transfer to the soil, but we are very likely to select something ungenial to its circumstances. But if *science* holds its lamp, whose oil is like that of the widow's cruise, unfailing, and the more we use the more remains, around our path, we can determine at once wherein the secret of our strength lies, and apply accordingly.

Plants, like men and animals, are liable to diseases and premature decay; and in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom, preventives when they may be had, are much better than cures. Disease is the result of various causes. It may result from a plant's being located in a soil ill adapted to supply its emergencies, while another of different family would flourish well:—in such cases the disorder may become hereditary, until at length the article becomes valueless; or it may by timely care be cured. The atmosphere of different localities may essentially affect vegetables, such as being too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry. These are evils which are to be avoided; but how on introducing a new plant or in pushing our experiments with the old, are we to dodge them? Just as the physician tells an individual what climates and exposures he must avoid and what habits he must adhere to, as he values health and life, by a knowledge of its systems, habits and predispositions.

Yours, truly, W. B.

Mount Osceola, Feb. 4, 1840.

For the N. E. Farmer.

NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.

A beautiful plant of this majestic and lofty tree, is in the possession of the Hon. John Lowell, and has been reared by him in his green house at Roxbury. Whoever has visited the annual festival of flowers and fruits of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the two past years, must recollect its elegant contour and vivid foliage. Its age we have reasons to suppose, is towards four years from the seed, and its height something more than three feet. Several seedlings were brought from the island, which gives a specific name to the tree; and if our conjectures are correct, of this lot, (the only one so imported to this neighborhood) is the fine individual above mentioned. Others of the same are growing in Salem and elsewhere, but none so fine as that in possession of Mr Lowell.

The Norfolk Island Pine belongs to a small group of forest trees, remarkable for their great height and peculiar proportions. Growing at a considerable altitude on the mountainous regions of its native habitat, it was reasonable to suppose that it might be gradually acclimated to some portion of our own latitudes. Attempts to cultivate it in the open air in Great Britain have failed. Curious however as it may seem, yet it is a well received fact among English geologists, that a plant very nearly identical with the Norfolk Island Pine, once grew in Britain, as proved by the frequent discovery of petrifications or vegetable remains in the lias of Dorsetshire, answering to this now foreign species.

The appearance of the Norfolk Island Pine, (scientifically called *Arcaucaria excelsa*), in its young

and mature stages of growth, are so distinct as hardly to be recognized as belonging to the same individual species of plant. The present condition of Mr Lowell's specimen renders it an attractive object in the collection of the green house. Its stem is covered with those scale-like leaves which we see in the fir balsam, while its axillary branches are entirely clothed with small, scimitar-formed foliage, scarcely imbricated, and bifarious. Sometimes this bifarious or parallel-rowed character is inconstant, as we once saw in another specimen, where from some accident, a single row was present on the branch. As the tree advances in height, for this abundance of foliage is substituted long, pendent branches, towards the extremities of which only, clusters of leaves are to be seen. Rising to the elevated growth of 228 feet, as in some instances, and being even 30 feet in circumference, it would be presumable that its timber must be of value. Its heaviness, however, renders it unfit for spars, and from a liability to unsoundness, is only used in in-door carpentry work.

Another and more curious species we have seen in this vicinity under cultivation—the *Arcaucaria imbricata*, which grows spontaneously on the mountains of South America, between 36° and 39° S. latitude. Its contour is much less graceful than *A. excelsa*, while its foliage is most singular, being of broad, lance-like, rigid and sharp-pointed dark green leaves, and not a little reminding one of some kind of Ruscus or butcher's broom. We have seen a plant of this kind in the collection of Col. M. P. Wilder.

A third species is *A. Braciliensis*, growing in the southern provinces of Brazil, and much more impatient of cold. It resembles the last, but its leaves are longer, weaker and less densely and compactly imbricate.

Forest trees of the magnitude and superb proportion of these sorts of pines, are worthy the attention of the curious culturist. The second kind above mentioned, has been reared in the open air near London, and in a country like ours, embracing all temperatures, the intelligence and enterprise of its widely spread population should institute such series of experiments in the branches of arboriculture, as would render eminent service hereafter to the value and fertility of its soils.

BENDROPHILUS.

For the N. E. Farmer.

HINTS ON HANDLING BARS.

Since I commenced farming, I have hired many men, and never one that knew how to take out a pair of bars and put them up again in a proper manner. Farmers' bars are commonly made of split posts and split rails, and it sometimes happens that the posts or some of the rails, are a little winding, or some of the post holes are of a little different size from the others, so that a rail will go well in one place and not at all in another; that is, if they have been properly fitted, so that they will take out and put up well, if always put in the same place, where they were fitted to go, which is always easy, by observing the following method.

When a man takes hold of a bar rail to take it out, he always puts one hand on the under side of it: he should take the upper rail first, and lay it far enough off to make room for all the others; and lay it with the under side next to him, and so of all the others; it being perfectly natural so to lay

them. For putting up, take the rail next to the first, which will be the under one, and put the next to him down, and so of all the others. In this way the rails are always in their place. Hire men, until they are otherwise taught, to take the rails out and throw them off, crossed and mixed up; and if it is a rail fence that adjoins a post, perhaps the top rail is broken; or if a stub wall, some of the top stones are thrown off; but no mischief is done, when they come to put it up again, they *no go*—then the post is raked about, and perhaps broken, and if no damage done, there is twice the time spent that would be necessary to do it in a proper manner.

It may be said, this is all a small concern may be so in the opinion of some; but let any man carry on a farm for fifty years and try to keep his bars as well as all other things in order, and he has much mischief and loss of time as I have, by one small thing, and he will think it is worth tending to. Most hired men and some masters when they are passing with a team from a past where there are cattle, find it quite too much work to put the bars up sufficiently to stop cattle, only a single rail, and that higher at one end than at the other, so that if the cattle come, they can get over or under, as suits their convenience, and certainly will one or the other; and in this way the cattle on a farm will soon be made rogues. No calculating kind of man will say, "sure bind, find," and will have all his bars left so that they are known to be safe. A FARMER.

MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

That silk can be raised with perfect ease in our country—that our climate from north to south admirably adapted to the constitution and health of the worm, far better than that of Europe, and to the growth of the mulberry tree in its different varieties, has been satisfactorily proved by thousand experiments. While in Europe, owing to the mildity of their climate, nearly one half of the worms usually die from disease, and they are obliged to have their cocooneries nicely regulated in their temperature by the thermometer, here, owing to the dryness and warmth of our atmosphere with proper care, scarce a worm dies from disease and a building of the cheapest construction—out-house, shed or barn—answers perfectly for a cocoonery. That the silk made in this country is of the very best quality, for fineness, lustre and strength, equal to any in the world, has been decided by competent judges. Specimens of silk have been sent to European manufacturers, pronounced by them to be superior. There is no mystery or difficulty in raising the worm than in raising chickens. Persons have succeeded perfectly well, even to the reeling and spinning the silk into beautiful sewing silk, who never raised a silkworm or a cocoon before. If, then, abundance of the raw material, of the best quality be produced without any difficulty, what should deride us from becoming a silk growing country, from manufacturing it, not only into sewing but into all the variety of silk stuffs used by people; and thus save the millions which are annually drained from us, to pay foreigners for rail and manufacturing our silk? We prophecy that in ten years we shall raise, if not manufacture our silk, and that in fifteen years, raw silk will form an important article for foreign exportation, as we now our cotton.—*Albany Cultivator*.

From Low's Practical Agriculture.

THE TARE.

The Tare, *Vicia sativa*, is one of the most esteemed of the leguminous forage plants of this country (England.) It is an annual plant, indigenous, and hardy. There are several varieties of it, one of which is distinguished by producing yellow seeds.

The tare, by being sown in autumn or in spring, varies habits so different, that many have sowed the spring and winter tares, as they are called, the different species. They are, however, the same species, and do not even constitute botanical varieties; but, from the different habits of ripening which they acquire, they should be always sown at periods to which they are respectively suited; thus, the winter tares should be sown in autumn and the spring tares in spring; for experiments have shown, that the spring tares sown in autumn frequently perish in the first frosts, while the winter tares will continue uninjured. This requires the more attention, as the seeds of the two are so similar that no means of discrimination exist.

When tares are cultivated for green food at a season, they are to be sown in spring; and in order to procure a succession of cuttings during the months of summer and autumn, portions of the land should be sown at intervals from the middle of March to the end of May.

When tares are to be sown in autumn, for early cutting in the ensuing season, the land frequently receives only one ploughing, after which the seeds are sown in the usual manner, and harrowed. A second further tillage, however, would be beneficial, and thoroughly to prepare the ground.

When tares are sown in spring, the land should receive a ploughing before winter, as in the case of peas and beans. It should be cross-ploughed in spring, and well harrowed, and receive a second ploughing, if possible; for it is always well to prepare the surface carefully for the seeds of any plant. After they are sown, the land should be rolled, to facilitate the subsequent action of the harrow. If manure had been required for the crop, it could have been applied in the previous autumn. Winter tares should always be sown on land which is in good condition and clean. It is a great error to sow tares on land which is not in this state. The seeds are considered in many places as a kind of crop; hence they are left to struggle with weeds, and made important advantages attending their cultivation are lost. The management of the tares in England is much superior to that pursued in other countries.

The quantity of seeds sown may be from 3 to 4 bushels to the acre. When the crop is sown for green food alone, a smaller quantity will suffice, as 2 bushels to the acre.

It is common to mix a portion of some of the cereals with the tare, the effect of which is to increase the quantity of fodder; the stems of the cereals rising above the foliage of the tares, and growing without interrupting each other. For the winter tares rye is best suited, for spring tares oats or barley.

When used as green forage, are cut after the seeds are formed, but long before the seeds are ripe. Tares, therefore, being in the class of crops not allowed to mature their seeds, are not extending to the soil. On the contrary, with rela-

tion to the farm, they are to be considered as restorative crops, from the quantity of manure which the consumption of them affords. They are exceedingly nutritious, and supply a larger quantity of food for a limited period, than almost any other forage crop.

The usual mode of sowing tares is broadcast, though they are better sown in rows, like the pea and the bean. This, indeed, is by no means so essential to the success of the crop as in the case of the bean and pea, for the produce of the tare is chiefly the stem and leaves, and the pods and seeds are of little comparative importance; the admission of air, therefore, for the swelling of pods and seeds is not necessary. The plants, too, cover the intervals of the rows quickly, and so do not admit of much time and opportunity for tillage during their growth.

Tares are chiefly cultivated for green forage; but they may be also cultivated partially for their seeds. In this case, the mode of culture is the same as that of the pea. The land should not be too rich, so as to cause them to run to straw instead of producing pods; and it is a good practice to mix a small quantity of beans with them, to support and keep them from trailing on the ground.—The beans, from their difference of size, are easily separated by riddles from the tares. In the practice of the farm it is common to cultivate tares for green forage, and merely to reserve that part of the crop for seeds which is not used in this manner. They are then reaped, stacked, and dressed, like peas.

When the tare is cut very early, it may rise again and produce a second crop; and even a third cutting is sometimes obtained. In the northern parts of the island, the farmers scarce ever attempt to produce more than one crop in the season.

Tares are sometimes consumed by penning sheep upon them; but the better practice is to feed the sheep from racks. When the larger animals are fed on this food, it should always be supplied to them from racks in houses or yards.

All the animals of the farm are fond of this legume, and all thrive upon it in an eminent degree. Hogs may be fattened entirely upon it. It is suited to milch cows, causing them to give more butter than any other species of food, and it is employed extensively in the feeding of horses. All the English agriculturists are impressed with a high opinion of the value of tares. They are not only casually employed, as in Scotland, to fill up the intervals between the cuttings of clovers, but they are often the principal source of feeding from the month of May to November.

There are several species of vicia, with broad leaves, resembling those of beans, cultivated in Germany for the same purposes as the tare:

1. *Vicia carbonensis*—Narbonne Vetch.
2. *Vicia platycarpus*—Broad-podded Vetch.
3. *Vicia serratifolia*—Saw-leaved Vetch.

But none of these species is equal in productiveness to the common tare.

Another of the genus vicia is *Vicia pseudo-cracca*, Annual Tufted Vetch. This species is of very luxuriant growth, but flowers at a late season. It is as yet untried in the agriculture of this country. It might, perhaps, supply a desideratum, namely, the affording of a large quantity of green forage after the pastures have begun to decay in autumn, and before the turnips and similar plants are ready for use.

Vicia biennis, Biennial Vetch, is a native of Si-

beria. This species is of luxuriant growth, and comes early in spring. It was cultivated by Miller so long ago as 1750, and recommended by him as a plant of great promise; but no experiments upon it on the large scale are recorded. Its stems have a certain degree of hardness, and its leaves a somewhat insipid taste.

Vicia sylvatica, Wood Vetch, is perennial. It grows in woods with a stem from 3 to 5 feet high, climbing by its tendrils, and bearing beautiful little flowers streaked with bluish veins. The wood vetch, as its name denotes is truly the inhabitant of woods, and, when removed to exposed situations, its size and productiveness diminish. For this reason, perhaps, it is not adapted to cultivation.

Vicia Cracca, Tufted Vetch, grows in hedges and bushy places, climbing also by tendrils, and bearing numerous purple flowers. It is, like the last, perennial, but is more productive when removed from its natural habitat. It is, however, late in growing, and appears to be much inferior in usefulness to the clovers. It grows on soils of low fertility.

Vicia sepium, Bush Vetch, is a plant growing also in hedges and bushy places. It is perennial, flowers early, and yields a good weight of produce. Although its natural habitat is bushy and shady places, it grows in cultivated fields, and has a somewhat wide range of soils. From these characters, and the trials that have been made, there is reason to infer that the bush vetch would be a beneficial addition to the cultivated herbage plants of this country. There is great difficulty in procuring its seeds in its wild state, from its dispersing them as soon as ripe; a character, however, which would probably be changed by cultivation, as happens in the case of other wild plants.

Of the important genus *Vicia*, about 100 species have been enumerated by botanists, and many of them seem to be highly deserving of experiment for their economical uses.

[Communicated.]

ROHAN POTATOES.

MR BRACK.—Having grown the Rohan potatoes for the two years past, I would suggest, from my observation, that they should be planted early, on rich, moist land, with not more than two eyes to a hill. On dry land I should fear the bone manure. In fact, I have not succeeded with bone, with any potatoes or corn. My yield in the garden without forcing, and with barnyard manure, has been about 136 per cent.: in a poor field, where the crop was overtaken by the frost, with the vines rank and green, and of course not at maturity, was 50 per cent. But in any case I have no doubt they will come into general culture, and when we have been fully advised of their habits, they will prove themselves a great favorite of the farmer. P.

Avarice.—Never has the avaricious man enough and never is he happy. He has no relish for the enjoyments of life, and deprives himself of its necessities to increase his riches. He fancies himself indigent, and trembles with the apprehension that he will yet have to beg his bread. By degrees he withers away, without having conferred a single benefit upon his species, and the fruits of his selfishness are left to his heirs, who do not even respect his memory.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1840.

A CARD.

The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey acknowledges the receipt of a fine sample of Parker corn, from Abram Washburn, 2d, Esq., of Bridgewater, whose farming has been repeatedly and deservedly honored by the premiums of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society. Feb. 22d.

SEVENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The Representatives' Hall being engaged for another purpose on Thursday evening, the Seventh Agricultural meeting will be held on Friday evening next, 25th inst. at 7 o'clock. Subject for discussion—The Small Grains.

Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, by invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, is expected to address the meeting.

SILK CONVENTION.

The Ninth Agricultural Meeting to be held at the State House in Boston, on the second Thursday evening in March, will be devoted to the discussion of the Silk Culture.

The attendance of gentlemen in any part of the country interested in this subject, is respectfully requested. The meeting will be continued by adjournment as long as may be judged expedient.

Publishers and editors interested in this matter, or favorably disposed towards it, are respectfully requested to extend this notice.

HENRY COLMAN,

Commissioner of Agricultural Survey.

Feb. 24.

FIFTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

INDIAN CORN

We continue our reports of the Fifth Agricultural Meeting; the subject under discussion being Indian corn.

Mr Meriam, of Tewksbury, on a visit to Poughkeepsie in 1838, found among those enterprising and intelligent farmers of Dutchess county, N. Y., that Indian corn was a crop highly esteemed, and upon which great reliance was placed. A farmer there with one hundred acres of land, would calculate to raise his five hundred bushels of corn. This valuable crop among our farmers had been much neglected.

The Poughkeepsie farmers could obtain manure for one dollar and fifty cents per load, but in many cases they preferred ploughing in green crops. They planted more to the acre than it was our habit to do, and they were extremely particular in the selection of their seed. All these were points in their cultivation to be approved and imitated. In these particulars our farmers were remiss; and especially in the selection of seed.

On his return, he established himself at Tewksbury, Middlesex county. He cultivated eight to nine acres in corn. He had made several experiments in the different kinds of corn. He had tried the large Dutton, the Canada, and the Brown corn, which had been so highly commended in the Monthly Visitor. He wrote to Mr Brown, and having obtained the seed, he found that in its color, compactness and size, it entirely corresponded to the description given of it.

He planted the Brown corn three days before the Dutton. It was fit for boiling when the Dutton corn was setting for ears. It was earlier than the kind known as the Phinney corn. The Phinney corn he preferred to the Canada. He selected his seed of the Brown corn from stalks producing two ears to a stalk. In going through his field he found much of it producing two, some of it three ears to a stalk. His corn was ripe the last week in August. Had he planted only the Brown corn, he should have obtained forty bushels more than he did. His Brown corn yielded 64-1-4 bushels per acre. In the autumn we had a severe gale, by which the corn suffered severely; wherever it was exposed, and the crop was greatly lessened. His Brown corn had passed the season of danger before this storm took place.

With respect to ploughing, the work among us was imperfectly executed. Foreign agriculturists perform their work in stirring the ground with horses. Ameri-

cans do it with men. His own experience has satisfied him that the ground should be well manured, as vegetables require good feeding as much as animals. He is of opinion that in ploughing, the ground or sward should be completely inverted. The heat and light must be excluded, or the vegetable matter will not be decomposed.* The piper grass will make its appearance and injure the crop. Heavy lands should not be deeply ploughed. When the light and heat are not excluded, the sward will not be decomposed. He would harrow the ground after spreading his manure two or three times. Rolling it after ploughing, serves to exclude light and heat. With regard to planting, he would not manure in the hill. It is unphilosophical. It is like feeding an animal too high; like giving a pig pure Indian pudding and then winding up the fattening process with dish-water.

Mr Meriam was of opinion that the great error of our farmers was, in going over too much ground; and in not cultivating well what they undertook to cultivate. Under poor cultivation, Indian corn was often a losing crop. By good cultivation, with less labor and expense, a farmer might obtain from one acre as much as is now by imperfect cultivation, obtained from three acres.

The proper mode of planting depends somewhat on the ability of manuring the land; the frequency or nearness of the hills should bear some correspondence to the richness of the soil. He had a neighbor who spread his manure and manured his corn in the hill likewise. In planting, he put three kernels to the hill, and selecting the best, left three stalks in a hill. His crop was more than eighty bushels to the acre. He did not plough more than two inches deep. Had he ploughed six inches deep, and excluded the light and heat from the inverted sward, his crop would have been better.†

In regard to hoeing, he would say, if the lands are inclined to suffer from drought, he would use the cultivator in preference to the hoe. On dry lands no hill should be made: on spongy and wet land, corn should be hilled. In the harvesting of corn, he deemed it not advisable to cut it up at bottom, but when the corn was well forwarded, to top the stalks and allow the crop to ripen fully on the butt before it is gathered.

Mr James W. Carter, from Lancaster, Worcester county, then addressed the meeting.

He began by saying that he did not feel at liberty to decline the call of the Chair. The President was accustomed to lay all his friends under contribution when he thought it would serve the public benefit. To speak here upon agriculture, was a new duty to him. He had been, much of his life, accustomed to give instruction, but he was not used, and he should not undertake, to give instruction to farmers in regard to their duty. For his own part, he had been much more familiar with turning periods than with turning furrows.

His early life, however, had been spent in rural scenes and occupations. Until he was twenty years old, he had been accustomed to labor on a farm. His early attachments to the useful and delightful pursuits of agriculture, so far from being abated, had daily become strengthened. The remainder of his life he considered devoted to agriculture. The pursuit constantly became more interesting to him, and he found its practical labors a source of pure and grateful enjoyment.

He felt deeply the importance of this subject in all its bearings upon individual and social comfort, and in its political and moral aspects. Its importance could not be overestimated. It gave him great pleasure to meet so large and respectable an assembly, devoted to agricultural inquiries; and he trusted that these discussions and the mutual interchange of experiences and opinions would lead to the development and establishment of important principles as a safe basis for practice. Agriculture has been too much matter of guesswork or of slavish and blind adherence to former practices. He would have it matter of inquiry and of sound sense.

On the subject before the meeting, the cultivation of Indian Corn, he had been much gratified and interested by the remarks of his friend from Northampton. His

*This philosophy is somewhat questionable; but we are to be understood as acting as mere reporters.

†Here is a new name for the *trifolium repens*, or creeping wheat, otherwise squitch or quack grass. This grass is a perfect alias, and has as many names as are to be found in the first chapter of Matthew.

‡It was really quite a tolerable crop as it was. Eighty bushels per acre is no trifling. We think Mr M. must have labored under a mistake as to the ploughing being but two inches, and regret that we cannot send him a proof for correction, if correction be necessary.

object was to save labor and manure. This he himself admitted was a capital object. This labor and manure in farming operations, constituted all the trouble in farming; but if he should attempt to get along without labor and manure, his crops, to use a school phrase with which he was familiar, would be "minus." His soil needed much cultivation. It is a heavy soil resting upon a clayey subsoil. He had found one change in the mode of cultivation advantageous. The old mode of making his ground his corn he had abandoned, as a useless expence of labor and of no advantage to the crop.

In preparing for his corn crop he divides his manure into two parts; that which is green he spreads upon a land at the rate of twelve to twenty buck loads per acre and ploughs it under four or five days before planting. He ploughs with as much evenness and exactness as possible. His fine compost manure made in his yards in preceding summer, he puts into the hill at planting. This is the first food of the plants, prepared for their immediate use. As the plant advances, and extends its roots, it finds the long manure ploughed under, the gradual decomposition of which, has by that time been brought into a condition to be taken up by the plant. He deems it of great importance to plant in straight rows and to have his furrows even and true. He uses the cultivator, and spreads it so that all the land between the rows may be thoroughly stirred without disturbing the sward, and by having his rows straight, he can approach the more nearly to the plants. He is of opinion that the best officer he uses the cultivator among his corn, the better the crop will be. He cuts up the superfluous stalks and by his mode of cultivation, he has very much increased his products. He now gets eighty bushels to an acre. He objects to planting corn in drills, as he thinks it increases very much the labor of cultivation, with any additional profit. Immediately after harvest he ploughs another dressing of manure and ploughs it in, turning up the sod; as his experience is in favor of this practice.

(Should this report reach Mr Carter's eye, we hope we will do the favor of stating the next step in his progress; what crop follows his corn; and what reasons would give for reverting the sod at this second ploughing, instead of cultivating a grain crop by merely harrowing it in as is the approved practice of many excellent cultivators. Does he find the sward completely decomposed after one crop; or does he derive an advantage from hastening its decomposition by thus breaking it by the plough? H. C.)

Mr Allen Putnam continued the discussion. He had made experiments with six different kinds of corn. Some which he received last year from the Commissioner, and which he called the Colman corn, he did not approve, as it yielded fifty bushels only per acre. (Now as we did not originate the corn, and gave it to him not for its productiveness, but its early maturity, we be- lieved him at once to alter the name.)

The second, was the Richards' corn, which did better (So much for Mr Richards.)

The third was the Bosson corn; sometimes called the Parker corn, and originally from Canada. This produced fifty five bushels per acre.

The fourth, the celebrated Tree corn, which gave six or two bushels to the acre. This kind he pronounced the late for our climate.

The fifth, the Tuscarora corn, which was first introduced as a garden corn. It was highly productive. The kernel was large, sonnd, and brittle. The meal was sweet; and on warm and good lands, the yield exceeded. This gave sixty bushels per acre.

The sixth, the Dutton corn, did not do so well as the Brown corn, which was the kind they customarily planted. The Dutton would measure most on the cob in a basket; but when shelled, compared with the Brown corn, it would yield less by one quart in a bushel.

He was not desirous of increasing the number of ears upon a stalk. The number of ears on a stalk seemed to be gained at the expense of the size of the ears, and the quantity of corn. He referred again to the great value of the harrow in the cultivation of this crop, and the importance of seeding liberally.

He approved the practice of harvesting his crop cutting it up at the bottom soon after it was glazed, would cure well though the ears were but slightly or imperfectly glazed. The corn which was thus managed had proved in the kernel the most plump and best. The larger the stalk of the corn the better the stock would stand; and though they had had foggy and wet weather after the corn was thus set up in the field, it had remained uninjured.

The further discussion of the subject was continued the next meeting. H. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the New England Farmer.

CONSUMPTION.

She was a bright young creature, full of joy And hope—the very life of the loving inmates of her home. Health was in her eye, Gladness in her step. And a meek, trusting Spirit dwelt in a heart all purity.

She was, to those who knew her, as the stars To the lone traveller on his midnight way : Or, as the smiling, early flowers of spring When first they yield their fragrance to the air In all its freshness, are to him who greets Their bright return with deep, impassioned gaze.

Pure as the mountain dew was the rich stream Of love that flowed within her heart—a heart Formed to feel sympathy with human woe. Sorrow ne'er cast its shadow o'er her path ; Grief never dimmed the light of her eye ; Love was her portion—for her parents, brothers, Sisters, all summed up their deep affections And poured them out on her—thou dearest one.

A few short years had glided by and she Was still beside them—still the same loved one, But oh ! how changed. Consumption's withering form Had passed and breathed on her an influence— Blighting. Affection wildly called on death To stay his hand ; but ah, how vain the prayers ! Swiftly he sent his viewless arrow forth And lodged it in the fountain head of life, Poisoning its waters. Oh ! it was Agony—deep, unspeakable—to gaze On one so loving and beloved, and mark The progress of disease filling the clear Bright spring of life with foul impurities : Daily to watch with fear the wasting frame, And cheek, and feel the light of hope depart, As the heart-rending truth rushed on the mind That she, indeed, must die.

ZERA.

I BOW NOT YET.

I bow not yet—there's that within Can soothe the pain of every care, Can lift my drooping spirit up And give bright hope a welcome there ; 'Tis the best thought that there is one So full of mercy, truth and love That when I raise my heart in prayer He listens from his throne above— And bids me—fearless—onward press, Nor heed the changing hues of time, To look beyond this cheating earth To that bright world—that blissful clime— Where friendship, love and truth shall meet, Pure hearts unite in converse sweet— And immortality be mine.

ZERA.

THE FARMERS' COMPANION,

Or Essays on the Principle and Practice of American Husbandry with the Address prepared to be delivered before the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of New Haven County, Connecticut, and an Appendix containing Tables and other matter useful to the Farmer. Second edition. By the late Hon. Jesse Buel, conductor of the Albany Cultivator. For sale at the New England Farmer Office. February 19. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

VEGETABLE CUTTER.

Willis's New Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine is calculated for cutting up vegetables and esculent roots for fodder, and is one of the most useful and economical machines that the farmer can use. The subscribers feel great confidence in recommending this machine to the public; they are aware that it has been long wanted and they now offer a machine that cannot fail to give satisfaction upon a fair trial. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels per minute, in the best possible manner, and is not liable to get out of order, being made in the most substantial manner. No farmer should be without one of them. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market Street. December 18. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 25 cents per bushel ; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for carts or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New-England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

NAHUM WARD.

FLOWER SEEDS—CHOICE VARIETIES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received a choice assortment of Flower Seeds from England and France, which, in addition to what have been raised under their own inspection, embrace the finest collection to be found in the country, including all the new Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials worthy of cultivation; neatly done up in papers at 6 1/4, 12 1/2, and 25 cents each. For sale at 51 and 52 North Market Street. February 5.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The collection of fruits cultivated at the Pomological Garden consists of more than 1400 varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach. Scions of all those which have been proved are offered to amateurs and others. Gentlemen wishing to send collections of American fruits to their friends in Europe can be furnished with most of those of first rate quality. They are warranted true to their names, and are in all cases cut from fruit bearing trees. Salem, January 25, 1840. ROBERT MANNING.

FOR SALE.

An excellent Farm, pleasantly situated about 20 miles from the city, containing about 100 acres. For full description, particulars, &c. inquire at this office.

Also, a situation wanted by a man with a small family to carry on a farm. 4w January 30.

ROHAN POTATOES,

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 85. per barrel. October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GARDENER WANTED.

Wanted, a Gardener of steady habits, that understands raising vegetables and taking care of fruit trees. An American, with a small family, would be preferred. None need apply without good recommendations. February 19.

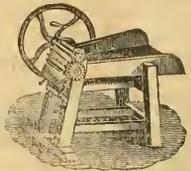
THE STATE REGISTER,

Containing the New Tariff for 1840, the Insolvent Law, New List of Post Offices, State, City and United States Authorities, Judges, Counsellors, Attorneys, Sheriffs and their Deputies, Masters in Chancery, Justices, Notaries, Coroners, Clergy, Physicians, Militia, Army and Navy, Banks and Insurance Companies, besides other useful matter. For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington Street. February 12. 3t

SITUATION WANTED AS GARDENER,

By a married man with no incumbence but his wife—one whose practical experience is known to the amateurs of this vicinity. Any commands addressed to Joseph Breck & Co for M. I. will be promptly attended to. Feb. 5.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay or Sialk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most powerful effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine— even when worked by horse or steeple power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made a put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable to the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale a great variety of Agricultural books, among which are the following: Loudon's Encyclopaedia of Gardening.

- " " of Plants.
- " " of Agriculture.
- " Suburban Gardener.
- Forbe's Hortus Wolburnensis.
- Practical Agriculture, by David Low.
- Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry.
- Hoze on the Cultivation of the Caruation and other F. rists Flowers.
- The Florist Cultivator.
- Friedman's Gardeners' Assistant.
- Fessenden's American Gardener.
- " Complete Farmer.
- Kenrick's Orchardist.
- Manning's First Book of Fruits.
- Sayers' Fruit Garden Companion.
- " Flower Garden Companion.
- Treatise on Sugar Beet, by David Lee Child.
- American Swine Breeder.
- Mowbray on Poultry.
- Monography of the Genus Camellia.
- Dennis' Silk Manual.
- Cobb's do.
- Kenrick's Silk Growers Guide.
- Whitmarsh on the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worm.
- American Farrier.
- Parley's Cyclopaedia of Botany—The Young Florist.
- Weeks' Treatise on Bees.
- February 5.

ELEMENTS OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE

Just received, a supply of the Elements of Practical Agriculture, comprehending the cultivation of plants, the husbandry of domestic animals, and the economy of the farm. By Thos. Low, Esq. P. R. S. E. Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. Second edition, with numerous gravings: 718 pp. London published. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. February 5.

GARDEN MATS.

For sale at the New England Farmer, 100 dozen Garden Mats, of extra quality, for covering hot beds, &c. Feb. 12. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

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[VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1840.

[NO. 35.]

N. E. FARMER.

MEMORIAL OF THE COMMISSIONER

of the *Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts, on a Board of Industry, &c.*

Presented to the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, now in session in Boston:

By the Hon. the Commissioner of the Agricultural Survey of the State, respectfully—

That the domestic industry of the State, and especially its agriculture, in its connexion with national wealth, with the comforts of every class and condition of its people, and with good morals, has thus far attained to the most liberal encouragement and patronage of the government.

That a faithful and enlightened regard to agriculture in Massachusetts has eminently distinguished it among her sister States. In her endowments and annual bounties to agricultural societies, in her geological and agricultural surveys, and in the premiums offered for the production of wheat, and sugar, she has made a generous provision for the encouragement of this great and useful art; and with a sound discretion has expended money, which has already given back, and is in the process of making the most abundant returns.

That a proper and useful direction of this bounty is a subject of public concern. It may have done good; and yet not all the good which it might do, or may be made to do. In the official reports in which your memorialist holds the command in reference to this subject, he trusts it will be deemed intrusive or uncalled for, if in the manner in which the Legislature his views upon the government may be rendered more efficient they have yet proved; or may be applied in a manner some accounts more eligible. At the same time the Legislature will do him the justice to bear in mind that he presents these views with the respect and reverence that are due to the body which he has the honor to address, combining in so high a degree, the wisdom and intelligence of the Council.

That the disbursements of the State, on account of agricultural societies within the last two years, amount to \$8,768; on account of bounties on the production of silk, within that time, have been \$1,000; on account of bounties paid on the production of wheat, within the last year, \$9,280 14; and a total of \$18,332 28. The expenditures on geological and agricultural surveys are also on the account of the Legislature. It will be seen under these circumstances, that the State has not been deficient in liberality. It is believed that the objects for public patronage seldom present themselves; and the good already resulting from the government, shows the wisdom and sound judgment of the appropriation. Your memorialist is convinced that a large portion of this patronage rather of this expenditure, may be withdrawn, and the remainder applied with more advantage than it has yet been.

Your memorialist is of opinion, that there is no farther occasion for a bounty upon the production of wheat. The law offering this bounty, may be supposed to have had two objects in view; the first, that of determining the capacities of the climate and soil of the State for the production of this crop; the second, by a comparison of the different modes adopted in reference to the soil, the kind, the quantity and the preparation of the seed, the time of sowing, the kind and quantity of manure applied, the use of lime, plaster, and ashes, and any diseases or accidents which may have occurred, that of ascertaining what is the best mode of cultivating the crop, and how the diseases or accidents to which it is peculiarly liable, should be guarded against or prevented.

In respect to the former object, the capacities of the soil and climate of Massachusetts to the production of this crop, the reports of the two years during which the bounty has been offered, are amply sufficient for its determination. It will appear from these returns that there is no natural incapacity either in the soil or climate of Massachusetts, making all ordinary and reasonable exceptions of particular and limited localities, for the perfect production of this valuable crop.

In respect to the second object, the determining the best mode of cultivation, this has not and cannot be obtained under the law, at least in its present form. The returns, in the first place, in the requisitions made by the law in respect to the circumstances of the cultivation, are too meagre and imperfect to lead to certain and valuable conclusions. In the second place, the premiums offered are in themselves too small to induce to that exactness and carefulness of culture and observation, which are indispensable in order to settle with certainty many contested or dubious questions in relation to it. This object, however, which is indeed of the highest importance, may be attained, as will be hereafter shown, by another mode. In the opinion, therefore, of your memorialist, the continuance of the law offering a bounty on wheat is not necessary for the objects, which are presumed to have induced its enactment.

With respect to the bounty upon the production of silk, the same remarks, in a degree, apply as to the law authorizing a bounty upon wheat. The capacity of the soil and climate of the State, in respect to the cultivation of the best kinds of mulberry trees for feeding the worms, and in respect to the rearing of worms, and the production of silk of the best quality, has been fully demonstrated; and the profitableness of the production of raw silk as a branch of domestic and household industry, has been as fully established. This object of the law then has been attained. The procuring of information as to the best kinds of trees, and the best modes of management in regard to the worms, though an object of the highest importance, is not at all provided for by the law. This, however, as your memorialist hopes to show, may be attained without any new or direct expense to the State, under another form.

With respect to the bounty upon sugar manu-

factured from beets, it is not known to your memorialist that any claim has yet been made. The law is limited to five years from its enactment. Whether it be competent for the Legislature under these circumstances to rescind it, it is not for your memorialist to offer an opinion; but as the only valuable object to be attained by the State under the law, is the ascertainment of the practicability of the production as far as the raising of the beets and the manufacture of the sugar are concerned, and as these matters are already fully established, it does not appear that any public advantage is to be gained by continuing the law beyond the prescribed term; or indeed at all, if it be consistent with the character of the statute to repeal it before it will expire of itself. The law, in its present form, is likely to avail little in regard to the matter of the greatest importance to the agricultural community; that is, the determining the best and proper mode of cultivating the beet, and the proper and best mode of extracting and manufacturing the sugar; the value and uses of the pomace in feeding stock or for other purposes; and the expenses or profitableness of the culture of the vegetable or the manufacture of the sugar. Another point, perhaps of more importance than any other, and which is not likely to be attained under present arrangements, is the ascertainment whether the manufacture of sugar can ever be made a certain and profitable branch of domestic or household industry, so that every family may with advantage supply themselves with this great and necessary article of home consumption.

In respect to many of the bounties or premiums bestowed for agricultural objects in the State, there seems to your memorialist to be one cardinal failure or defect. The legitimate object of all such bounties and premiums is not solely to excite and encourage enterprise, inquiry, and experiment, but mainly to obtain useful and practical information, which may be diffused among farmers. We desire to know not only that a thing can be done, but how it can be done; not only that a particular vegetable or crop can be raised, but in what manner and by what particular process this may be effected. Under the laws of the State authorizing bounties upon wheat, sugar, and silk; and under the operations of the agricultural societies in the use of the money granted them by the State, this is not always provided for; and, in a considerable measure, it is not done. Whether better arrangements can or cannot be made, is matter of useful inquiry. Your memorialist is of opinion that a beneficial alteration in this matter may be made, in respect to the annual grants made by the State to agricultural societies; and, without designing to cast any censure whatever upon any persons or any society, yet he would respectfully express his conviction, that those to whom the application of this public-spirited bounty is entrusted, should be held to a more exact accountability. At present, the amounts expended, and the objects for which they are given, with the persons' names upon whom they are bestowed, comprise nearly all that are returned to the office of the Secretary of the State; but your memorialist

conceives, that the objects for which these bonities are bestowed would be more effectually accomplished by a greater exactness and fulness in these returns.

It is known, likewise, that complaints are frequently made against the manner in which these premiums are awarded and cattle shows conducted. Complaints are often made in respect to the objects selected for premium and the conditions under which the competition is regulated. Now whether these complaints be well or ill-founded, your memorialist will give no farther opinion than that in many cases improvements might be made, which would take away all just ground of complaint. The duty of managing and awarding these premiums is not always a desirable office; and it would relieve those on whom this duty devolves from an unwelcome responsibility and conduce to the objects of the bounty, if the subjects of premium, the conditions and rules of competition, and the mode of awarding them, could be brought directly under a central board of control.

It seems, in the next place, to your memorialist, exceedingly important that some mode should be adopted to ascertain, with as much exactness as the nature of the case admits, the actual products of agriculture within the State. True political economy differs not at all, except in the extent of its application, from true household, private, or domestic economy. The wise merchant or farmer will seek to possess himself in the most exact manner, of the knowledge of his condition, his stock in trade, his income, his expenditures, his gains, his losses, and the actual results of his business. A State or political community should in like manner become acquainted with its actual condition, and especially with all the applications and results of its industry; for this is indeed the great source of its wealth, the right arm of its power, the only true foundation of its independence. It should become acquainted with its own capacities and powers; and learn how far they are called out, how they are applied, how they may be best applied, and to what extent she may rely upon them; and especially how far she may rely upon them for the supply of her necessary wants, and to what extent and in what way they may be made the foundation of social wealth and independence.

Every part of the civilized world seems to have waked up to the importance and value of statistical information; and no knowledge is likely to lead to more useful practical results. The smaller the community, the more directly practical and efficient is such knowledge. The statistical returns of the mechanical and manufacturing industry of the Commonwealth, obtained and published three years since by direction of the government, are universally admitted to be one of the most valuable documents ever published by the State or in the State. It has exalted the credit of the Commonwealth in the highest degree at home and abroad; and given her the command of capital and resources for use and improvement, which otherwise she might not have been able to obtain. It has secured to her a rank among her sister States which otherwise, with her limited territory and disordered soil, she could hardly have maintained. It has inspired in her own citizens an honest pride, a self-respect, a feeling of self-dependence, which naturally grow into an attachment to home, and quench the desire of emigration. More especially, and above all, it has revealed and established, even in the most humble

and the most sceptical minds, the great truth, that in honest, enlightened, well-directed, persevering, and productive industry, there are to be found a means of wealth, an instrument of power, a source of comfort, a security to morals, and a ground of independence, which the underlaying of her whole territory with mines of gold would not supply.

What has been done for manufacturing and mechanical industry, your memorialist is anxious should be extended to every other branch of productive labor, and more especially to agriculture. It will not be difficult or expensive to accomplish it. It may reveal in many respects a mortifying deficiency and a blameable neglect. The knowledge of the facts in such case will more than any thing else, conduce to amendment. It may disclose to our gratification and surprise, more favorable results than we apprehend. Such a case would stimulate ambition, and encourage to greater exertion. In any event an accurate ascertainment of our condition and products in this matter would have a powerful and favorable influence upon our agriculture; and would prove a most important step in the way of improvement.

It is believed, in the judgment of some highly intelligent and observing men, that taking the whole territory into view, Massachusetts does not produce half a peck of Indian corn to an acre. If this fact could be ascertained, in an authentic form, it would, your memorialist believes, at once awaken the farmers to the great value of this crop, and the losses suffered by the neglect of its cultivation. It would at once occur to them that it could not be difficult for Massachusetts to raise at least one bushel of corn to the acre, or as many bushels of corn as she has acres in her territory. To say nothing of the fodder, and the means consequently of increasing her live stock, this would be the actual creation, out of her soil, of four million five hundred thousand bushels of Indian corn. In such case we may consider half the product in grain as the clear profit of the crop. What an advantage to our habits, our comfort and our power of usefulness, if then, as clear gain beyond the cost of labor and cultivation, we could produce annually in the State two million bushels of Indian corn. What mine of gold in any country would be comparable to this? But this is only one article of agricultural produce. The knowledge of other products would be equally and similarly useful.

Your memorialist is further of opinion, that these several objects may be accomplished without any additional appropriation or expense to the Commonwealth, beyond what it now pays. He asks leave further to state his views of the ways and means by which this may be effected.

Your memorialist would therefore respectfully suggest, that there be constituted, within this government, a Board of Domestic Industry, to consist of one delegate from each county or congressional district of the State, to be joined by the Committee of the Legislature on Agriculture and Manufactures, and the Governor and Lieut. Governor of the Commonwealth, ex officio.

That the delegates and a secretary to the Board, shall be appointed by the Governor and Council, and shall receive for travel and attendance such rate of compensation as may be deemed just.

That the Board shall meet once a year, on the third Wednesday in January, at the State House, in Boston, and their session shall never be extended over ten successive days.

That it shall be the duty of this Board, annually, to examine and report fully to the Legislature the condition of the agriculture and manufacture of the Commonwealth; and suggest such measures as may conduce to the benefit of these great branches of industry, and the individuals directly concerned in them.

That every agricultural society in the Commonwealth shall be required, annually, to make a perfect return of its affairs; the number and names its members, the amount of its own funds, and the manner in which it uses or applies the money received from the State.

That the several agricultural societies be allowed to receive yearly, one half the sum which is not authorized to be paid to them by law; and that the other half shall be placed at the disposal of a Board of Industry, to be given in the State, in premiums for distinguished improvements, cultivated or inventions.

As for example, let a premium of one hundred dollars be given for the best and most exactly conducted experiment in growing wheat or other grain requiring that such experiments shall be conducted in the most careful manner, according to prescribed conditions, and in a way to ascertain, as far as practicable, important, or doubtful, or contested points, in reference to the crop on which the premium is offered.

Let a premium of one hundred dollars be given for the best and most exactly conducted experiment in producing silk, conducted with a view prescribed objects, and detailing fully and exactly every step in the progress, so that the desired information may be obtained in the most authentic form.

Let a premium of one hundred dollars be given for the best conducted experiment in producing manufacturing beet sugar, under conditions with objects above suggested.

Let one hundred dollars be given for the best experiment in the application of manures, with a view to test in the most authentic and conclusive manner, the proper use, preparation and application, and the comparative efficiency and value of different manures.

It being understood in all cases that the object of such premiums is, not the rewarding of individual enterprise or skill, but the obtaining of practical and decisive information for the general benefit of the farmers.

As far as the means of the board extend, the board may use their moneys in rewarding any extraordinary agricultural or mechanical invention or discovery, promising to be of public utility.

Or they may import from abroad, models, drawings of any valuable implement; or seed plants which promise to be of extraordinary advantage, for distribution among the farmers; or they may use their funds at their discretion, for other purposes directly connected with agricultural improvement and the advancement of agricultural knowledge.

That the Board of Industry determine the times and places of holding the several Cattle Shows in the State; and that in respect to moneys annually granted by the State for agricultural premium competition for these premiums may be open to any citizen of the Commonwealth, whether or not residing in the particular county where the show held.

Your memorialist further respectfully suggests that the assessors of every town or city in

ate, be required to make to this board, as often once in three years, returns of all the manufactures within their respective towns or cities, specifying, among other things, in particular—

1. The capital employed ;
2. Number of hands employed ;
3. Average rate of wages ;
4. Ages of the youngest persons employed ;
5. Amount of articles manufactured ;
6. Articles used in the manufacture, with their respective costs or values ; and
7. Specifications of any important or valuable improvements which may have been or may be made from time to time.

Our memorialist further suggests, that the assessors of the several towns or cities of the Commonwealth be required as often as once in three years, to make to the Board of Industry, returns of the products of agriculture in their several towns and cities ; specifying as follows :

1. The number of domestic animals kept or reared, including horses, oxen, cows, sheep, young stock and swine ;

2. The number of bushels grown in each town, of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, rye-clin, potatoes, and likewise field peas and beans ;

3. The number of pounds of butter and cheese produced ;

4. The number of tons of hay and straw grown ; and likewise the number of acres in each town, mowed, mown, in pasture, or in wood.

5. That returns be had likewise, as above, once in three years of

6. The number of pounds of maple sugar or sugar beets made in each town.

7. The number of pounds of wool produced ;

8. The number of pounds of raw silk ;

9. The number of pounds of hops, flax, hemp, tow, and broom corn brush ;

10. The number of thousands of teasles grown, or seven pounds to the thousand ;

11. And of other merchantable agricultural products, returns be requested and obtained as far as convenient from every town in the Commonwealth.

12. And that with a view to encourage such returns, and to exactness in making them, that there be allowed by the Treasurer of each town, in abatement of taxes, to every applicant certifying to such returns on oath, for every bushel of grain or pulse produced, one half cent ; for every five bushels of wheat grown, one cent ; for every twenty pounds of butter or cheese made, one cent ; for every ton of wool produced, two cents ; for every ten pounds of maple sugar or sugar from beets, two cents ; for every pound of raw silk produced, two cents ; and for every ten pounds of flax, and of hemp, and of tow, and of broom corn brush produced, there be allowed one cent ; and for every thousand of hops, one cent.

13. And that these returns be obtained or received by assessors of the several cities and towns in and about the State, who shall be required seasonably to return upon oath, according to blank forms to be furnished them, to the Board of Industry.

Our memorialist further respectfully suggests, that the assessors of the cities or towns upon the returns be required to obtain and make returns to the Board of Industry,

14. The whole number of tons of shipping belonging to the town or city, as in the subjoined form :

The number of tons of shipping employed in the Foreign trade,

The No. of tons employed in the	Coasting trade,
“ “ “	Whale fishery,
“ “ “	Other “

And of the Imports and Exports of the State, produced by the industry or labor of its inhabitants or citizens ; as for example,

The amount of Oil obtained,
“ “ Cod-fish,
“ “ Mackerel,
“ “ Foreign grains and agricultural products imported into the State for the consumption of its inhabitants, which are capable of being produced on its own territory.

That returns also be made of the number of persons employed in Agriculture,

“ Manufactures,
“ Commerce or Navigation.

Your memorialist has laid these matters before you, not presuming in any respect to dictate to the superior wisdom of the Legislature ; but that he might simply and respectfully express his opinions, and show the practicableness and importance of obtaining such returns of domestic industry. In the mode suggested, the towns would pay the bounties and the expense would not be felt. The expenses would be considerably reduced below what the State now pays, or might, under existing statutes, be called upon to pay. They would, in truth, not amount to half the expenses incurred by the State for the encouragement of agriculture during the past year.

Your memorialist, in suggesting forms or modes by which the important objects proposed may be accomplished, is by no means confident that those which he has named are the most eligible which can be selected. He has been mainly anxious to propose such as would be practicable, and yet involve the State in no new expense. The plans proposed, it will be seen, will not impose any additional burden upon the finances of the State, but in a large degree reduce these expenses ; and are in no way impracticable.

Should the government, however, not see fit at this time for any reason to establish a Board of Industry, as suggested, your memorialist would express to the Legislature earnestly, but most respectfully, his desire, that a law might be passed requiring, the current year, of the assessors of the several towns in the State, such full and exact returns of the agricultural products of the several towns as have been above referred to, to be made seasonably to the Commissioner of Agricultural Survey, that they may form a part of his reports at the conclusion of the survey, which is expected to be completed the present year. Though he has done all that he could accomplish, in his individual and official capacity, to obtain returns, such as are here spoken of, of the agricultural industry of the Commonwealth, as will be seen particularly in the returns from Pittsfield, Cheshire, Bernardston, Marlboro', and Barre, given in his Second Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts ; yet it is impossible for him to procure any thing like complete returns of the products of the State without the aid of a special law to this effect. It might be expedient to encourage the making of these returns by such small bounties or allowances on the part of the towns, as have been suggested above ; or the towns might be required to make such per diem compensation to their assessors for any extra trouble in

obtaining this information as would be reasonable and just.

Under a very strong conviction of the value and utility of such information, when obtained in an authentic form your memorialist respectfully urges the subject upon the attention of the government. In Scotland, a few years since, returns were obtained by order of the government, from every parish in the kingdom, at the instance and under the superintendence of that most eminent friend to agricultural improvement, Sir John Sinclair. An amount of information was received, arranged, embodied, and given to the public by him, the practical value of which cannot be over-estimated ; the influence of which in awakening an ambition for improvement, in diffusing useful knowledge, and in advancing the prosperity of the husbandry of that kingdom, compensated a thousand fold for the expense and trouble of procuring it ; and the effects of which are felt, even at the present day, in raising the agriculture of Scotland to a degree of intelligence, skill, and productiveness, beyond that of any other nation. In the honest and established conviction of your memorialist, there is no reason, whatever in her soil or climate, in the condition, habits or character of her people, why Massachusetts should not, but in her intelligence, capital, and industry, and in all her social and economical interests, there is every reason why she should, at once aspire to an equal rank.

“It is ascertained that the flour imported into Boston in one year, amounted to 418,000 barrels, and corn with other bread stuffs to 2,000,000 bushels. This quantity is the average amount imported into Boston for three years, by an accurate abstract from the documents. To this quantity must be added one third for the outports, which is a low estimate at the price of \$7 75 for flour, and 80 cts. per-bushel for corn ; and it would amount to \$6,453,333 paid by the State in a single year. This was for the year 1836. The importations were larger in 1837 ; and at the prices then paid of \$11 per barrel for flour, and one dollar per bushel for corn, with the addition of one third for the outports, the amount would be \$8,797,338 paid for bread stuffs in that year. The western parts of the State are supplied directly from Albany, and the towns upon Connecticut river by way of Hartford. We may therefore estimate the sum paid by two thirds of the population of the State, in a single year, at nearly nine millions of dollars.”

These facts demand most imperiously the public attention. In the opinion of your memorialist, Massachusetts is capable of supplying, to a vastly greater extent than she has ever yet done it, her own grain and bread. When the fluctuations of trade, and the uncertainties and capriciousness of many other branches of business are considered, and when, further, it is considered that the improved cultivation of any acre of the territory of the State, besides the product immediately obtained, often increases its value ten fold, by its enlarged capacity of future returns, your memorialist cannot doubt that the Legislature, in their wisdom and patriotism, will see the importance of giving every liberal and practical encouragement to an improved agriculture—in its economical and moral aspects, among the highest of human pursuits.

Your memorialist has the honor to renew to the Legislature the assurance of his highest respect.

HENRY COLMAN,

Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey,
Boston, Feb. 17, 1840.

SIXTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The sixth agricultural meeting was held at the State House on Thursday evening, 20th inst. Mr King opened the meeting and resigned the chair for the evening to Mr Brigham, of Westboro', one of the vice presidents.

The Commissioner had the pleasure of exhibiting to the meeting a sheaf of rice, presented him by E. Dyer, Jr., Esq., of Providence, and for which Mr Dyer will please to accept his respectful acknowledgements. "It was gathered by Mr Dyer from a plantation in Georgia the last spring, and was in the straw. The rice was taken promiscuously from a heap, and was not to be considered as any thing more than a fair sample—the head rice being much handsomer." It was gratifying to those persons who had never seen the plant in a growing state. We should be gratified if Mr Dyer would extend his kindness by giving us at his convenience, some account of his observations in his agricultural tour south.

The Commissioner then presented a letter from Wm. Foster, Esq., containing interesting information respecting the manufacture of butter in France, and suggesting valuable improvements which might be adopted here; referring especially to the machine exhibited at a former meeting, for the perfect expression of the buttermilk, and other matters.—This letter will be given hereafter.

Mr Foster then, as no other opportunity would be available to him on account of his expected absence at the south, was pleased to address the meeting at large, on various miscellaneous agricultural topics, and gave many valuable hints and interesting reminiscences of agriculture in France and Spain, where he resided many years, and became familiar with their practices. He showed himself a most careful observer of every thing of this nature which came under his view, and promises that we shall hear more fully from him on these subjects through the N. E. Farmer. In the mean time, we shall, if time allows, prepare a synopsis of his remarks, to be given at a future time.

The meeting then passed to the order of the evening, which was Indian Corn and the Small Grains. The former subject, with some miscellaneous matters, occupied the remainder of the evening. The meeting was very fully attended.

E. Hasket Derby, Esq., of Boston, at the instance of the Commissioner, addressed the meeting.

Mr Derby was the owner of a farm in New Hampshire, situated on an island in Winnipisseege lake; and if it would interest or gratify the meeting, he would give an account of its management. He made no pretensions to agricultural knowledge or skill. Farming was not his business. His profession was the law:—but this property coming into his possession, he had done what he could to manage it to advantage.

It was situated in a cold climate: the soil was strong. He owed his success partly to the soil, but in his opinion more to the cultivation. His farm included 500 acres; 170 acres were in wood; 250 acres in pasture; 50 acres were in mowing and tillage. He had usually eight or ten acres under the plough.

He deemed it best to simplify as much as practicable, the objects of his farming, and therefore the great purpose on the farm was the dairy; and, excepting the necessary supplies for the family, other things were made subsidiary to this primary object. He had now 37 cows, and sometimes had kept 44.

His farming, in a pecuniary point of view, had been productive, and fully met his expectations. The original cost of the farm and stock was \$4200. The sales in 1838 had amounted to \$1968. This year they had reached \$1500. The falling off was attributable to the decline in the prices of the products. His sales consisted of butter, cheese, and pork. The cows and swine gave him abundant resources for manure, which he applied liberally; on his cultivated grounds putting from thirtyfive to forty buckloads per acre.

The island was in two parts, connected by an isthmus, and of narrow extent. This saved him much expense in the fence required, for one portion being devoted to pasture and one to cultivation, it was easily divided by a fence extending across the isthmus.

He had this year ten acres under the plough; two acres in potatoes, one in wheat, one in oats, and six in Indian corn. His six acres in corn produced him 400 bushels: one acre of this corn gave him 131 bushels. He applied to the agricultural society of that county for a premium, but he was defeated by a competitor who claimed it for 132 bushels to the acre. The corn was faithfully measured. It was rated at 131 bushels when taken from the field in the cob. Of course it was liable to fall considerably short of this when perfectly dried. It has since been shelled and measured recently, and gave 108 bushels. He considers 12 bushels of corn with the rough fodder included, as equal to one ton of hay. This would make his crop upon the acre equal to eleven or twelve tons of hay for his stock. By what other process could he realize such avails from an acre of land?

The results of his farming operations the two past years, had fully satisfied him. One ground of his success was, that his farm manager was himself directly interested in the results. He conducted matters with great discretion, and his personal interest in the results secured his fidelity.

His farmer in the first place, had what he needed from the farm for the support of his family. In addition to this he gave him in cash 300 dollars per year, and on his sales he allowed, when his butter was sold at 30 cents per pound, (and it had often brought 32 cents,) four cents per pound; on cheese sold, 1 1-2 cent; on pork, 1 1-2 cent. This gave the farmer nearly 500 dollars per year.

His sales the last year were, new milk cheese, 5900 lbs.; butter, 2350 lbs.; pork, 2600 lbs.; besides reserving enough for the consumption of the family.

The male labor on the farm consisted of the farmer and two hired men, who are of course paid by the manager. The female department is filled by one woman, the wife of the manager, (we mention this fact, lest we should disturb the sleep of some forlorn bachelor*)—who performs all the household work and makes all the butter and cheese. (We should like to know at what boarding school or factory she was educated.) Under this management Mr Derby says that he has received from his farm an income of 15 per cent. on the original investment, and the farm is in a course of improvement.

The kind of corn which he plants is known as the Golden Sioux, and was brought by a traveller some years since, from the country inhabited by that tribe of Indians. It is an early as well as productive variety, and in the cold season of 1836, he

*The clause in parenthesis is not a part of Mr Derby's speech, but a more garniture of the cook.

gathered a good crop. He has several times received a premium for his corn.

By the mode of culture adopted, he breaks up his mowing land when it ceases to yield more than one ton to the acre. He takes a crop of potatoes first lightly manured; and the second year corn—sometimes the third year corn; and this is followed by wheat. His wheat gives him 31 bu. per acre. He has raised 40 bu. per acre. His corn is planted 2 ft. in one direction and 2 ft. 8 in. in another. His seed is selected always with particular care. Three plants suffered to remain in a hill. The corn is cultivated usually with a plough. After wheat the land is laid down to grass and left in good condition.

A principal ground of his success is in his opinion, that he cultivates no more land than he can manure and cultivate well; and a second ground not less important, is in the limitation of his objects of husbandry. The dairy is the principal matter. No sheep are kept excepting for consumption on the farm. The attention is therefore not distracted among many objects. In the vicinity the soil is as good quality as that of his own farm. Many of the islands, however, are not productive. The farmers divide their attention among too many objects. They do a little of many things and much of nothing; and this he regards as the cause of their comparative ill-success.

His corn crop is directly connected with his dairy and available for his cows and his swine. So are his potato crops, which are raised generally without manure.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr Dodge of Hamilton, the secretary of the meeting, on the mode of harvesting corn.

He spoke of the New Jersey mode of harvesting corn, which was by cutting it up at bottom at "stooking" it in the field. He knew, likewise, that a Scotch farmer, the manager of an excellent farm in his vicinity, had been in the habit of planting his corn in drills, and when it was glazed, cutting it up at the bottom and allowing it to become cured in that way. His experience had satisfied him that this mode was to be approved. As soon as the corn was cut the circulations were of course stopped and all danger from frost was over. He thought the labor of harvesting was much increased in this mode; but he was not prepared to say which mode was most eligible. There were very great advantages in encouraging inquiry.

Mr Dodge then went on to speak of the advantages of agricultural reading,* and the benefits which the community received from agricultural periodicals. He referred particularly to the case of a farmer in Southboro', who states that five years ago he kept one horse, one yoke of oxen, and six cows cut 25 tons of hay and made 60 loads of manure. His improvements were such that he now on the same farm keeps two yoke of oxen, twentyfive cows cuts from 70 to 90 tons of hay, and makes 400 loads of manure. This came from husbanding his resources; and all this from reading the New England Farmer. He at that time took one agricultural paper,—he now takes two, and would on no account be without them.

The question was then presented to the meeting, What is the best mode of managing with corn that has been injured by early frosts?

*Our respected friend here, as the farmers say, showed a disposition to be "bready," and got through the fence into another field. As, when he let down the bars, let the whole drove in with him, and as the feed was good "in this other lot," we believe no one was disposed to complain.

Mr Putnam replied, that the best mode of man- in such case, was to cut it up and stook it at once.

Mr Clark replied, that the proper mode to be adopted with it depended upon the severity of the frost and the condition of the corn. If the corn is soft, let it stand upon the hill. This was the most probable means of securing it. If the leaves are already touched, the corn will become sound, withstanding this. If the cob is frozen, the corn may be considered like a cooked vegetable, and it beyond cure. In 1836, with him, the leaves on corn were killed. This was the same as cutting off the top stalks. The circulations of the sap were checked. What was then afloat in the stalks was condensed; and the progress or filling out of the corn is at once finished.

He had made some important experiments in the matter of topping the stalks of corn. In one row through the field he topped every other hill, and the remainder as they were until harvest. The crop from topping the stalks he estimated at 20 per cent. The crop from the uncut hills was equal to 48 bushels per acre; from those the stalks of which were cut, it did not exceed 48 bushels per acre. Mr Clark's opinion was then asked by a gentleman present, as to what relation the number of stalks a hill should bear to the richness of the soil. He in one case planted an acre of land; and manured it liberally; and laid his hills three feet each way.—The growth of stalk was excessive, and we understood him to say that the more plants left in the field beyond a certain number, under such high manuring, would cause the yield of corn to be probably diminished.

Mr Clark replied, that the more thickly the corn was sown, where the land was very much enriched, the less would the crop suffer from drought. He planted in hills 2 ft., 3 ft., and 3 1/2 ft. apart, the hills accurately measured. He had left in one row 3, in another 4, in another 5 plants,—he kept the ground level. Those which had four plants gave more corn than those which had three, the five plants gave more than the four. The more produce in the case were 38 bushels and 30 bushels. The more thickly corn was planted the richer land the better. On light lands, however, he had found that corn might be too thickly sown.

Mr Cook, of Lenox, then gave his views in relation to corn which had been attacked by frost. In his opinion, an ounce of prevention was better than an ounce of cure. He deemed it best, therefore, considering the uncertainties of our climate, to cultivate corn which came early to maturity. Besides this was safest and best, as soon as practicable, to cut it beyond the reach of frost. This was to be done by cutting it up at the bottom and stooking the field as soon as it was fit for that operation.

He considered the death of the leaf as the death of the whole plant; and no farther benefit to the crop was to be expected from its standing. If the corn was soft and then frozen, as in the autumn of 1837, all attempts to save it would be vain. In the eastern parts of this State and in New York the practice of cutting up and stooking the corn in the field as soon as it is glazed, prevails generally, and was strongly recommended by the eminent Judge Buel.

A exceedingly valuable experiment was given to the public through the N. E. Farmer, soon after it was made, and excited particular attention. It has had a beneficial influence upon the practice of farmers.

Other gentlemen participated in the discussion. The meeting was very fully attended; and the general interest is increased instead of abated.—II. C.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Vegetable Committee on Premiums for 1839.

- Asparagus—None exhibited.
- Beans—Large Lima, two quarts, shelled, \$3 00
- J. L. L. F. Warren, do Earliest and best Dwarf do. from do., 2 00
- Broccoli—Earliest and best, four heads, A. D. Williams, 3 00
- Beets—Twelve roots, from do., 2 00
- Cabbages—Best six heads, from do., 2 60
- Carrots—Twelve roots, " " 2 60
- Cauliflowers—Finest four heads, no premium.
- Cucumbers—Best pair before 1st Sat'd'y in July, J. L. L. F. Warren, 4 00
- Celery—Two roots, none.
- Corn—For boiling, none.
- Lettuce—Finest six heads in the season, J. Hovey, 2 00
- Peas—Earliest and best, one peck, R. Howe, 4 00
- Potatoes—None exhibited.
- Onions—None exhibited.
- Rhubarb—Specimens best, S. Pond, 3 00
- Squashes—Summer, none exhibited.
- do Largest and best pr. winter, Jona. French, jr., 3 00
- Tomatoes—Finest specimens, J. L. L. F. W., 3 00
- The Committee award to E. H. Derby, Esq., for a fine large squash, gratuity 3 00
- To S. Blake " " " 3 00
- " J. French, jr., fine Marrow & Lima squashes, premium 3 00
- " John Prince, Esq., specimens Brussels Sprouts, premium 2 00
- " C. R. Lowell, Esq., Egg plants, gratuity 2 00
- " G. W. Stearns, Cucumbers, very fine, prem. 4 00

\$50 00

The Committee regret that so little interest has been manifested the past season, in this important part of the Society's labors; but true it is that during the whole season there were but few exhibitions of vegetables, and those few were but from a small portion of the members of the Society, who have heretofore been ever ready to exhibit their zeal in promoting its interests.

The committee would notice with approbation, the fine specimens of squashes, of the var. Marrow, Crook-neck, Lima, and Valparaiso, exhibited by E. H. Derby, J. French, jr., and S. Blake, Esqrs., at the annual exhibition; and they hope to see more of these valuable varieties the coming season.

The *Rohan potatoes*, exhibited by the Hon. John Lowell, were a very superior specimen, and the finest known to have been grown the present season.

The *Brussels Sprouts*, by John Prince, Esq. were deserving of particular notice. They were very fine, and it is desirable that this valuable production of the vegetable garden should be more extensively cultivated.

The *Giant Celery*, exhibited by W. L. Rushton, Esq., of New York, deserves also marked notice: it was as fine as has ever been exhibited at the Society's rooms.

The *Egg Plants*, by C. R. Lowell, Esq., of three varieties, were large and finely shaped, and uncon-

monly beautiful specimens. It is desirable that exertions should be made to produce this luxury in more abundance.

The committee cannot leave this report without earnestly inviting those members who feel an interest in the important part of the kitchen garden, to greater exertions the coming season, and especially to forwarding to the exhibitions of the Society, more numerous specimens of vegetables, in order that its labors devoted to this object may reflect equal credit upon it, as to the other leading branches of cultivation, which engage its prominent attention.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,
Chairman.

THE SILK CULTURE.

Who that is acquainted with the genius and character of our people, for enterprise and perseverance, can doubt, that with the impulse now given to the silk culture in our country, its onward course is to a high destination? And is there an American bosom, in which dwells one spark of patriotism and philanthropy, but that would most ardently wish this?

As statesmen and political economists, is it a wise policy in us to pay out millions to other nations for that which we can just as well produce ourselves? To run in debt to Europe for a single article, to an amount far exceeding all our exports, with the single exception of cotton, 18 or 20 millions of dollars per annum,—to make the balance of trade against us, and thus impoverish ourselves to enrich others?

As *philanthropists*, can we do otherwise than give our best wishes and cordial aid to a branch of industry which will give employment and a comfortable support to thousands in our land, whom poverty, misfortune, age and infirmity have placed in necessitous circumstances; to the children of the poor in our large towns and cities, who are growing up in idleness and vice; to females who are dependent upon the painful and precarious labors of the needle for a scanty subsistence, and to the aged and infirm, who are disqualified for more laborious employment? In the just language of the editor of the *Silk Farmer*, "In all our large cities, where female suffering is the most intense, and in every agricultural district of our widely extended country, the blessings attendant on the progress of the silk culture, will fall with grateful beneficence upon this dependent and neglected portion of our population. A child of twelve years old, or an aged person, unable to follow any laborious employment will attend during the feeding season to as many worms as will make twenty-five pounds of raw silk. The same individual will reel a pound of silk per day. Cannot the reader of this recall to his remembrance some destitute family—some widow with a numerous group of suffering children—to whom a domestic employment of this kind would indeed be a blessing? Or some lonely and aged female, too feeble for labor, too good for the poorhouse, whom a steady fire-side occupation at the silk-reel, might lift up into the sunshine of grateful independence? Considerations of this kind expand the sympathies of the human heart, and make the subject as interesting to feeling and philanthropy, as it ought to be to private interest or commercial enterprise."—*Albany Cultivator*.

A correspondent of the *Albany Cultivator* recommends Congress to lay a duty on foreign silks.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1840.

LECTURES ON MINERALOGY.

We see our friend Teschemacher has announced his design to give next month a course of lectures on Mineralogy, with practical illustrations. The science is full of interest and value, especially to the privileged residents in the country. We must hope he will have a large class. His ability and learning in the natural sciences are unquestioned; and his power of communicating will render them interesting and agreeable. H. C.

THE SEVENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING

Was held on Friday evening, 28th ult. Owing to misunderstanding as to the time of meeting, and the attendance of the members of the Legislature upon the exhibition of the pupils of the Blind Asylum, which occupied them until night, the attendance was not so full as at some times; but it was quite respectable in point of numbers. Mr King was in the chair; and in the absence of the secretaries, Mr Allen Putnam, of Danvers, was appointed secretary of the meeting.

The subject of discussion given out for the evening, was the Small Grains.

Before proceeding to the discussion of the evening, Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, for many years President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and always distinguished for his interest and skill in the useful and practical arts, appeared at the request of the committee of arrangements, and addressed the meeting in an able manner on the general subject of agriculture. We shall have the pleasure of presenting his address to our readers on an early occasion. The report is made, but our space does not admit of its insertion.

The subject of Small Grains being announced for discussion, the Commissioner requested through the Chair, that Col. Duncan of Haverhill, for some years President of the Essex Agricultural Society, and highly intelligent and skilled both in the science and practice of agriculture, would favor the meeting with any information he might have, respecting the cultivation of rye by Mr Keeley, of Haverhill, the farmer who succeeded in so extraordinary a manner in the cultivation of rye on an exhausted soil. (The report of this case is given in the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for the year 1832, and in the Appendix to the First Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts.)

Col Duncan began by stating that he came there to rye in order to impart instruction; but, called upon in the way he had intended to do, did not feel at liberty to refuse his contribution to the valuable objects of the meeting.

In respect to the cultivation of rye, his own experiments had not been unsuccessful nor particularly successful. He did not consider rye in his own cultivation, a very eligible crop. He could raise more of wheat than rye. The experiments of Mr Keeley, an inhabitant of Haverhill, had, however, been eminently successful.

Mr Keeley's management consisted in a sort of summer fallow; ploughing in the first and second crop of weeds on the ground, for the land was full of charlock; then sowing rye upon the ploughed furrow; and especially ploughing and sowing on the same day. His success had been most remarkable; and on land which with ordinary management would yield not more than from ten to twelve bushels of rye per acre, he was able by his improved management, to get thirty to forty bushels.

Mr Duncan then proceeded to speak of the cultivation of wheat. He said he laid it down as a proposition which could be demonstrated, that wheat in Massachusetts was a profitable crop; it could be raised among us to advantage; and in asserting this, he mainly relied upon his own experience. In 1822, he commenced farming. He sowed three-fourths of an acre on a wet soil, with wheat, using one and a half bushel of seed. The yield was twenty-eight bushels to an acre. He knew nothing better with which to lay down his land to grass than wheat, and he referred to it day to day to grass before the sward was entirely rotten or decomposed.

In 1823, he cultivated two acres of the same field with wheat; the crop was thirty bushels on one and a half acre. With the exception of a single year, he had constantly sown wheat from that time to the present; and with the exception of one year, he had always been successful in its cultivation. In the year of failure to which

allusion had been made, he had lost his own seed wheat and obtained some from a neighboring farmer; and then his crop was poor. He had been able to obtain for a series of years, from twenty to thirty bushels, without any thing peculiar or remarkable in his cultivation. The kind which he is used to plant is the Gilman (same as the Tea wheat), and the Black Sea wheat. He considered them equal in value.

He is accustomed to sow wheat on land which had been for other crops manured two years previously to the wheat. His land is usually ploughed in the fall and in the spring. He has never applied lime in any great quantity to his land; but when he could obtain that which had been broken or the rubbish of old plastering, he is glad to use it. If any lime or refuse ashes were to be got, he always endeavors to obtain them for his land. Sometimes he had applied lime to his land after the wheat has come up, and sometimes ashes. Last year he applied five to seven bushels of ashes to an acre and with success. Indeed he has always been successful in the application.

Even if it should be recommended the cultivation of wheat. In his opinion, no grain was so favorable to the laying down of land to grass. It would be difficult to convince him that wheat could not be successfully raised in the country. Certainly any man could raise his own bread cheaper than he can purchase it; and he considered it a sound maxim in domestic economy, that every farmer should produce as much as he can and buy as little as possible, and especially that he should grow what is required for his own consumption. He himself had raised wheat enough to supply two families for years; and at the rate of twenty bushels to an acre, no crop could be more profitable.

Another fact which came within his knowledge, confirmed his own experience. He was for some time in the service of one of the overseers of the poor. The town has a good farm for the poor, and it is managed by a good farmer. They were in the habit of purchasing much flour for the establishment; and the mill consequently, was a heavy one. He suggested to the farmer the expediency of cultivating wheat; but the farmer said that it could not be grown on the place. Col. Duncan insisted upon it that a trial should be made. He proposed that the manager should take a bushel of seed and make a trial upon a small scale. The crop was a decent one. He tried a second crop and has continued until he raised 33 bu. to the acre; and this on land where it was said wheat would not grow. He cannot agree that it would be better to buy our flour. Let the value of money fluctuate as it may, the farmer who supplies his own flour from his own labor and land, has a currency of fixed value, and which will not depreciate.

He proceeded to state, in answer to inquiries which were made of him, that he was accustomed to sow his wheat as early in the spring as the land could be got fit, when the land was warm and dry; and he said he prepared his seed wheat for sowing by soaking his seed in brine and then covering it with lime. He was not particular as to the quantity of lime which he used to a bushel of seed, nor as to the time during which it lay in the steep. He thought that the benefits of lime were in the prevention of smut and the destruction of insects; and that it operated likewise, as a stimulus to vegetation.

Mr Brigham, from Westboro', then proceeded to state what had been his experience in the use of lime for wheat. It was generally understood that lime was a powerful and valuable manure. He had made several experiments during four years in the use of it upon the wheat crop, but never with any decisive results. He had sometimes sowed lime upon his land and sometimes sowed wheat without applying it, and found no perceptible difference.

One year since he prepared an acre with a view to an experiment. On one quarter of an acre he applied at the rate of 40 bu. of lime to an acre. On an adjoining quarter he applied 20 bu. per acre. On another, at the rate of 10 bushels. On the remaining quarter he applied no lime. He saw no decisive effects, either good or evil. It may be that he had not used lime in a proper manner. At any rate, he had not succeeded to ascertain its advantages or its effects. His crop of wheat had generally averaged about 20 bushels per acre.

Another gentleman stated that he was very desirous of getting at the facts in the case, and of determining the question whether the beneficial effects of lime were as great as had been represented. He himself had not found it useful on light lands. He thinks it may be useful on clay lands in operating mechanically to divide the soil.

In 1812, the farmers at Kennebec suffered much from smut. Lime had been found effectual in destroying the seeds of smut. Other steps have been recommended

and tried, but lime is of all things the most easy to obtain. He had made many inquiries. He had asked a thousand farmers what benefits had been received from lime. But there was no satisfactory proof of any advantages derived from its use. He had been told of a farmer in Virginia who had had a great crop of wheat on land which had been limed; but before his information got through the story, he learnt that the land had been so manured. He expressed a strong wish that some persons would make in these matters such experiments as could be confidently relied on.

Mr Brigham complained in strong and just terms of the imperfect manner in which experiments were made and reported. Unless they are made with great care and exactness, they decide nothing satisfactorily. Mr Brigham being inquired of as to the nature of the land on which these trials were made, answered that it was grain land. Mr B. did not doubt the utility of lime when applied some soils, but he had not himself experienced any beneficial effects from its use.

Col. Duncan in reply to some inquiries put to him said that his soil was good and well manured. He was of opinion that a soil which was inclined to clay and strongly tenacious, was most suitable to wheat. It is his practice to sow wheat on land which has been planted two years.

Some conversation ensued upon the use of lime in preventing smut. Mr Brigham knew a neighbor who had steeped his seed in strong brine and then coated it with lime, but the smut was not prevented.

Another farmer supposed it probable that the failure in this case arose from his not having suffered the wheat to remain at all after having been coated with lime, but his having sowed it immediately. This gentleman, speaking farther on the subject of lime, considered that it afforded no help to vegetation; that it operated to destroy manure; but that in its mechanical effects upon a tenacious soil, it might operate as sand, and serve to reduce it to a fine state.

Mr Cooley, from Hawley, Franklin county, was happy to give his experience in the raising of wheat. He had cultivated wheat for thirty years, and with as much success as any crop. He is accustomed to prepare his seed wheat as stated, with brine and lime, and allows it to remain two days before sowing. He had sown wheat thus prepared; and also allowing it to remain four days after being steeped and limed; and at the same time he had sown wheat without preparation. In the case of the prepared seed, he obtained 34 1-2 bushels to the acre; in the case of that sown dry, he obtained 19 1-4 bushels. He tried this experiment a second time, and the result was nearly the same. He had also tried three experiments of this kind. He had applied lime to his land without perceptible advantage. He considered the application of lime to the seed in general a sure preventive of smut. He thought some grounds might be infested with smut. He sowed wheat on all kinds of land. He had sowed it on poor and exhausted land. For the two years past wheat had proved a most valuable crop. The land of which wheat is to be sown, should be airy; and not sheltered as to collect the damps and fogs. He, together with a neighbor of his, had had great success in the improvement of their crops by selecting their seed with great care. He had, from the selection in his field of some superior heads, obtained by cultivation a very superior variety. He had usually selected his best seed at the farming mill. He did not decry lime as a preventive of smut, that the seed should always be steeped in brine; but when lime was applied, it should be done sometime on the seed before sowing. He had obtained 12 bushels of wheat per acre on his poor land.

Mr Holland, of Maine, then addressed the meeting. He would give in this matter of preventing smut, the experience of others. In 1837-8-9, he was a joint owner of Pitt's Threshing machine; and in threshing and clearing the grain for different farmers, he inquired of their how smut might be avoided. He knew a careful farmer who had raised wheat twenty years without any smut. His rule was to steep his wheat 48 hours in strong brine and then apply two quarts of quick lime to a bushel before sowing. Other farmers whom he knew, had used blue vitriol, applying a solution of two ounces to a bushel of seed. This was considered a sure preventive, but so beneficial to the wheat. He knew one farmer, who was accustomed to salt down his seed wheat in the winter and let it remain until time of sowing in the spring.

Mr Clark, of Northampton, stated that the farmers of his vicinity considered their wheat injured and its vegetating powers in many cases destroyed, by steeping it in strong brine. They sowed the Italian wheat and it was thought it was liable to this injury from being a thin skinned wheat.

The meeting was then adjourned to Thursday evening of this week, at the usual time and place; and it was noted that the Small Grains should be farther considered, the subject even of wheat was not exhausted, and the other grains scarcely approached.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received the Reports of the Plymouth Co. Agricultural Society, and others of the Massachusetts Society, which will be laid early before our readers. A large space is occupied to-day with the Memorial of the Commissioner, it was desirable to give it at one time; and to give it so, as otherwise it would be no better than the last year's mance. We invite the attention of the farmers to it.

The communications of Mr Howard and W. B. shall appear as soon as space can be devoted to them.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting will be held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday next, the 7th of March, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

E. M. RICHARDS, Rec. Sec'ry.

March 4, 1840.

FRUIT TREES.—Those who intend to set out fruit ornamental trees this spring, can have no better time than the present, to take them from the nurseries in the city of Boston, as the ground is entirely free from frost, affording an opportunity to send them to a distance has occurred for years before, as they may now be forwarded to any part of the country before warm weather commences. Orders forwarded to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. will receive prompt attention.

RIGHT MARKET.—MONDAY, March 2, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer

at Market 240 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs Working Oxen, 18 Cows and Calves, and 500 Sheep.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were sustained but without much improvement. A few were taken at \$7 00. First quality, \$6 75. Second quality, \$6 25 a \$6 50. Third quality, \$5 25 a \$5 75.

Working Oxen.—No sales were noticed.

Cows and Calves.—"Dull" A few sales only were effected. \$23, \$30, \$38, and \$40.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$2 50, \$3 00, \$3 75, \$4 50, and \$5 00.

Pigs.—None at market.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded airy exposure, week ending March 1.

Table with 5 columns: Date, 7 A.M., 12 M., 5 P.M., Wind. Rows for Feb. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1.

Land and Vegetable Garden, and Mowing Land. Two Miles from the City. To be Leased.

Those subscribers offer to let on a lease of two or more acres the land situated in Dorchester, (about two miles distant from the Old South Church, Boston,) belonging to Z. R. There is a garden on the premises of about 23 acres, having a southern aspect; well filled with fruit trees of every kind. The land is rich and strong, and can be made to yield early and abundant crops, and from its vicinity to the Boston Market, offers the greatest inducement. The remainder of the upland is now laid down to grass, of which it yields abundantly, and there are several acres of water immediately adjoining. A large and convenient is also upon the ground. The above will be let upon the most favorable terms, on application to COOK & COFFIN, No. 65 Commercial Wharf.

ROHAN POTATOES.

For sale by S. LOTHROP, West Springfield, Feb 4.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

2,000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds. 1,000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season. 500 Quince Trees. 3,000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Bon's Seeding. 30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots. 5,000 Willnot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced. Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds. All orders left at this office, and at Gould & Howe's Iron Store, 3 Faneuil Hall, or with the subscriber at Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport, Mass.

WINSHIP'S NURSERIES, BRIGHTON, MASS.

The proprietors of this Nursery are now ready to receive orders for their extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, for set Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Roses, Green House Plants, Vines, &c. Orders from a distance will be properly packed to go with safety to any part of the United States, and will be delivered in the city free of expense. The Nursery grounds are five and a half miles from the city, by the Worcester Rail Road; cars stop three times a day. Orders by mail addressed to Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly attended to.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

For sale by S. & G. HYDE, near Newton Corner, Mass. 5,000 Grafted Apples, superior kinds. 2,000 do. Pears, choice collection. 10,000 Cherry Trees, do. do. 5,000 Peach Trees, do. do. 500 Orange Quince. Also, a large collection of Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs, for sale by the subscribers. Orders left at this office, or at the Nursery, will receive prompt attention.

March 4.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

An extensive assortment of Fruit Trees—a large variety of Ornamental Trees of large size—Flowering Shrubs—a very extensive variety of Roses—Paeonies and Herbaceous Plants, &c. 80,000 genuine Musch Mulicaulis of large size and Southern growth. Also 1000 bushels Rohan Potatoes. For sale by JOHN A. KENRICK, Newton, March 4, 1840.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A valuable farm in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families. The situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for private or High School. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the estate. Inquire of the Subscriber at South Natick. March 4, 1840. I. H. T. BLANCHARD.

SITUATION WANTED.

To take charge of a farm, by a careful and experienced hand. Apply at this office. March 4.

White Silesia Sugar Beet Seed.

1000 lbs. of the genuine White Silesia Sugar Beet Seed; the best variety for the production of Beet Sugar and warranted to be pure from mixture. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & Co. No. 52 North Market Street. Boston, March 4, 1840.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

Early London Cauliflower. Early Dutch do. Early York Cabbage. Early Hope do. (very superior.) Early Broccoli, of sorts. Sino's Early Frame Cucumber. Giant White Solid Celery. Do. Red do. New Dwarf Red Solid do. Do. White do. Superior Double Curled Parsley.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & Co. February 19.

FOR SALE.

A Bona and Sow 15 months old. Also 3 Sows 8 months old. Full Blood Berkshire, from the stock of C. N. Ement, Albany. The sows are all with pig. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co. February 19.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

Large table with multiple columns listing various goods (Alum, Ashes, Beans, Beef, Beeswax, Bristles, Butter, Candles, Cheese, Cider, Bone Blenders, Feathers, Fish, Flour, Haddock, Mackerel, Alowites, Salmon, Flour, Baltimore, Alexandria wharf, Rye, Mal, Indian, Grain, Rye, Oats, Gainstones, Hams, Hay, Hops, Lard, Leather, Lime, Molasses, Oil, Soap, Tallow, Teazles, Wool) and their prices.

PRIVILEGE AND POUDBRETTE.

The Company known in the City of New York by the name of "The New York URBAN AND POUDBRETTE COMPANY" has been incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, by an Act, entitled "An Act to Incorporate 'The Lodi Manufacturing Company,'" for purposes of Agriculture—with a Capital of 2000 Shares, each Share \$100, being equal to a Capital of \$200,000.

A Pamphlet has been published containing particulars and very important information to Farmers and Gardeners, of Copies of which may be seen at this Office, or procured from A. Dey, No. 71, Cedar st., New York.

The particular attention of the reader is requested to the following particulars:

1st. A Subscription for a part of the Stock of "The Lodi Manufacturing Company," will be open at the house of Messrs Miller, keeper of the Eagle Hotel, in the City, opposite the City of New York, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 9th days of April, 1840, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and the payment of \$25 on each Share will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, (either in Specie, or in Bank Bills of Specie paying Banks.) See Section No. 4 of the Act of Incorporation.

It may be, if the whole 1500 shares shall be subscribed for, that nothing more than the \$25 may be called in upon this Stock; but if any person chooses to pay the whole amount, he will draw dividends accordingly.

2d. If 500 Shares shall be subscribed for, on the 6th and 9th days of April, 1840, and if it is not ascertained they will be, a further subscription of 500 Shares by Farmers and Gardeners exclusively, will be opened at the Office of Dey & Elmendorf, No. 71, Cedar street, in the city of New York, and be continued open 60 days, commencing on Monday the 13th April, 1840, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each week day, and if continuing open until the 20th day of June inclusive, or until the whole of the said 500 Shares shall be subscribed for; as soon as these 500 Shares shall be subscribed for, the books will be closed. The Dividend on these 500 Shares is to be 50 bushels of Poudreite to each Share, for 3 years, which is equal to 20 per cent per annum, so that at the end of 6 years they will have received back their whole money. See Section No. 6.

The object of the Company in procuring Stockholders is to procure consumers, and therefore they prefer Farmers and Gardeners to subscribe one Share of the reserved Stock, rather than five shares to which each is entitled, and it is to be observed that 1500 Shares of the Stock of the Company will turn out equally valuable, but that the quantity authorized by law to the Company to guarantee that 20 per cent shall be paid in Poudreite. It is expected that the Dividends on this reserved Stock will be made, half in May and half in September, in each year, and therefore the whole amount of the reserved Stock, say \$100 each Share, must be paid for at the time of subscribing.

3d. Persons disposed to subscribe, may authorise any person to do so for them as follows:

"I, of the Town of in the County of and State of Farmer, (or Gardener as the case may be,) do hereby authorise to receive for me Shares of the Stock of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, and the monies required to be paid at the time of subscription.

Witness my hand this day of 1840.

WITNESS PRESENT, }

The subscribers are not held responsible to pay any thing beyond the payment required at the time of subscribing.

Any number of Farmers in one neighborhood may authorise any one of their number or any other person to subscribe for them.

4th. AGENCIES.—A number of Persons have already been appointed as Agents in different parts of the United States. The Company allow Agents a commission of 8 per cent for their trouble, on the nett amount of the cost of the Poudreite to be made. Section of the Act, Farmers and Gardeners exclusively are secured the preference, and may be equal to \$45,500 over any other consumers. They are secured an annual dividend of 50 Bushels of Poudreite for every 100 dollars they invest in the reserved 500 shares of the Stock of the Company, which at the price the Company have sold are now selling the manures, gives a dividend of 20 per cent per annum for the first three years, and the balance to the other Stockholders. It is believed, however, from data which have been furnished by a pamphlet, that the dividends on all the stock will not be less than 20 per cent. per annum.

One cent's worth, under the provision of the 6th Section, will manure 10 hills of corn. One pill of Poudreite to each hill of corn in a field, will save the farmer one third of the time it was planted, so far as to render it too hard to eat as green corn, which would save it from destructive effects of an early frost.

But one of the greatest advantages that Poudreite has over every other manure, is the saving of labor in its transportation to the farm, and its application to the soil. The saving is one half in the amount of cost, labor and expenses attending the same.

Any Farmer in moderate circumstances who loans his money at 6 per cent. interest per annum, may take one share

in the stock of the Company which would cost him \$100, and receive a dividend of 50 Bushels of Poudreite which would cost him 12 cents per Bushel, and will do his land and crop more good than 50 loads of the best horse manure, that would cost him \$50, besides the labor and expense of carting and putting it on the land.

If any person wishes further information on the subject, they will be pleased to apply to ANTHONY DEY, either in person or by Letter, directed to him at his office. No 71 Cedar street, New York.

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious fruit are respectfully informed that the subscriber has succeeded, after a number of years experimenting upon the Strawberry, not only in obtaining new varieties, but in ascertaining the best method of cultivation.

Specimens of the fruit grown in his Garden have been exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Rooms, the four past years, and are also too well known in Faneuil Hall Market to need particular notice here.

He has for sale at his Garden, in Brighton, Mass., the following eight varieties of Plants. They are of superior stock and quality, all warranted to be truly named and free from the mixtures often found in those offered for sale promiscuously.

Those who are in want of Strawberry Plants, are respectfully invited, and they will find it interesting, to call at the Garden and see the manner of cultivation. The method of cultivation, and any information desired will be cheerfully given.

Warren's Seedling Methren.—A new and valuable kind. A free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring four and a half inches have been exhibited the past season.

Methren Castle.—Fruit extremely large, high flowered, and showy. Specimens of this kind have been exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms for two years past, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet.—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Early Virginia.—This is considered the earliest fruit—a free bearer, hardy, and very early; decidedly a fine kind for market.

Royal Scarlet.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy.

Hautbois.—Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood.—Fruit well known.

Monthly.—Fruit is gathered from the vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden, or directed to the subscriber, Brighton, Mass., or left at Messrs. J. Breck & Co.'s Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, will be carefully and promptly attended to, and all Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. F. WARREN.
Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Mass., March 4.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and offers the same at the package of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks as delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 19 cents per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks four bushels each at 60 cents per cask delivered at any part of the city; and Ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Done Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 62 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840. NAHUM WARD.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Mulberries, &c.
Fruit Trees of all the different species, of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds; the collection now offered is large. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is now ready and will be sent to all who apply. In that catalogue are the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a *.

100,000 Morgan's Mulcaulis Trees, or any other reasonable quantity, or Cuttings of the same, are now offered for sale. The trees are genuine, all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here or at his Southern Establishment at Portsmouth in Lower Virginia. Also, the Elata, Canton, Moretti or Alpine, Brusseaux and some other Mulberries, Cockspur, and other Suck-thorns for hedges, &c.

All orders shall be promptly attended to, and trees will be securely packed for distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 4, 1840.

FARMS FOR SALE.

For sale, a farm in a high state of cultivation, situated in the southerly part of Needham, bordering on Charles River, pleasantly situated, and within one quarter of a mile of Needham and Dover Mills, and within six miles of Dedham Court House, containing about 55 acres of land suitably divided into tillage and pasturing; well watered, and mostly fenced with good stone walls for trade.

There is a young orchard containing about 150 choice Fruit Trees in a flourishing state; a large and convenient dwelling house; a new Barn 40 by 60 feet, with a store and Granary connected with it, and cellar under the whole, with a first rate piggy. If said farm is not sold by the first of April next, the house and store will be let. The store is convenient and well situated for trade.

Also—a small farm situated in the northerly part of Dover, and within half a mile of the above named mills; a desirable situation for a mechanic, containing about 30 acres of land, and well watered; with house, barn, and out-buildings. The stock and farming utensils of the said farm will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, 18th March.

For further particulars inquire of LEONARD BATTLE, in Needham, near said farms, or CALVIN FRENCH, on the premises.

Needham, Feb. 26, 1840. 4w

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale, a superior farm of nearly fifty acres, between Boston and Lowell, 15 miles from the former place; on which is situated a convenient dwelling house, barn, and other buildings in good repair, and an orchard of choice fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of the subscribers, No. 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
February 26. 6w*

TO FARMERS.

600 casks Lime, of good quality, for sale by the subscribers at their wharf Front Street.

We would remind consumers of this article that the casks are larger and have at least one fourth more in quantity than in former years. Price 112 cents per cask.

CARTER & WILLARD.
February 26. 4w

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The collection of fruits cultivated at the Pomological Garden consists of more than 1400 varieties in the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach. Scions of all those which have been proved are offered to nurserymen and others. Gentlemen wishing to send collections of American fruits to their friends in Europe can be furnished with most of those of first rate quality. They are warranted true to their names, and are well cut from fruit bearing trees.

Salem, January 23, 1840. ROBERT MANNING.

FLOWER SEEDS—CHOICE VARIETIES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received a choice assortment of Flower Seeds from England and France, which, in addition to what has been raised under their own supervision, embrace the finest collection to be found in the country, including all the new Annals, Biennials, and Perennials worthy of cultivation; neatly done up in papers at 6 1-4, 12 1-2, and 25 cents each. For sale at 51 and 52 North Market Street.
February 5.

ROHAN POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 62 North Market Street, at \$3 per barrel.
October 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GARDENER WANTED.

Wanted, a Gardener of steady habits, that understands raising vegetables and taking care of fruit trees. An American, with a small family, would be preferred. None need apply without good recommendations.
February 19.

GARDEN MATS.

For sale at the New England Farmer, 100 dozen Garden Mats, of extra quality, for covering hot beds, &c.
Feb. 12. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS.

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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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[VOL. VIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1840.

[NO. 36.]

N. E. FARMER.

We have the pleasure of giving to our readers the speech of Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn at the seventh Agricultural meeting, and do not doubt your friends will have much pleasure in its perusal. We have reported it as well as we could from our imperfect notes and imperfect recollections, but we hope we have not failed to present its substantial features.

H. C.

SPEECH OF GEN. H. A. S. DEARBORN,

at the Seventh Agricultural Meeting, Feb. 28, 1840.

He began with expressing his diffidence in appearing on such an occasion, and addressing so respectable an assembly of intelligent and practical men. He felt likewise the disadvantages under which he labored in succeeding such men as had on former occasions addressed them; men eminent in the walks of science, and distinguished by their particular and most successful application to sciences of a profound character, but which had an immediate connexion with agriculture. Chemistry and Geology, as well as the branches of vegetable physiology, were intimately associated with agriculture; and on these topics they had the high ratification of hearing from some of the most distinguished men in the country.

They had likewise been addressed by that eminent statesman, who is the just pride of the commonwealth and of the nation, who had recently returned from Europe, like Anacharsis from Greece, to enrich his country with the treasures of wisdom which he had been gathering in foreign countries—the Athens and Byzantium of modern Europe. But however much these considerations might weigh with him, yet they did not allow him to refuse any contribution which he might be thought capable of rendering to a cause which he deemed so important, and which had so deep hold upon his affections, as an improved agriculture. Others had entered the field before him and gathered the abundance of the harvest; he would come as a mere gleaner, satisfied if he could bring with him but a single sheaf.

It is a common remark that agriculture has not advanced with a rapidity equal to that which with the other arts had gone forward. Under the circumstances of the case, it was not to him so much matter of surprise that agriculture had not gone farther, as that it had gone so far.

New England was settled under peculiar circumstances. The departure of the pilgrims from England differed from the Exodus of the Israelites, in that when the latter left Egypt they went into a country highly cultivated, after their journeyings in the wilderness were over, and in a climate highly favorable to comfort and industry; but the pilgrim fathers came into a country wholly barbarous and uncultivated; into a climate perilous and severe; and to a scene of extraordinary and accumulated hardships, and where the great struggle to be had was a struggle for existence.

The colonies sent out by the Greeks and Romans, went out for purposes of conquest. In most cases they went among a people already advanced in the improvements and arts of life, and the transition was little more than a change of place and property. The Romans penetrated into Germany, Gaul, and Britain merely for purposes of conquest, and left colonies only in Gaul. Their colonies were an oppressed and conquered people; but they were the inhabitants of a country already cultivated and improved.

The settlement of New England is an anomaly in the history of civilization. The pilgrim fathers entered into a wilderness not preceded by an army to open their way; nor protected in their settlement by a military force; but where all were called upon to rely upon their personal virtues and energies—their muscular strength, their industry, their economy, their trust in a divine Providence. This was their protection and this their capital.

The whole country was to be conquered by labor. There were no bright spots of cultivation and improvement to cheer the prospect. They had no wealth to invest in improvements. Each man had to struggle hard for a subsistence from day to day for himself and his children. They must do this or perish. They did indeed by the blessing of God surmount these great obstacles; but that under such circumstances agriculture should not have advanced here as it did in other countries, abounding in wealth and advanced in the arts of improved life, is not matter of just surprise. The art of agriculture, though first in importance, seems to have been the last to reach a high degree of improvement in any country.

In the beginning and in the first steps in the progress of society, men from barbarism passed into the nomadic state, and became herdsmen and shepherds. This was the condition of the patriarchs. It is still the condition of the Arabs. Tartary, from the Euxine sea to the walls of China, is still in the same condition. The traveller Clark says the Calmuc Tartars as they were in the days of Herodotus, still live in tents, tending their flocks and herds, and do not till the earth. The ancient Greeks and Romans were absorbed in commerce, in the mechanic arts, in the arts of ornament, in literature, poetry and eloquence. These had made great advances before agriculture was justly appreciated. Rome was devoted to military conquest and glory, and had become "the mistress of the world," before any due honors were paid to the noble art of agriculture. There were indeed distinguished men, who as is common to distinguished minds, had a just taste for rural occupations, scenes and pleasures. Cicero and Lucullus, Tacitus and Seneca had their charming villas, to which they were delighted to retire from the noise and bustle of the capital.

The philosopher Seneca, at his country seat of Nonentannum, and in the midst of his groves, received the sentence of death. His life presents an example which will continue to guide and stimulate men to virtue, when the memory of the infamous tyrant who ordered his death, will perish in

oblivion or be remembered only to be execrated.—Tacitus wrote his history in the country; and there he composed the biography of his father-in-law, Agricola.

Agriculture at length rose in the estimation of the distinguished Romans. The Senate patronised the rural arts. Cincinnatus was taken from the plough. Cato wrote a book upon agriculture. The Georgics of Virgil and the writings of Columella are rich in the science of husbandry and rural cultivation. The Carthaginians wrote several works on agriculture. But it had not even then attained to its just rank.

In France and Italy other arts preceded this great art, and it remained far in the rear. Until the reign of Elizabeth, agriculture had been greatly neglected in England. The vegetable products of the soil were very few; and their tables were most scantily supplied. They were before her time dependent upon other countries for bread. Yet England was better cultivated than any country upon the globe, excepting some parts of China.

But England has made rapid and extraordinary advances in this useful and beautiful art, and now, in her cultivation, presents an example of all that is exact and careful in cultivation, useful in productions, and charming and tasteful in embellishments. We are the descendants of England; yet in some things we have at least in these matters reversed the order of sentiment which prevails with them.

In England, the pleasures and privileges and blessings of the country seem properly understood and valued. No man there considers himself a freeman unless he has a right in the soil. Merchants, bankers, citizens, and men of every description, whose condition in life allows them to aspire after any thing better, are looking forward always to retirement in the country, to the possession of a garden or a farm; and to the delicious enjoyment of rural pleasures. The taste of the nobility of England is all this way. There are none of them, who with all the means of luxury which the most enormous wealth can afford, ever think of spending the year in London, or of remaining in the confinement, noise and confusion of the city, a day longer than they are compelled to do by public duty or imperious necessity.

There is, in this respect, a marked difference between England and France. Formerly, in France, the nobility were scattered broadcast over the territory, and had their villas, their castles and chateaux in all the provinces. But the monarchs, anxious to increase the splendor of their courts and to concentrate around them all that was improved and beautiful in fashion, luxury and wealth, collected the aristocracy in cities. The natural consequence was that the country was badly tilled, and an improved agriculture made no advances.

Spain was formerly the granary of Europe. The great means of enriching land, irrigation, was practised there to a great extent; and manuscripts of great antiquity now to be found in the libraries of their princes, show that the knowledge as well as the practice of the art, had made great progress.

The discovery of silver and gold mines in the south, the curse of an ignorant priesthood, and a despotic and rapacious government, had proved fatal in Spain to the prosperity of agriculture.

Happy would it be for us if our men of wealth and intelligence would copy the bright example of the gentlemen of England. If our men of wealth after having accumulated immense fortunes in cities, would carry their wealth and science into the country, and seek to reclaim, to improve, to render it productive, and to embellish it, Massachusetts might be transformed into a garden, and rival the best cultivated districts in the world.

It is an inexplicable fact that even men who have grown rich by trade or other means in the country, should rush into the city to spend their wealth. It is as inexplicable that men who grow rich in the city, should shudder at the idea of going into the country, where wealth might be safely and securely appropriated to purposes of the highest utility, pleasure and taste.

There prevails in this matter a great deal of false sentiment and of ignorant and unworthy prejudice. These men anxiously inquire if they go into the country, how they shall pass their time; and what is to relieve the solitariness and tedium of their evenings? To the active and intelligent farmer living in the country, and actively engaged in rural labors and improvements, during the season of vegetation no day is long enough for labor; and in winter no evening is long enough for domestic pleasures, and intellectual cultivation and the pursuits of science.

If the rich were not swallowed up in avarice and that narrowness and selfishness which the pursuit of money too often creates and too strongly matures, they would find a liberal and delicious satisfaction in cultivating and embellishing a farm, in multiplying the productions of the soil, in introducing the fruits of warm climates and in protecting and naturalizing them here, and encouraging useful labor and promoting by the liberal reward of industry, the comforts of many around them.

Every one knows that the retirement and quiet of the country are favorable to the cultivation of science. Astronomy is best studied in the country, and in the clear sky and open horizon, men become familiar with the aspects of the stars as with the faces of valued friends. They see in the heavens, in the influence of the natural agents above and around them, in all the progress and stages of vegetation, and in the multiplied forms of animal and vegetable life, continued and instructive proofs of the universal and unwearying agency of the great Husbandman. Geology, mineralogy, chemistry, botany, and all the natural sciences are pursued with peculiar advantage in the country.

An important branch of natural philosophy, the science of hydraulics, may be pursued to great advantage, and bears directly and most essentially upon agricultural improvement. Irrigation is one of the most important means of enriching land and rendering it productive. Damascus was celebrated for its fields and gardens as well as for its commerce. The fertility of Damascus was created by artificial irrigation. A traveller found a stream from the mountains which, by artificial canals, was spread over the land. Wherever this water came, vegetation exhibited its luxuriance. So distinctly marked were the limits of improvement, that you could stand with one foot on a highly cultivated and productive territory, while the other rested upon a barren sand. All these extraordinary improve-

ments came from irrigation. It was so with all the countries bordering on the Euphrates. It was so in Egypt, excepting the Delta, which was enriched by the overflowings of the Nile.

As population multiplied in Egypt, it became necessary by artificial irrigation, to increase its productiveness. The canal of Joseph has been the subject of ancient tradition, and is supposed to have been made for purposes of irrigation when he was governor of Egypt. The waters were drawn off in the higher parts of Egypt and were used for the enriching of the land. This it was that made Egypt the granary of the world.

In Spain the agriculture is miserable. Yet the canal of Zaragosa, which was dug to open a communication between the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean, was designed likewise for the irrigation of the country. The experiment here was so successful that a canal sixty miles in length has watered a surface of thousands and thousands of acres, which have thus been rendered productive in wheat. The revenue paid by the farmers to the government for the use of this water, is equal to 25,000 dollars per year. In many places fountains are erected and reservoirs opened, by which the water is spread by various channels over a large territory.

Such operations as these, when pursued even on a small scale, must prove a source of rich gratification to a cultivated mind. The country is friendly to the cultivation of all the beautiful and the useful arts, for here all find their place and use. In the erection of his buildings, some skill in architecture in respect to their strength, their comfort, their endurance, and their convenience is necessary, and the humblest erection on a farm may be made a pleasing object, when framed and fashioned by a cultivated taste. For all the mechanical arts, both the science and the practice, there is on the farm an almost daily use and demand.

The country is favorable to the cultivation of literature and general science. Persons not familiar with the subject are not aware how large and interesting a library might be formed of books exclusively devoted to agriculture and its twin sister, horticulture. These sciences are adorned likewise with the brightest names which shine in the annals of knowledge—those of Bacon and Duhamel. The former sought to interest his countrymen in rural labors and pleasures. The latter, a man of kindred mind, has given to the world the best work on trees and other subjects of agricultural improvement, which is extant.

There is a constant demand in the country for mechanical skill, and the exercise of the most cultivated taste in the laying out and embellishment of grounds, in the forming of roads, in the planting of trees, in the conducting of water, and in the countless circumstances of ornament or utility, which to a mind bent upon useful occupation, constantly present themselves.

Ornithology is a study which can only find its true home in the country. Who would not wish to become acquainted with the birds that cluster around his habitation, and make their home in his groves and gardens, and welcome him with their cheerful notes, and charm him with their melodious morning and evening hymns of praise? Who would not wish to live among them as friends; and to understand their habits and gather instruction from their beautiful examples of domestic affection and duty? Natural history in all its branches is a proper study for the country. Not an insect visits

the territory of the farmer but he should learn its character and habits. Some are his enemies. Some of these, the bee and the silkworm, are eminent friends and benefactors.

The silk-worm by his industry furnishes a large portion of the clothing of mankind. Take the civilized population of our whole country, and there scarcely a man, woman or a child whose dress he not received some contribution from the labors of this humble operative.

Gen. Dearborn continued by saying that he had barely alluded to these subjects for the sake of showing that there is every thing in the country call into healthful exercise the physical and the intellectual powers of man; a bounteous table there spread; and there is rich and abundant food for the body and the mind.

The city must, of course, be regarded as the proper seat of active business and commercial life. But when a large portion of life has been spent in these harassing pursuits, and men have accumulated the means of competence and independence in the country, why they should not seek to enjoy refreshing labors, its delightful recreations, and avail themselves of its privileged hours of retirement and reflection, was to him a mystery which he attempted in vain to solve.

For himself he could say, with the exception of three years spent in Washington, which then indeed could hardly be called a city, excepting one traveller denominated it, a city of magnificent distances, his home had always been in the country. There he had found his most agreeable labors and his richest pleasures, and the progress of time had served only to strengthen and rivet his attachments to rural life and scenes. He had sometimes been compelled to visit cities in which he was stranger, and there he had often felt a desolation of heart like that of Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage.

The return even to a forest, which was the scene of his childhood sports and visits, was like the meeting again of old friends.—in the tree which he remembers having often seen, and in the birds, which seemed in their cheerful notes and quiet approach to bid him welcome. In visiting a city he has often felt like the noble-hearted Jennie Deans, who when she went up to London to obtain the pardon of the Queen for her misguided sister, passed the night with her cousin who kept a snuff shop and was a dealer in Scotch snuff. The simple girl wondered that for such a residence and occupation her cousin was contented to leave "the bonnie green braes of her own land."

It was not merely the unfavorable influence of city life, as he so considered it, upon health, comfort and enjoyment; but he had often deplored its pernicious moral influences. Many an uncorrupted young man from the country, impelled by his insatiable and too often reckless passion for gain, has there early found the grave of his virtue. But too many instances might be pointed out in which the acquisition of property has proved as great a curse as could befall them. The chances of trade are likewise much more numerous and uncertain than men believe or are willing to allow. After pretty extensive acquaintance with business men and no limited observation of the common course of things, he was satisfied that among one hundred merchants and tradesmen, not more than three in the city ever acquire independence. It was with great distrust that he came to this conclusion, but upon consultation with an experienced merchant

fully admitted its truth. The dangers to virtue a city are very great, as is well known; and infinitely better would it be for a vast portion of the young men who crowd from the country into the city, if they could be satisfied with a farmer's life. How preferable would it have been for many of those who have sought wealth and distinction in cities, if they had been satisfied with the comforts, innocent amusements and soothing quietude of the country; and instead of the sad tale of their disasters, which must go back to the parental fireside, a future rural bard as he passed the sequestered and humble church-yard, in which they had been laid at rest, with their laborious ancestors, might say—

"Some village Hampden, that with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood;
Some unpropitious Milton here may rest;
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood."

Infinitely better would it be for them to pass their days in the deepest obscurity of the country, than risk, as is too often done, all their peace and honor in the perils and adventures of a city life.

He was not unaware that these things were in many respects purely matters of taste. He knew that a country residence could not be alike assat to all; but for himself he could say with truth that the humblest cottage in the country would be better than the most magnificent residence in the city. It was a source of consolation to many minds inspired with rural taste and attachments, if they should at last find a peaceful grave in some sequestered vale, under the shade of trees planted by their own hands.

He congratulated the farmers of Massachusetts on the impulse which was given to agricultural inquiry and improvement throughout the State and the whole country. The encouragement given to agricultural science and improvement was a like object of congratulation. These subjects were now lecturing and concentrating the intelligence and the state of the brightest and most improved minds, and is could not fail to give them a generous and stinging impulse.

The great name, the honor and boast of our country and mankind, adorns the pages of agricultural history. Washington was distinguished for his agricultural taste, for the interest which he took in the cultivation of his farm; and for the eminent improvements of which he was instrumental. He referred particularly to his having taken the lead in the importation of several of the most valuable breeds of cattle, sheep and swine for the improvement of the livestock of the country, one of the most important and valuable objects to which the attention of the farmers could be directed. He never forgot his farm even in the midst of his public engagements and services; and his journals, which are published, show in the very midst of his public cares, the most exact and particular arrangements and directions given to his manager for the conduct of his farm and the improvement of his grounds. This his correspondence with the most eminent agriculturists of Europe shows in a like manner.

This generous impulse has gone forth. Archibedes said in his enthusiasm, if you would give them a place on which to stand, he would move the world. We have found a place in a free country, where the mind is free and the body is free to effect any improvement within the capacity of man, and by which the human race may be benefited. A voice was heard among the mountains of Ger-

many which, in proclaiming liberty every where within hearing, aroused the minds of men to powerful action. In this new world, a voice went forth in the thundering cannon of Bunker Hill, which announced freedom and independence to the country. This great revolution opened a wide field for enterprise; awakened into extraordinary activity the powers of the mind; gave birth as it were, to industry; kindled every where the fires of science; and stretches out before the ambition of patriotic and intelligent minds, an interminable course of improvement. Much has already been done for the great cause of education and the improvement and elevation of the laboring classes, the great sources of wealth and the true foundation of independence to a free country. The mysteries of science, under our free institutions, are unlocked to them; and mechanics are found, not blind machines, like those which come out of their own work-shops, but capable of teaching even from the chain of philosophy, the profound principles of their own art; that what was once merely an art is now elevated to a science.

A new and most powerful agent has been enlisted in the service of man and promises the most extraordinary benefits to art and science. Our sailors aided by this mighty power, traverse the ocean as if Neptune himself stood at the helm. The chariots of fire course over the land; and lightning and magnetism will, ere long, be yoked to the triumphal car of genius. So rapid is the progress of intelligence, that the anticipations of the most imaginative are likely to be fully realized.

Facts now are the great objects of pursuit. Theories are not likely to be received unless established by facts and experiment. Truth and utility are indissolubly allied. That knowledge is mainly valuable which can be applied directly to purposes of usefulness. The prospect of benefiting our fellow men should give activity and energy to all our powers and labors. In the progress of improvement and the benefits of science, it cannot be doubted that agriculture, the art of arts, allied so closely and inseparably with the most important physical, political, social, and moral interests of mankind, will not and cannot be denied her full share. Improvements here must mainly rest upon facts. Every improvement in agriculture established on facts, cannot fail to be most extensively and permanently beneficial. Let us labor in this great cause with intelligence and zeal, persuaded that no pursuit is more innocent and honest; no engagement to a virtuous and inquisitive mind more engaging and satisfactory; no labor more certainly useful to the community; and none which has or can have a more favorable and beneficent influence upon individual comfort, upon private morals, and upon the general welfare.

RELIGION.—Take away religion and you take away the foundation of much that is noble and exalted in man. He who possesses it, looks upon the world with an increase of admiration; he feels himself glowing with a renovated love to his fellow creatures—and at once acknowledges the invisible and all-pervading power of the Eternal.—Religion throws a brilliancy upon the morning of life; it embellishes the gay and fanciful dreams of childhood; it falls like a refreshing dew upon the hearts of the young and innocent, softening the feelings and affections, without their knowing whence it proceeds.

—Abbott.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the "Committee on Flowers," of the Mass. Horticultural Society, was held at the room of the Society, in Tremont Row, on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1840.

The business of the meeting having been stated, it was moved that Mr C. M. Hovey be appointed Secretary. The committee then proceeded to declare the premiums offered by the Society, for 1839. They were as follows:

<i>Geraniums</i> .—For the best 12 varieties, to W. Meller, a premium of	\$10,00
For the 2d best 12 varieties, to Hovey & Co., a premium of	5,00
<i>Tulips</i> .—For the best 12 varieties, to S. Walker, a premium of	10,00
For the 2d best 12 varieties, to S. Walker, a premium of	5,00
<i>Roses</i> .—For the best display of flowers to A. Aspinwall, a premium of	10,00
For the best 24 varieties, to S. R. Johnson, a premium of	5,00
For the best 12 varieties, to R. Howe a premium of	3,00
For the best 12 Chinese and other tender varieties, to S. R. Johnson, a premium of	5,00
<i>Pinks</i> .—For the best display of flowers, to S. Walker, a premium of	5,00
For the best 6 varieties to S. Walker, a premium of	3,00
For the best seedling, to W. Meller, a premium of	3,00
<i>Carnations</i> .—For the best display of flowers, to Messrs Mason, a premium of	5,00
For the best 6 flowers, to W. Meller a premium of	3,00
For the best seedling, to W. Meller, a premium of	3,00
<i>Violas</i> .—For the best display of flowers, to S. Walker, a premium of	5,00
For the 2d best display, to S. Walker, a premium of	2,00
For the best seedling, to S. Walker, a premium of	3,00
<i>Dahls</i> .—For the best display of blooms, to M. P. Wilder, a premium of	10,00
For the 2d best do., to J. J. Low a premium of	8,00
For the 3d best do., to Joseph Breck & Co., a premium of	7,00
For the 4th best do., to Hovey & Co., a premium of	6,00
For the 5th best do., to S. Walker, a premium of	5,00
For the 6th best do., to Messrs Mason, a premium of	4,00

Total amount of premiums \$125,00

The committee also awarded the following premiums, in addition to the same sums, offered by the liberality of T. Lee, Esq., for the encouragement of the growth of the most ornamental species and varieties of native flowers, viz:—

For the best display of Native flowers through the season, to William Oakes, Esq., of Ipswich, a premium of	\$5,00
For the 2d best display of the same, to E. Weston, Jr. Esq., a premium of	5,00

No competition was thought deserving of the 3d prize, and the committee reserved the balance, appropriated for 1839, to be added to that of 1840.

A committee of three, from the flower committee, was then appointed to draft rules and regulations for the exhibitions the ensuing season, and instructed to report on or before the second Saturday in March. The following gentlemen were chosen that committee, viz: J. E. Teschemacher, C. M. Hovey, D. Haggerston.

The meeting was then adjourned.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
per order

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

Attest, C. M. HOVEY, *Sec.*

Approved by the Executive Committee.

Report of the Committee for awarding Premiums on Fruits, &c.

The Committee on Fruits, &c., of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, have attended to the subject of Premiums for the past year, and have awarded them as follows:

<i>Pears.</i> —For the best Summer Pears, to Mr Samuel Pond, a premium of	\$5.00
For the best Autumn Pears, to Mr Richard Ward, a premium of	5.00
For the best Winter Pears, to Mr E. Vose, President of the Society, a premium of	5.00
<i>Apples.</i> —For the best Summer Apples, to E. M. Richards, a premium of	5.00
For the best Autumn Apples, to Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, a premium of	5.00
For the best Winter Apples, to Dr Amos Holbrook, a premium of	5.00
<i>Cherries.</i> —For the best Cherries, to Mr E. Vose a premium of,	5.00
<i>Peaches.</i> —For the best peaches, open culture, to Mrs Bigelow, a gratuity of	5.00
For the best Peaches, (under glass,) to Mr J. F. Allen, a gratuity of	5.00
<i>Plums.</i> —For the best Plums, to Mr S. R. Johnson, a premium of	5.00
For the next best, to Mr Samuel Pond a gratuity of	5.00
For the next best, to Mr R. Manning, a gratuity of	5.00
<i>Apricots.</i> —For the best Apricots, to the Hon. John Welles, a premium of	5.00
<i>Nectarines.</i> —For the best Nectarines, to Mr Thomas Mason, a premium of	5.00
<i>Quinces.</i> —For the best Quinces, to Col. M. P. Wilder, a premium of	5.00
<i>Grapes.</i> —For the best Foreign Grapes grown under glass, to Mr Otis Johnson, a premium of	10.00
For the best Foreign Grapes, open culture, to Benjamin Guild, Esq., a premium of	5.00
<i>Gooseberries.</i> —For the best Desert Gooseberries, to Mr John Hovey, a premium of	5.00
<i>Raspberries.</i> —For the best Raspberries, to Mr Thomas Mason, a premium of	5.00
<i>Strawberries.</i> —For the best Strawberries, to Messrs Hovey & Co., a premium of	5.00
<i>Currants.</i> —For the best Currants, to Mr A. D. William, a premium of	2.00
<i>Melons.</i> —For the best pair of Water Melons, to Mr John Hill a gratuity of,	3.00
For the best Musk Melons, to Mr E. Vose, a premium of	3.00
For the Committee,	
E. M. RICHARDS, <i>Chairman.</i>	
January 11, 1840.	

THE CURCULIO.

Newton, Feb. 26, 1840.

To the Editors of the New England Farmer:

GENTLEMEN.—In the spring of 1838 I sent you for publication the result of a verbal communication, which I had received from my highly esteemed friend Dr Burnett, and which was published in your paper of that period, on the subject of the curculio. That communication detailed the results of a single experiment of his, which in that particular case had proved completely successful in insuring a large crop of fruit of the plum from the attacks of that insidious and destructive foe to good fruit. I have just received from him the enclosed letter, and also a communication of his on this same subject which was published in the National *Ægis*, in June last. These communications I forward to you for publication, as I deem them both equally important, and the hints therein contained extremely valuable. I consider it as the best article on the subject I have ever seen.

Very truly, your friend and humble servant,
WILLIAM KENRICK.

P. S.—Dr Burnett has kindly sent me an accurate drawing of the curculio. Should you think proper to have it engraved, the drawing is at your service.

W. K.

Southborough, Feb. 22, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—I received a letter a few days since from you, desiring some information in protecting the fruit of plum trees from the depredations of the Curculio. I have not stationed a hen and chickens around a tree since the spring of 1837, because they would injure other productions which were near the trees; but I should think from what I know of the habits of the curculio, that they would prove quite a prevention. I have studied the habits and character of the curculio in the two last summers, for I consider him the only obstacle in the way of raising that fruit.

1st. I have found that the curculio is on the tree ready for its operations very early, even before the plums are large enough for it to deposit its egg in them.

2d. It continues its labors into August.

3d. It gets on to the tree by flying, though it may crawl up the body at times.

4th. It stings the fruit mostly in the night.

The same curculio that stings the plum and peach I have found repeatedly operating on the apple. I was not aware of this fact till lately, and I do not know but these may be a larger species of the same insect which stings the apple also. I should think they were from the size of the larvae often seen in apples. I should consider hens with their chickens stationed about the fruit trees, and daily shaking and jarring the trees (for the curculio always falls to the ground when the tree is shook) while the fowls were immediately under them, to prove quite a protection. The supposed remedy should be applied quite early in the spring, in order to warrant the greatest chance of success. The small birds are the natural enemy of this insect as well as most of the insect tribe, and it should be the aim of horticulturists and farmers to encourage their multiplication, and to protect them. I design to make further experiments to protect fruit trees against injuries from this insect, and should I make any discovery or advances, I shall be happy to communicate. Were it not for the curculio, most of our fruit would be comparatively fair, and all of it

free from worms. A gentleman lately informed me that apples and other fruit were free from worms in the state of Ohio.

By the request of a friend, I gave the editor of the Worcester *Ægis* last summer a small article "On the Cultivation of Plums," in which the curculio is described, and some modes of prevention are spoken of in that article. I take the liberty to send you that paper, and also an imperfect drawing of that insect in this letter.

MAGNIFIED DRAWING.



Rhynchoncus Neuphar, of Herbst.
" Ceraci, of Peck.
Curculio of Horticulturists.

No information could be more important to the fruit grower than a knowledge of the character of the Canker worm, the Curculio, and the Borer, and the best means of securing fruit trees against the injuries which they inflict.

Respectfully, your obt^s servant,
JOEL BURNETT.

From the National *Ægis*.

CULTIVATION OF THE PLUM.

MR EDITOR: SIR—I am induced to offer you some observations of mine on the cultivation of Plums. I have taken an interest in the cultivation of fruit for the last eight years, and now have several good kinds in a bearing state. The plum is one of our hardest fruit trees. During our cold winters I lost pear, apricot, peach, and several of the Baldwin apple, by the severity of the cold, but not a single plum tree. Plum trees of almost all kinds are good bearers; they usually blossom full, and the fruit sets well, and it is certainly one of the most delicious fruits we have, when in perfection. The fine kinds are wholesome and salutary, and can be indulged in even to satiety, when fully ripe, without harm. They will grow well in rather a low loamy soil; if the soil is rich, they grow fast and come quick into bearing.

But the grand obstacle in the way of cultivating this fruit, is the depredations of a small insect of the beetle tribe, which commences its operations when the fruit is quite small, and continues them usually till the first of August. This beetle is called by horticulturists the curculio—is about one sixth of an inch long, has two small bunches or protuberances on its back, and a rostrum or beak, and on this two antennae. By this rostrum it makes a semilunar incision on the plum, into which it deposits an egg. The egg hatches, producing a worm, or larva, which burrows down into the heart of the fruit, eating it through two or three times from end to end. This kills the life of the plum, causing it to wither and fall prematurely; the worm then soon leaves the fruit and enters the ground, where it undergoes a transformation or metamorphosis, common to the insect tribe, and then comes up a new curculio, to deposit its eggs as before described. Its work is not confined to the plum, but extends to the cherry, peach, and apple, though it would seem to prefer the plum to other fruit, on account, probably, of the smoothness of the skin, and the greater ease in making the incision. It is remarkable how general its depreda-

tious are on the plum tree when unmolested; for when the tree is loaded with fruit, and large, scarcely a single plum will remain unpunctured, and consequently all will be lost to the cultivator. Some kinds of peach and apple which have a woolly or furry surface, are not attacked. Almost all the wind-fall apples (as they are called) are produced by this beetle, and upon examination will be found to contain the larvæ or worm from the egg of the curculio.

The plum tree is subject to a disease on the limbs, a kind of excrescence or warty appearance, which Dr Harris says is caused by this same curculio, puncturing the tender bark and depositing his eggs under it. "These swellings, or warts, are diseases of the bark, caused by the punctures of the weevil, and the residence of the grubs. The sap vessels being wounded and irritated by the insects, throw out an increased quantity of fluid; this is re-absorbed by the bark, which is consequently swollen and thickened in substance; the over-stretched cuticle bursts, and the swelling becomes irregular, granulated, and full of fissures."

Dr Harris recommends cutting out and extirpating these excrescences and burning them before the last of June. The wounds made in so doing should be treated with mortar used in grafting.

The character of the curculio is shy and timorous; so much so, it is seldom seen unless hunted after purposely. He is not often seen in motion on the tree, but occasionally in a small crevice or crack, or the axilla of a limb, and so much does he resemble an old blossom or bud, or a small piece of bark, that he will commonly remain unnoticed. Should the observer extend his thumb and finger to take him, ten to one if he don't elude him, falling as imperceptible as a small shot would to the ground.

The habits of this insect are not well known, I still believe, to fruit growers. I have made frequent inquiry of them for a preventive measure. Some have told me the insect crawled up the tree, and most of them have never seen it to know it. It is well to remark that it flies on the tree.

The following are some of the means of preserving fruit against the attacks of these insects.

First. All the premature fruit that falls to the ground with the worm in it, should be immediately gathered and burned. It will begin to fall as early as the 12th or 15th of June, and continue to until the middle of August, if not ripe before. This course, well pursued, will destroy the next generation of them and save the next year's crop.

Second. Shaking the tree briskly morning and night, and two or three times during the day, will very much discommode and interrupt them from pursuing their operations—for at each concussion of the tree the insects fall to the ground, and if they reascend, will soon become discouraged by this course of treatment.

Third. Let two or three hands take a sheet or sheets and spread under the tree, and then shake and jar it, and they immediately fall, feigning themselves lifeless, and appearing like a shapeless lump, and by those who are unacquainted with them, would not be taken for an animal until they moved. All that fall on the sheet should be immediately crushed. This last mode of destroying them should be practiced twice a day while any are found. In the spring of 1837, I cooped a hen and chickens about an Imperial Gage, whose fruit was destroyed the preceding year, and about all the plums matured on this tree. It is probable

that the beetles were destroyed by the brood, as they made their way to the surface of the soil. As this little animal is easily annoyed, trees standing before a store or shop or any frequented place, usually more or less escape injury. I have known trees standing near a hog pen, mature their fruit year after year, while others, standing four rods distant, as surely failed.

Mr Manning remarks in his Book of Fruits, that plums thrive best near the borders of the sea, and that the curculio is said to avoid the salt air.

If the foregoing remarks should prove of any advantage to horticulturists in the protection of fruit from injuries inflicted by this insect, or lead to minuter investigation into its nature and habits, I shall be well rewarded for this imperfect communication.

JOEL BURNETT.

Southboro', June 19, 1839.

WHITTINGTON WHEAT.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

As my character officially (as a seedsman) has been animadverted on, relative to some sales I made last spring of the *Whittington New White Wheat*, for Spring Wheat, when it has been ascertained (and an experiment made in my own garden proved the same) that in our climate it should be sown in the Fall, I would merely observe that no design to deceive the public was dreamed of, (as some inconsiderate persons have thought proper to remark, even in the papers.) I could have no great emolument from the supposed imposition, as my whole stock was but twentyeight bushels, and sold at but a trifling profit, as it cost £1 per bushel in London, to which heavy expences are added. I sold it at 25 cents per quart, and gave a good deal away. My own opinion, and that of many of our first agricultural gentlemen is, that it is the finest wheat ever introduced into this country, and they, one and all, intend making a trial of it the ensuing fall.

Mr Whittington, of Surrey, England, who sent it out to me, writes in reply (26th Sept,) to my making known to him the disappointment of those who tried it, "In answer to yours I am as much vexed as I am confounded. I really am at a loss to account for the extraordinary results you communicate. I enclose you one of last year's circulars, and one of the present season's" (which are at Mr J. Breck & Co's, Boston, and where a sample of the wheat may be seen.)

"As regards its winter properties as well as spring, it has been fully tested and publicly admitted to be the best wheat in this country for rapid growth, standing uninjured through the most severe weather, and yielding by an excess of 16 bushels per acre off the very poorest soils over every other tried variety of White Wheat. As to its failure for a Spring wheat with you, I repeat, I cannot account, neither can I learn of American gentlemen here. It is of Swiss origin, which induced us to try it as a spring grain for two seasons, sowing it in February, which in this country is the latest period for sowing wheat. Our circular expresses what was done with it in 1838, and this year, 1839, we sowed on the 23d and 24th of March fifteen acres of it, and all was housed by the 25th of August. In addition to this fact, Messrs G. Wildes & Co, Mr J. Fothergill, (the London Corn Factor), Messrs Phillipson, the extensive farmers of Sutton Estate, in Surrey, have all had capital crops of it from sowings in February and March, whilst Mr Baxter, the large Flour Factor, who also farms 300

acres only nine miles from London, sowed ten acres of it during the first week of April, and has carried a capital crop, he assures me fully, forty bushels per acre.

"We stand too highly connected and engaged as agents for several noblemen's estates, and farming largely, as well as being Land surveyors, for upwards of forty years, to represent falsely any article, as do also our agents Messrs Gibbs & Co. I can have no right to doubt you, but whether and what are the local causes which have created the disappointment, ought to be best known by you, and, under these circumstances, I would not advise you to sell it again as a spring grain. I regret you did not write me sooner, that I might have sent you some in time to sow the present autumn, the successful issue of which is beyond all question. I will send you 20 bushels by the next packet, hoping it may yet arrive in time for this autumn's sowing, and from which you can supply to those who may, under their hopes, insist on some sort of compensation, if it arrives in time, and your weather be mild and open. Sow the wheat, desiring it may be buried three inches deep."

The wheat sent out to reimburse, came too late to do any thing with the last autumn, but will be delivered in such quantity as was before purchased, gratis. It can be kept in a case, or glass demijohn, sealed air tight, for fear of weevil, until the proper time to sow it next fall.

GEORGE C. THORBURN,
No. 11 John street, New York.

TRIMMING TREES.

Some Farmers, I observe, are already beginning to trim their apple and pear trees. It is a saving of time to do it in the winter, but a loss of the fruit, presently, and finally a loss of the trees.

The following extract from the "Farmer's Register," is in point; and I believe all similar experiments will produce—sooner or later—similar results.

"I had a small apple tree which had been grafted with a choice fruit, and had been growing perhaps seven or eight years. There was one limb on it which I did not like, because it was growing in a wrong direction. I took it off in December, because I believed the sap to be then in the roots, and therefore at this season there would be none of it wasted or taken away with the limb, and of course the branches left would receive a greater portion of nourishment in the spring. Sometime afterward I examined the tree and found that the part or stump of the limb which remained within the surface of the body, was affected with the dry rot in its purest type. I removed this with my knife, and found that the disease had made its attack on the body of the tree itself. The tree, after the limb was taken off, became sickly, and its fruit after it began to bear was imperfect."

Dry rot may oftentimes be prevented, however, if the wounds are carefully covered with a composition made of rosin, tallow, beeswax and ochre, melted and well mixed together—and where it is necessary, for want of time in the spring, to resort to winter trimming, this method of prevention should be resorted to. It is cheap, simple, and adheres to the wound—excluding moisture—until it is healed over.—*Patriot and Democrat.*

The Farmer's Cabinet attests to the efficacy of lime as a certain destroyer of sorrel, having tried it for that object.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1840.

THE EIGHTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING

Was holden at the Representatives' Hall on Thursday evening, 5th inst. Mr Brigham, of Westboro', one of the Vice Presidents of the meeting, in the Chair. Mr Fowler, of Danvers, was appointed Secretary. The attendance was very full. The subject announced for discussion was the Small Grains.

The Commissioner opened the meeting by reading several letters from gentlemen distinguished by their intelligence and practical skill in agriculture, relating particularly to the use of the marls found in Berkshire, and to the cultivation of wheat. These marls contain nearly ninety per cent of the carbonate of lime; and it had been confidently expected that they would prove highly beneficial in their application to lands, where they might be accessible, and especially to the cultivation of wheat. Experiments only can satisfactorily decide these points; and though the results hitherto have not been encouraging, they are by no means to be regarded as decisive.

The first communication addressed to the Commissioner in reply to his inquiries, was from Edward A. Newton, Esq., of Pittsfield, President of the Berkshire Agricultural Society.

Mr Newton says he thinks it too soon as yet to come to any decisive conclusions. His first experiment was on a lot which had been planted the previous year with potatoes and well manured. He spread twelve loads of marl to the acre and sowed wheat. He obtained a large crop of straw, but the wheat did not fill. This he attributes in a degree to the number of trees in the field, which was his orchard.

His next application of it was to a lot of three acres, upon which he put first twenty loads of fresh stable manure and then twelve loads of marl, and ploughed the manure. He then spread ten loads of well rotted manure to the acre, and planted corn. His crop was much injured by the wire worm. He obtained fifty bushels of corn to the acre. He did not expect any direct benefit from the marl, and obtained none; but he designs another season, to lay down this land to grass with wheat; and considers the result then will be a fair experiment of its efficacy and value. Mr Newton likewise made an application of it to carrots, but without any success; it might perhaps be better said, with an injury to the yield. He quotes the authority of Professor Madan, of Scotland, that marl brought from the pits has always a bad effect upon root crops.

The next letter was from Dr Robert Campbell, of Pittsfield, who applied it at the rate of 200 and 500 bushels to the acre upon carrots, sugar beets, and Indian corn.—He says of his Indian corn, that he could not distinguish the portion manured from that which was not manured.—“On the whole,” he says, “I do not consider that the marl was any benefit to the crops thus far, although the additional quantity applied to the beet crop was manifestly injurious. The carrots were not of that kind, neither were the experiments conducted in a manner to test the utility of lime in any form. It was from learning that my soil was wholly destitute of the carbonate of lime, that I was induced to try the marl. Another reason was, from observing that portions of my land when well manured and cultivated, did not give a good return in crops, which I was led to believe was owing to the presence of some of the deleterious salts of iron, which I hoped to be able to correct by the use of lime. It is my intention to continue the use of lime in some form, either as marl or lime in a caustic state, until I can be fully satisfied of its use.”

The next letter was from Mr Cornelius Basset, of Lee, an intelligent and skilful farmer. He says “he has not been so particular in his application of it as he ought. I put 50 loads upon about 4 acres, and the following season ploughed with corn, having dropped the same number of loads of manure in the hill.” His corn he says was excellent. He afterwards sowed this land with wheat and oats, “which were very good.” (This experiment, of an admixture of the manure, cannot be considered as a mistake.) He goes on to say that “his potatoes yielded about four quarters in a bushel from the same pot of hills more than those he did not marl. He applied several loads to his moving land.” The first season he could not perceive any difference. The past season, in some places, he could see a marked difference—in

some lots he judged a third differ— in others he could see no difference. He adds, “I feel more encouraged to apply it than when you were here. Some of my neighbors have received much greater benefit from its application than myself; and others about the same. Esq. Porter applied some to an onion bed. The first season the onions were ordinary; the past season, on the same bed, extraordinary; he thinks the best in the county: he attributes it to marl; he applied some to old sword-broom meadow land; his grass was much better. He applied on two rows of corn marl instead of plaster, having plastered the best of the piece: he applied about the same quantity of marl as plaster, and at the same time the marled rows he thinks were all as good as the plastered ones. His land is on the banks of the Housatonic river. Another neighbor applied about half a shovelful in a hill to corn, having manured side by side in a hill with good hog manure. The fore part of the season his manured corn was the best. In the fall he would have given any one the piece of corn if he would pick out the marled. In potatoes he was more particular. He planted two rows and applied manure in the hill; two rows marl and manure, and two rows marl alone. His marl and manured rows were the best; and the marl application next; but the manured rows the least.”

The next letter read was from E. Phinney, Esq., of Lexington, on the cultivation of wheat. It is intended that this letter shall come before the public shortly in another form, and therefore we shall give scarcely an abstract of it. Mr Phinney has now cultivated wheat for twelve years, and for the last nine years with perfect success, the crop varying according to the quality of the soil, from 15 to 25 bushels per acre. He attributes his success to comparatively deep ploughing, so that some portion of the subsoil, the unexhausted treasure of the earth, is brought to the surface to be enriched by manure and atmospheric influences; and to the use of lime mixed with peat ashes, and barilla, containing about 50 per cent of lime.

He says: “The parable of the sower who went out to sow contains much profitable as well as moral and religious instruction. It is sowed that fell upon stony ground which had not much earth, like that which is sown upon our shool-ploughed fields, sprung up and grew the better at first, by reason of its having but little depth of earth; but as soon as the sun was up and the season advanced, it was scorched, and because it had no root, it withered away. Here is an admirable lesson for farmers; and the reasoning of the sacred teacher is as sound and unanswerable in an agricultural as it is in a moral and religious view. Let the farmers then sow their seed upon “good ground,” deeply ploughed and liberally and rightly manured, and we shall have no more of the necessity of legislative bounty as an inducement to the culture of wheat.”

He adds, in closing me, however, to judge from my own experience, I say with hesitation, I have no doubt as to the successful cultivation of wheat, which I have done in all parts of the commonwealth; I mean with a due application of skill in the management and cultivation of our grounds.”

The question of Small Grains then coming up, and particularly the cultivation of wheat, several gentlemen addressed the meeting on the various topics of the use of lime for wheat, on sowing wheat upon green sward, on the prevention of smut, on laying down land with wheat, and other incidental matters.

Mr Henderson, of Sunderland, stated that he had sowed wheat upon turf land or green sward inverted, and we need not say, with success; but as he spoke low, we did not understand whether it were winter or spring wheat; and regret that we were unable to catch his remarks.

Mr Cole, the editor of the Yankee Farmer, then addressed the meeting. He had heard several farmers speak of sowing wheat upon green sward, and we understood him, with advantage. In respect to steeping wheat he had known one farmer to soak his wheat in brine a fortnight without injury. The editor of the Geneva Farmer had steeped Italian and common wheat for a week before sowing; they grew very well. A farmer in Onondaga had steeped his wheat a month without injury. He did not believe that brine would injure it. Some farmers in New York had steeped the seed of Italian wheat without injury. Mr Hathorn, of Rome, N. Y., who introduced the cultivation of the Italian, steeped his wheat without preparation. He had soaked it 12 hours and 24 hours in brine: it did not grow. The weather was warm. If steeped in brine and kept cool, it would not take injury. Experiments have been made of bringing to prevent smut. This was recommended on the authority of Arthur Young. His, Mr C's father, used to prepare his seed wheat by brining and liming it; had at

the same time sowed some dry. The dry-sown was smutted: the steeped wheat was uninjured.

B. V. French, Esq., of Braintree, then addressed the meeting. He had made experiments in the application of lime to land. He was desirous to lay down some of his lands to grass. He objected to sowing barley in this case, because it was an exhausting crop; to oats, because they were apt to be followed with an abundance of sorrel. He sowed the Gilman wheat and obtained 23 bushels per acre. He tried the Black Sea variety, but it failed. The next year he wished to lay down some land. Here the Gilman wheat succeeded where the Black Sea wheat failed. In some parts of Braintree and in the neighborhood and on the islands in Boston harbor, the Gilman wheat had failed.

In 1837, he wished to lay down to grass a piece of land adjoining that on which his Black Sea wheat had failed. He asked the advice of an eminent chemist on the subject of liming. He advised him to apply one hundred and sixty casks to an acre. This was too expensive an experiment; so he applied one hundred and fifty bushels. The lime was air-slacked and spread upon the land, which the previous year was in corn and potatoes. A portion of the land, which had been limed, of eight or ten feet wide, running across the piece, was dressed with strong manure, which wheat came up very well. On the 5th of June it was struck with a blast. There was no difference between the manured and unmanured part of the field. He again advised with the gentleman to whom he had before referred, but his opinions on the efficacy of lime had undergone a change. He, Mr French, would not condemn the use of lime; but he would say his own experience was unfavorable to it. It might answer a much better purpose in old countries than in ours, and it was extensively used there and much approved. He laid this field down to clover and the product was excellent. He had obtained three tons to the acre; and having practised the method of curing it recommended by the late Judge Buel, the hay was a valuable fodder.

He bid something to say of deep ploughing. He had lately met with minutes of the examination of several Scotch and English farmers before a committee of Parliament, on the condition of English agriculture, and he had read it with great interest. The Scotch farmers were decidedly in advance of the English farming, and their extraordinary success was mainly attributable to an improved system of draining and the use of the subsoil ploughing. This draining was called the Deanston system. It consisted in sinking drains at the distance of seven yards apart to the depth of three feet; narrow at bottom and filled in with stone to the height of about eighteen inches; an inverted sod placed upon these stones to prevent the falling in of the dirt, and then the whole filled up and the field left smooth. These drains were so deep as not to be reached by the plough. The field was then ploughed with a common plough, and this followed by a subsoil plough, so that the whole was completely drained to the depth of eighteen inches, and in the course of cultivation some portion of the subsoil, though not in excess, was brought up to mix with the top soil and to become enriched by air and heat and light. The fields thus prepared and well cultivated and manured, produced most extraordinary crops—from 40 to 50 bushels of wheat to an acre, and other crops in proportion; and this was a permanent improvement.

(An account of this great improvement was given to the readers of the New England Farmer a few weeks since, and we strongly invite the attention of farmers to the subject.)

Mr Williams, of Alfred, Berkshire county, then spoke of steeping seed wheat in brine. He did not consider it in any degree a preventive of smut. His father had steeped his wheat in brine, yet suffered much from the smut. He used brine for the purpose of floating off oats and other foul stuff, which were mixed with his seed wheat. The brine he regarded as preferable to water for removing smut, as well as other matters, because they would float in brine when they would not in clear water; but he did not consider that there was any particular efficacy in brine itself for the destruction or prevention of smut. He considered lime, however, as a perfect preventive of smut. He had sowed winter wheat upon green sward, and the result had been good. He had made a trial of laying down land with wheat and rye. On three acres, the two outside acres were in rye, the centre acre was in wheat. The grass seed was sowed on the snow in the spring. Each of the lots was plastered. The grass seed came up equally well on each lot. On the rye ground, however, the grass was almost an entire failure. On the wheat, the grass took as well as possible, and was almost as obvious to the sight as if the rye had not been sown at all with grass. He made

afterwards a similar comparative experiment with wheat, oats and barley; and for the purpose of laying down land to grass, the wheat was as decidedly preferable as in the case of rye or better mentioned.

Mr. Rrin Curtis, of Sheffield, in the same county, then gave his opinions and experience. He had been much in the habit of raising barley and other grains. For laying down lands to grass he considers wheat preferable to any other grain—rye he placed second, barley last. The roots of barley, and of backwheat, run near the surface, and though they are not upon the whole more exhausting to the soil than other crops giving an equal amount of vegetable growth, yet by their mode of growth they roll the soil of that nutriment which the tender plants of grass particularly need. In an exact comparison of three pieces of ground adjoining, each in the same condition, and cultivated in the same manner, excepting that one was laid down with barley, one with oats, and one with wheat, this fact was fully established; the grass appearing scarcely at all among the barley stubble, better among the oats, and full among the wheat.

He has raised wheat on green sward with advantage; this has been, when he has been able to sow his wheat by the first of September. He would not choose to sow wheat upon a sward abounding with blue grass or quack (creeping wheat); but clover he considers an excellent preparation, and other English grasses may be turned over with advantage.

He observed that the soaking of seed wheat in brine and then liming it is a preventive of smut. He has not failed to raise spring wheat for fifteen years; and never suffered from smut until three years ago. The seed of the Italian wheat which he had imported from Rome, N. Y., had the seeds of smut, and his crop was infected. The use of brine and lime had destroyed smut. He had learnt a good lesson on this subject from an old Dutch farmer, who was always careful to keep his seed wheat clean, and thus kept clear of smut.

In respect to the depth of ploughing, which was advisable, much must depend on circumstances. He preferred to plough not deeper than he could manure well; and he would gradually deepen his soil, and bring a portion of his subsoil to the surface. It was of the highest importance to vegetation that the soil should be warmed. It was as important that air and heat should act upon the soil as moisture. In dry and light lands we might plough deep with advantage; but in cold and wet soils, if we turned over the sod, as on account of the wetness it would remain cold, the vegetable matter would not be decomposed, and would therefore afford no nourishment to the growing plants. He laid great stress upon rendering the soils accessible to heat and air, in order to promote vegetation. In ploughing, if the soil were light and dry, he would lay the furrow slice flat; but if wet and heavy, he would prefer that the furrows should lap one on the other; as on such lands he had always got the best crops, when he had tamed his furrows up-hill.

He has made repeated trials of lime in different soils, but has found no advantage from it excepting in potato lills. Here it increased and improved the crop. He has tried it on grass and oats, but without success. He has cultivated wheat and corn for years. His usual rotation is first, corn; second, spring rye or spring wheat; third, winter wheat. His manure is given to his corn.

Mr. Jones, of Athol, followed. He had applied lime to his land for the destruction of worms, as he deemed it beneficial for this object. He preferred to get his seed wheat from the north, and had sowed it several years in succession. He considered that weeds were extremely prejudicial to wheat. He was accustomed to dissolve lime in water and apply it at the rate of one quart to a bushel. He had no smutty wheat. He sows his wheat early and had never failed to obtain a good crop. He took care to plough his ground fine, and in that way get a start of the weeds.

Mr. Hardy, of Waltham, inquired whether our attention should not be mainly directed to raising Indian corn instead of wheat. It was replied to him that corn was undoubtedly upon the whole a more valuable crop than wheat, and that every attention should be paid to its improvement. If other persons can raise one hundred and thirty bushels on an acre, we ought never to be satisfied until we can reach the same point. With good cultivation, undoubtedly, we might raise the bread stuff which is consumed in the State, if we had one hundred bushels of corn and forty of wheat can be got to an acre, we ought not to be satisfied until we have reached it. It might not be easy to accomplish this, but we should try. It would require expense to put our land in a proper condition of fertility; but this need not be regarded, provided the return will not only meet it, but much more. The investment of money in such improvements where the profits

are comparatively certain, is a judicious application of capital.

SILK CONVENTION.

We earnestly hope that our friends in the town and in the State, will not forget the silk meeting, which is to be held at the Representatives' Hall on Thursday evening, (i. e. to-morrow) We hope, likewise, that those persons who have samples of raw or manufactured silks, will do the public the favor to exhibit them at the hall on Thursday evening.

The last meeting voted to invite the ladies who may be interested in the matter to attend the silk meeting. We respectfully extend the invitation, and hope it will be favorably received by them.

H. C.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF SEED SOWERS.

Mr. Willis, the ingenious inventor of several machines calculated to abridge the farmer's labor and facilitate some of his principal operations, is now engaged in perfecting an improvement on his Seed Sower of last year's construction, which we understand will materially enhance the value of that instrument as an aid to the farmer in sowing his seeds.—The various labor-saving implements which Mr. W. has offered for the test of the agricultural community, have been highly commended by those who have given them a trial, and are considered by intelligent cultivators as important aids in the economy of the farm; and no one of his machines has won a higher repute than his Seed Sower,—which fact is well attested by the great demand for these instruments, all that were manufactured the last year, (amounting to upwards of eighty,) having been disposed of, and orders made for many more which the inventor could not supply.

If any of our agricultural friends have concluded to furnish themselves with an instrument of this kind, we would advise them to defer purchasing until they shall have examined the latest improvement of Mr. Willis, which we understand will be completed and ready for inspection at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North-Market st., in the course of a few days.—Com-

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 9, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 245 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 200 Sheep and 101 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We advance our quotations to conform to sales. A few extra \$7 25. First quality, \$7 00—Second quality, \$6 50 a \$6 75. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 00.

Working Oxen.—A few sales were effected; prices not public.

Cows and Calves.—"Dull" A few were sold at \$25, \$23, \$32, \$37, \$40, and \$42.

Sheep.—All at market were of a fine quality. Lots were sold at \$3 00, \$4 50, and \$5 50, and \$11.

Swine.—All were previously contracted for at something more than 5c. A small number only were retained and prices were not established.

THERMOMETERICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded Northern exposure, week ending March 8.

Feb. 1840.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	2	34	56	47	N. W.
Tuesday,	9	31	56	48	S.
Wednesday,	4	45	68	57	S. W.
Thursday,	5	44	63	53	N. W.
Friday,	6	28	44	45	W.
Saturday,	7	32	48	21	S. W.
Sunday,	8	5	22	28	N. W.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The subscriber having leased his Farm near this city, will offer for sale, on sale, farm, on Wednesday, the 23th day of March inst. all of his valuable stock of neat Cattle, being about forty head, mostly high bred animals, among which is one full blooded Durham Bull, four years old, from the stock of Col. Powell, of Philadelphia; ten or twelve Cows; three very fine yoke of working Oxen. The remainder young stock, very fine.

Sale positive and terms liberal. If the weather should be stormy, the sale to take place the first fair day.

Harford, March 11, 1840. JOSEPH MORGAN.

BOX.

For sale at the Garden of SAMUEL DOWNER, in Dorchester a small lot of tall Box. Also, a large lot of short box, with fine roots and will make a neat border. March 11.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	per 100 lbs.	5	64
ASHES, Pearl,	per 100 lbs.	5	75
Pot.	" "	5	00
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1	62
" Domestic,	" "	2	00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15	00
No. 1,	" "	13	00
prime,	" "	11	00
BEEF, white,	barrel	23	36
yellow,	" "	35	70
BURLAPS, American,	dozen	3	70
BUTTER, shipping,	" "	10	11
dairy,	" "	15	18
CANDLES, mould,	" "	13	14
dipped,	" "	37	33
sperm,	" "	10	30
CHEESE, new milk,	dozen	150	175
CLOVER, refined,	barrel	250	450
BONE MANURE, in casks,	bushel	35	40
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	" "	37	46
southern, geese,	" "	9	12
FLAX, (American),	quintal	225	250
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	" "	2	00
Bay, Chaleur,	" "	1	60
Haddock,	barrel	12	00
Mackerel, No. 1,	" "	10	00
No. 2,	" "	10	50
Alwicks, dry salted, No. 1,	" "	5	00
Salmon, No. 1,	" "	17	00
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REPORT ON TREES AND LIVE HEDGES.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, "On Trees and Live Hedges," have attended to the application of Daniel Stebbins, Esq., of Northampton, who has submitted in due and regular form, his application for a premium on an acre of the Yellow Locust, containing over 1000 trees, the number made requisite by the Society.

The practice of Dr Stebbins will be published, and is encouraging in its course.

It is not clearly stated whether the soil was cultivated about the trees, or more extensively. This it would seem, might be an advisable practice.

Still the growth, considering the lightness or sterility of the soil, was equal to what might be expected in such case.

It would hardly be thought supposable, that the Locust tree could favor the growth of the grass about it; only when compared to other trees from its foliage, it makes less shade. Still there are many who hold the opinion of an actual increased vegetation by the proximity of this tree with great confidence.

Of the advantage to be derived from the raising and multiplying the Locust, there would be but one opinion, if the ravages of the borer could be prevented.

In a separate communication which accompanies his others, Dr Stebbins speaks highly of the benefit to be derived from an unbragous situation, and of creating a shade previously to setting out the locust, or of placing it in the forest even, where it has been asserted the worm would not follow. Such is the durability and value of the timber of the tree for most uses, that its protection and preservation are well worthy the efforts of all agriculturists, and to such the perusal of the remarks of Dr Stebbins may be well recommended.

It is said by some that these pestiferous worms or insects that annoy the locust are lessening in number, and it is thought that they may disappear, after having had a sojourn of three score years with us.

Some of the tribes, however, seem to be making their ravages on the elm and other trees, which have not before suffered.

To this the attention of our husbandmen is called, and we hope it may not be in vain.

For the communication on the aforesaid plantation, your committee report that the premium of twenty-five dollars be allowed to Daniel Stebbins, Esq.

The same committee have also attended to a communication made by the same gentleman, on the subject of the Mulberry tree, in its relation to the silk culture, and are of opinion that it contains many useful remarks—and further, that in the introduction of a new variety of the mulberry tree by importation from Canton, of the seed which promises a more hardy tree, and produces silk of a better quality. Dr Stebbins is well entitled to the premium of fifty dollars.

It will be seen by this gentleman's communication that he has his doubts whether it would be safe to leave this tree of new variety out through the winter; an object most earnestly to be looked for.

It is to be hoped that this, or some other mulberry tree may suit some parts of the climate of New England, or if not, of the United States, and be so cultivated that the immense import of silk to

the extent of 20 millions of dollars as is stated, may be at least lessened.

The committee further report that Dr Stebbins has also made a communication, which is annexed, on the subject of Live Hedges, in which it will be seen he has brought forward a thrifty growth of the Honey Locust, of about 160 rods, which it is thought may be interlocked so as to form a substantial and durable hedge, which would offer an unexpected variety to this mode of enclosure, and be considered highly ornamental by many.

But as the said hedge might, it is feared, be subject to the borer, and at any rate is not so far completed as to ensure its practical utility, however favorably inclined to encourage Dr Stebbins's ardor and enterprise, so laudably exercised, your Committee think it may be better considered hereafter.

One other application has been made by Mr Benj. N. Childs, which contains many good suggestions of his experience in regard to the mulberry or silk culture. But it is to be wished that the objects aimed at for the advantages of the culture had been further set forth.

It is to be regretted that his own course of experience seems to indicate a suspicion or distrust of his labors, as he observes what course he should pursue "were he to commence again."

The object of the Society it will be perceived is to bring forward whatever favorable results might be derived from experience, and what means might best conduce to enable the mulberry tree to sustain the rigor of our climate.

This is the desired result, and to be pursued as far as reasonable expectation may be indulged;—when that fails, it must, however reluctantly, be given up.—Of the heading down of the white mulberry, the practice needs confirmation; and as to the difficult and troublesome expedient of the removal into cellars of some species of the mulberry tree every fall, it must operate in its effects in a manner highly discouraging.

The suggestion made by Mr Child for the extirpating of the borer from the apple tree, adds to the weight of general opinion that some effect may be produced by the use of ashes, lime and other caustic matter on the earth about the trees. It is to be hoped that the commendable practice herein may be continued by him, as well as pursued by others. It may be that even the canker worm may be made uncomfortable and be kept aloof from our foliage and fruit. All of which is submitted.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN WEILLES, Chairman.

MR. STEBBINS'S STATEMENT.

To Peter C. Brooks, Wm. Piccott, E. H. Derby, Josiah Quincy, jr., and Elias Phinney, Esqrs., Committee of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN—Under the articles of "Trees and Live Hedges" of not less than 50 rods, which shall be in the most thriving condition in 1839, I embrace the privilege of informing you that in the year 1834, I transplanted from my nursery four thousand two hundred honey locust trees, from the seed, being two years old, and set them around the borders of a twelve acre lot, about 160 rods, averaging about half a foot apart; some portions of the lot adjoin heavy timber land, is partially shaded and have grown but indifferently: other parts having a better exposure, have grown very well, from 5 to 8 feet, and capable of being so interlocked, as to make a durable and valuable fence.

On a piece of dry sandy soil, situate between a

portion of the honey locust hedge and the yellow locust grove, described in another paper, I had planted out some thousands of Large Leaf Canton larches, which flourished very well, except on the borders of the above mentioned hedge and grove: about one rod in width on either side, the mulberry trees were of small size, of 4 to 6 inches, while other parts out of the reach of the roots of the honey and yellow locust, the trees were from two to four feet, on the same quality of soil: but where the roots extended under adjoining grass ground, did not perceive any injury.

All of which is respectfully submitted by
DANIEL STEBBINS.

At the request of Dr Daniel Stebbins, we have examined and measured his honey locust hedge, on Rocky Hill in Northampton, and find that more than fifty rods of said hedge are in a flourishing condition, and in our opinion will make a substantial hedge, the whole length of which is over one hundred and sixty rods.

THEODORE WRIGHT,
WILLIAM W. COOK.
Northampton, Sept. 2d, 1839.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Potash and soda are the two common and abundant alkalis used in every family every day. The first in the form of soap, pearlash, saleratus, quick lye, saltpetre, &c. The other in the form of common salt, (muriate of soda,) and sometimes in other combinations.

Lime and magnesia are called alkaline earths: the former is frequently put with ashes in leach tubs, where it absorbs the carbonic acid combined with the ashes or potash, and by that means gives it greater power in acting on the grease or oily matter used for the soap. It is more effectual than red hot horse shoes in keeping witches from the soap, and is more certain than either the new or full moon, in gratifying industrious housewives with "good luck" in this branch of domestic economy.

Acids and alkalis neutralize each other. Consequently, if an accident occurs: from vinegar, sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol), nitric acid, (aqua fortis), muriatic acid, (spirit of salt,) or any other acid, apply potash, soda, ammonia, quick lime, magnesia, or some alkali, or alkaline earth.

If an accident occurs from an alkali, apply vinegar or a weak solution of some of the stronger acids.

By a knowledge of the properties and the relations of the two classes of substances constantly used by house-keepers, stains on garments can frequently be removed or prevented, cooking improved, and frequently life saved.

Oxygen is the vital portion of the atmosphere, and the agent which supports respiration, sustains combustion, produces rust on metals, changes the juice of the apple, first into sugar, then alcohol, then vinegar, and finally putrefaction; causes light and sour bread, darkens the shade of certain colors, and destroys others, and produces some influence on every thing at all times.—Genesee Farmer.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

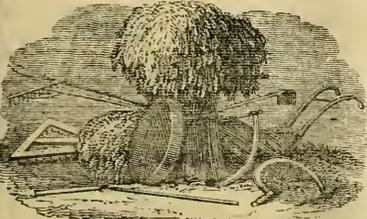
TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS.
17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER

ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1840.



New England Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE,
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

For sale at this Establishment, the greatest variety of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbous Roots, Green House Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. to be found in the country.
Also, Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Tools of every description, wholesale and retail.
A general assortment of Garden Seeds, embracing many new varieties, neatly labelled with directions for their culture, at 63, 12 1/2 and 25 cents per paper.
Boxes of Seeds assorted for families at \$1 and \$3 each.
Boxes of assorted seeds for retailers, from \$2 to \$50, from which a liberal discount will be made, for cash.
Seeds by the pound or bushel will be furnished to dealers at the lowest prices; among which, are

- 1000 lbs. Sugar Beet,
- 600 " Long Blood Beet,
- 600 " Turnip Blood Beet,
- 1000 Mangel Wurtzel,
- 2000 " Ruta Baga,
- 5000 " Long Orange Carrot,
- 200 " Large Drumhead Cabbage,
- 200 " Early York Cabbage,
- 150 " Green Globe Savoy Cabbage,
- 150 " Early Low Dutch Cabbage,
- 100 " Red Dutch Cabbage,
- 500 " Silver Skin Onion,
- 600 " Large Red Onion,
- 300 " White Portugal Onion,
- 1000 " Early White Dutch Turnip,
- 1000 " White Flat Turnip,
- 200 " White Globe Turnip,
- 100 " Red Round Turnip,
- 100 " Yellow Stone Turnip,
- 50 " Red Tankard Turnip,
- 50 " White Turnip,
- 50 " Purple Top Hybrid Turnip,
- 50 " Black Dutch Cabbage, (small heads,)
- 50 " Early Hope Cabbage,
- 50 " Early May Cabbage,
- 50 " Early London Battersea Cabbage,
- 50 " Early Sugar Loaf Cabbage,
- 50 " Yellow Savoy Cabbage,
- 50 " Cauliflower, of sorts,
- 50 " Broccoli, of sorts,
- Synots Early Frame Cucumber,
- Long Green Prickly Cucum er,
- Early Frame Cucumber,
- Long Green Turkey Cucumber,
- Long White Cucumber,
- Short Prickly Cluster Cucumber,
- Musk Melon, many fine varieties,
- Water Melon, many fine varieties,
- Lettuce, 12 varieties,
- Garden Stone Turnip,
- Large Yellow Aberdeen Turnip,
- Dale's Hybrid Turnip,
- White Giant Solid Celery,
- Red Giant Solid Celery,
- New Dwarf Red Giant Solid Celery,
- New Dwarf White Giant Solid Celery,
- Early Short Top Scarlet Radish,
- Long Salmon Radish,

- Long White Summer Radish,
- Long Black Fall Radish,
- White Turnip Radish,
- Red Turnip Radish,
- Dutch Parsnip,
- Peppergrass,
- Tomatoes,
- Salsify.

BEANS.

English Dwarfs.

- Broad Windsor,
- Early Mazagan,
- Green Nonpareil,
- Horse,
- Sword Long Pod.

Kidney Dwarf, or String Beans.

- Early Case Knife,
- Early China Dwarf,
- Early Quaker,
- Early Mohawk,
- Early Yellow Cranberry,
- Early Yellow Six Weeks,
- Large White Kidney Dwarf,
- Red Cranberry Dwarf,
- Marr-w, or Thousand to One,
- White Cranberry Dwarf.

Pole, or Running Beans.

- Large White Lima,
- Small White Lima, or Saba,
- Large Scarlet Runners,
- Large White Dutch Runners,
- White Dutch Case Knife,
- Red Cranberry,
- White Cranberry,
- Yellow Cranberry,
- London Horticultural, (very fine.)

PEAS.

- Earliest Dwarf Peas, (finest early,)
- Early Washington, or True May, 2 feet,
- Early Double-blossomed Frame, 3 feet high,
- Early Frame, 2 1/2 feet,
- Early Golden Hotspur, 3 feet,
- Early Carlton, 3 feet,
- Early Warwick, (very fine,)
- Cedo Nulli, 2 1/2 feet, (extra variety,)
- Dwarf Blue Imperial, 1 1/2 feet, 1/2
- Dwarf Scymetar, (new variety,)
- Knight's Dwarf Marrow, 2 1/2 feet,
- Bishop's Early Dwarf, 1 foot,
- Dwarf Spanish, or Fan, 1 foot,
- Dwarf Blue Prussian, 2 1/2 feet,
- Dwarf Sugar, (eatable pods,) 3 feet,
- Tall Crooked Pod Sugar, (eatable pods,) 4 feet,
- Matchless, or True Tall Marrowtail, 6 feet,
- Marrowtail, 3 1/2 feet,
- Knight's Tall Marrow, 6 feet,
- Woodford's New Tall Prolific, 5 feet.

GRASS SEEDS.

- 2000 lbs. Fresh French Lucerne,
- Foul Meadow Grass Seed,
- Orchard Grass Seed,
- Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
- Italian Rye Grass,
- Pacy's Rye Grass,
- Rhode Island Grass,
- Southern Red Top,
- Northern Red Top,
- Northern Clover,
- Southern Clover,
- White Honeysuckle Clover,
- Herdgrass.

BIRD SEEDS.

- Rape Seed, Millet,
- Canary Seed, Hemp Seed.

POTATOES.

- Early Hill, Rohan, &c.

GRAINS.

- Whittington Winter Wheat,
- Golden Drop Wheat,
- Donna Maria Egyptian Spring Wheat,

- Bald Spring Wheat,
- Black Sea Spring Wheat,
- Italian Spring Wheat,
- Chevalier Barley,
- English Two Rowed,
- Spring and Winter Rye,
- Buck Wheat,
- Indian Wheat,
- Hopetown Winter Oats,
- Essex Winter Oats,
- Dutch Poland Spring Oats,
- Black Tartary Spring Oats,
- Bedford Spring Oats,
- Plinney Corn,
- Brown Corn,
- Early Canada Corn,
- Tascaron Corn,
- Early Jefferson Corn,
- Sweet Corn.

March, 1840.

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market Street, among which are offered to Amateurs—
WALKEE'S FINE PANSY SEED, 12 1/2 cents per paper.
ENGLISH PANSY SEED, from named flowers, 12 1/2 cents.

Also the following fine Perennials and Annuals, at 12 1/2 cents per paper, or ten papers for one dollar, except those marked otherwise.

- Cobæ scandens, creeper.
- Clintonia pulchella, elegans.
- Campanula pyramidalis, blue perennial, var. alba, do.
- Loyreii, 64 cents.
- pentagonium, 61 cents.
- Calceolaria suberecta, pinata
- Fothergilla, 25 cents.
- Carnation, mixed.
- Chinese Primrose, purple, 25 cents.
- white, 25 cents.
- Calandrinia discolor, 61 cents.
- speciosa, 61 cents.
- Double Dahlias, mixed.
- Echreocarpus scaberr, fine creeper.
- (Euthera taraxifolia, fine perennial.
- Picotee pinks.
- Maurandia Barclayana, creeper.
- Mimulus grandiflora.
- Wheelerii.
- rosea.
- tricularis.
- Phlox Drummondii, 25 cents.
- Salpiglossum, from 20 fine sorts, mixed.

At 6 1/4 cents per paper, or 20 papers for one dollar

- Argemone grandiflora.
- Asters, fine German in 12 fine sorts, mixed.
- Balsams, fine double mixed, or distinct sorts.
- Blue Conmeline.
- Clarkea pulchella, var. alba, elegans.
- Convolvulus minor, var. alba.
- Calandrinia discolor, speciosa.
- Candytuft, new purple.
- Normandy, large white.
- Coronet flowered, white.
- Cockscomb, fine double.
- Cypress Vine.
- Collinsia bicolor.
- Eupnea viscidula.
- Euphorbia variegata.
- Echium violaceum.
- Fraxiuelia, fine perennial.
- Gillia tricolor, copinata, var. alba.
- Nemophylla insignis.
- Nolana atriplicifolia, paradoxa and prostrata.
- Nasturtium, dark red.
- Malope grandiflora, var. alba.

Marigold, *large cape*,
superb striped.
 Larkspur fine Dwarf Rocket, *8 fine sorts, mixed*.
 Neapolitan, s do do.
 tall Branching, *mixed sorts*.
 Lupinus polyphyllos,
 var. alba.
 Leptosiphon androsacea,
 densiflora.
 Petunia purpurea, or Phœnicia, *of sorts*.
 white.
 Pentstemon distalis, *perennial*.
 ovata do.
 dampaiulata do.
 Papaver orientale *do*.
 nudicaule do.
 Marcellii, fine annual.
 Schizanthus venustus,
 pinata do.
 Senecio elegans,
 var alba.
 Stevia purpurea.
 Stock Gillyflower, *Ten Weeks, mixed or distinct*.
 Brompton, of sorts.
 Queen do.
 Silene armeria,
 var alba.
 Zinnia elegans, *many fine sorts*.
 For a greater assortment of Flower Seeds we refer to our
 new Catalogue, which will be published and ready for delivery
 in a few days. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 March 11.

WEBSTER'S SEEDS.

The subscribers beg leave to state that they have received
 Mr Webster's Seeds; those who wish to experiment upon them
 and obtain a portion, had better call or send soon.
 They are as follows—

Hequetum Winter Oats. *do*
 Essex Duteb Poland Spring *do*.
 Kent Tartary *do*.
 Essex Winter Beans.
 Mumford's Garden, or Horse Beans.
 Norfolk Prolific Beans.
 Suffolk Horned Tick *do*.
 Whittington Winter Wheat.
 Surrey Golden Drop *do*.
 Winter Tares, or Vetches.
 Spring Tares, or Vetches.
 Italian Rye Grass.
 Pacey Rye Grass.
 White Globe Turnip.
 Pomeranian *do*.
 Swedish *do*.
 Red Tankard *do*.
 Yellow Scotch *do*.
 White Tankard *do*.
 Purple Top Hybrid.
 Red Globe Mangel Wurtzel.
 White *do do*.

We have also received some of the Early Hope Cabbage
 Seed, which was tried last year at New York and proved to be
 superior to any Early Cabbage hitherto known in the
 country.

We have now in New York, which will come to hand in a
 few days, some of the Chevalier Barley, which we shall be
 happy to offer to our customers.

It has been understood by some that the seeds were left
 with us for gratuitous distribution. We wish to correct this
 mistake as it is not the case. We were directed to dispose
 of them at a small advance, sufficient to pay for our trouble,
 storage, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 Boston, Feb 22, 1840.

BROUSSA MULBERRY SEED.

We have recently received 50 lbs. fresh Broussa Mulberry
 Seed, which we offer by the ounce or pound.
 March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BULBOUS RO-TS.

For Sale at the New England Seed Store, fine roots of the
 Amarylhis longiflora alba,
 do rosea,
 — Vittata,
 — formosissima,
 Gladiolus natiensis,
 Tulips, double and single, of various sorts,
 Narcissus, of sorts,
 Polythus Narcissus, of sorts, with many other varieties.
 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 March 11.

White Silesia Sugar Beet Seed.

1000 lb. of the genuine White Silesia Sugar Beet Seed;
 the best variety for the production of Beet Sugar and warranted
 to be pure from mixture.
 For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 52 North
 MarStreet. Boston, March 4, 1840.

FLOWER SEEDS IN BOXES FOR SALE

BY
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS,
 51 & 52 NORTH MARKET STREET,
 BOSTON.

Containing the following—price two dollars.

Purple Sweet Sultan.	White Inmortal Flower.
Double Balsam, mixed.	Yellow do.
Purple Candytuft.	Purple do.
Violet Zinnia.	Convolvulus Minor.
Crimson do.	Africa Hibiscus.
Papaver Marcellii, (fine)	White Clarkea
Sweet Mignonette.	Chinese Pinks.
Striped Globe Amaranth.	Yellow Sweet Sultan.
Crimson Cockscob.	Sandragon.
Tri-colored Chrisanthemum.	Sweet Peas, mixed sorts.
Carnation Poppy, (fine	Hyacinth Beans.
sorts.)	Superb Striped Morning
White Amaranthus.	Glory.
Purple Petunia.	Double Dwarf Rocket
White do.	Larkspur, mixed.
Superb striped Marigold.	Do. Tall do.
White Lavatera.	English Catchfly.
Mourning Bride.	Crimson Nasturtium.
Roman Nigella.	Winged Ammohium.
Walker's fine Panseys.	Yellow Escholzia
Ten Weeks' Stock, (mix-	China Asters, (mixed
ed.)	sorts.)
	White Candytuft.

Also—Boxes containing 20, fine varieties for \$1.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

Early London Cauliflower,
 Early Dutch do.
 Early York Cabbage.
 Early Hope do. (very superior.)
 Early Broccoli, of sorts.
 Sino's Early Frame Cucumber.
 Giant White Solid Celery.
 Do. Red do.
 New Dwarf Red Solid do.
 Do. White do.
 Superior Double Curled Parsley.
 For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 February 19.

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious fruit
 are respectfully informed that the subscriber has succeeded,
 after a number of years experimenting upon the Strawberry,
 not only in obtaining new varieties, but in ascertaining the
 best method of cultivation.

Specimens of the fruit grown in his Garden have been ex-
 hibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Rooms,
 the four past years, and are also too well known in Faneuil
 Hall Market to need particular notice here.

He has for sale at his Garden, in Brighton, Mass., the
 following eight varieties of Plants. They are of superior
 stock and quality, all treated to be truly named and free
 from the mixtures often found in those offered for sale pro-
 miscuously.

Those who are in want of Strawberry Plants, are respect-
 fully invited, and they will find it interesting, to call at the
 Garden and see the manner of cultivation. The method of
 cultivation, and any information desired will be cheerfully
 given.

Warren's Seedling Methuen.—A new and valuable kind,
 A free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring four
 and a half inches have been exhibited the past sea-
 son.

Methuen Castle.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored, and
 showy. Specimens of this kind have been exhibited at the
 Horticultural Rooms for two years past, measuring five and
 a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet.—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful exar-
 let.

Early Virginia.—This is considered the earliest fruit—a
 free bearer, hardy, and very early; decidedly a fine kind for
 market.

Royal Scarlet.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy.

Hautbois.—Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood.—Fruit well known.

Monthly.—Fruit is gathered from the vines from June to
 October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden, or directed to the subscri-
 ber, Brighton, Mass., or left at Messrs. J. Breck & Co.'s
 Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, will be carefully and
 promptly attended to, and all plants will be carefully pack-
 ed and forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. L. WARREN.
 Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Mass., March 4.

FLOWER SEEDS—CHOICE VARIETIES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received a choice assort-
 ment of Flower Seeds from England and France, which, in
 addition to what have been raised under their own inspec-
 tion, embrace the finest collection to be found in the coun-
 try, including all the new Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials
 worthy of cultivation; neatly done up in papers at 6 1-4,
 12 1-2, and 25 cents each. For sale at 51 and 52 North
 Market Street.
 February 5.

WINSHIP'S NURSERIES,

BRIGHTON, MASS.



The proprietors of this Nursery are now ready
 to receive orders for their extensive assortment
 of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Forest Trees,
 Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Roses, Green House
 Plants, Vines, &c.

Orders from a distance will be properly packed to go with
 safety to any part of the United States, and will be delivered
 in the city free of expense.

The Nursery grounds are five and a half miles from the
 city, by the Worcester Railroad; cars stop three times a
 day. Orders by mail addressed to Messrs. WINSHIP,
 Brighton, Mass., will be promptly attended to.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Mulberries, &c.

Fruit Trees of all the different species, of the
 most celebrated and surpassing kinds; the col-
 lection now offered is large. The Catalogue of
 Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses
 and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839,
 is now ready and will be sent to all who apply. In that cat-
 alogue the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are par-
 ticularlly designated by a *.

100,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, or any other reasonable
 quantity, or Cuttings of the same, are now offered for sale.
 The trees are genuine, all being raised by the subscriber,
 either at his Nursery here or at his Southern Establishment
 at Portsmouth in Lower Virginia. Also, the Elata, Canton,
 Moretti or Alpine, Bronssa and some other Mulberries, Cock-
 spur, Thorns and Buckthorns for hedges, &c.

All orders shall be promptly attended to, and trees will be
 securely packed for distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 4, 1840.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

An extensive assortment of Fruit Trees—a
 large variety of Ornamental Trees of large size—
 Shrubs—Fruit and Ornamental Trees of large size—
 of Roses—Fruit and Ornamental Trees of large size—
 80,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis of large size
 and Southern growth. Also 1000 bushels Rohan Potatoes.
 For sale by JOHN A. KENRICK.
 Newton, March 4, 1840.



PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

2,000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds.
 1,000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds
 and extra size—many of them have borne the
 past season.
 500 Grape Vines.
 3,000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet
 high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg,
 Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling.
 30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots.
 5,000 Wilmot's Early Kharbar or Pie Plant, lately intro-
 duced.

Also—a good assortment of Conseheries, Roses, &c. of
 different kinds.
 All orders left at this office, and at Gould & Howe's Iron
 Store, s Faneuil Hall, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-
 port, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND,

Cambridgeport, Mass.

March 4.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

For sale by S. & G. HYDE, near Newton
 Corner,
 5,000 Grafted Apples, superior kinds.
 2,000 do Pears, choice collection.
 10,000 Cherry Trees, do do do.
 5,000 Peach Trees, do do do.
 500 Orange Quince.

Also, a large collection of Ornamental Trees and Flower-
 ing Shrubs, for sale by the subscribers. Orders left at this
 office, or at the Nursery, will receive prompt attention.

March 4.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The collection of fruits cultivated at the
 Pomona Garden consists of more than 1400
 varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and
 Peach. Scions of all those which have been
 proved are offered to nurserymen and others.—
 Gentlemen wishing to send collections of American fruits to
 their friends in Europe can be furnished with most of those
 of first rate quality. They are warranted true to their names,
 and are in all cases cut from fruit-bearing trees.

Salem, January 28, 1840. ROBERT MANNING.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale a great variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs at Nursery prices, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry of every variety.

Horse Chestnuts, Weeping Willows, Mountain Ash, Silver-leaved Aale, Spruce, Fir, Larch and other Ornamental Trees.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.
Also—Roses, Honeyuckles, Altheas, Snowberries, Perian Lilacs, &c.

Orders carefully executed, and the trees well packed, in such a manner that they can be sent without injury to any part of the country.
March 11.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale a great variety of Herbaceous Plants, among which are the following:—
Campanula persicifolia plena.
var. alba do.
do. do.

With 5 or 10 other fine species and varieties.
15 varieties and species of Phlox.
10 do. Iris.
5 do. Coreopsis.
Double Scarlet and Double White Lychnis.
Double Chinese Larkspur.

Large Flowering do.
5 or 6 varieties beautiful Spireas.
White Lilies, Paeonies, of various sorts.
Pansies, in great variety.
Double Pinks and Carnations.
Dracaeophallans, Sweet Williams.
Lychnis flosculi plena, &c. &c.
March 11.

FARMING AND GARDEN TOOLS.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.
500 dozen Cast Steel and other Scythes.

- 300 " Patent Scythe Snathes.
- 200 " Common do. do.
- 100 " Cast Steel Hoes.
- 200 " Crooked Neck Hoes.
- 200 " Common do.
- 100 " Prong do.
- 100 " Garden do. superior.
- 500 " Hay Rakes.
- 1500 " Scythe Rifles.
- 500 " do. Staves.
- 100 " Ames' and other Shovels.
- 50 " Spades.
- 100 " Manure Forks.
- 200 " Hay do.
- 300 pair Trace Chains.
- 100 " Ox do.
- 200 Halter do.
- 300 Chains for tying up Cattle.

Together with a most complete assortment of Farming and Garden Tools of every description.
March 11. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

Green House Plants.

Green House Plants of every description furnished at short notice, and well boxed, so that they may be sent to any part of the country in safety.
March 11. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

EARLY CEDO NULLI PEAS.

These very superior Early Peas, every way worthy of their name, are again recommended, and challenge any pea in America to beat them, being ready for the table on the 25th of May (if sown in March)—are, moreover, *dear* and *im-* mense bearers. All who had them last season, gave them the character of being not only the earliest, but best pea ever raised. The following short note near home will give an idea of their success; it is from Mr Vaughan, Long Island, dated 26th May, 1839. "On the 7th of March I planted your cedo Nulli peas, and have them on my table today; had the early part of this month been as favorable as April, they would have been, I doubt not, ten days sooner, as they were in bloom the 1st of May." Other references near this city, and in Dutchess county, can be given, if required. Price 50 cents per quart; may be planted the moment the ground can be worked.

Also, Early Warwick Peas—a fine sort—2½ cents per quart; Early Race Horse (a new kind from England) 70 cents per quart; Knight's Dwarf Green Marrows, 50 cents; Dwarf Blue Imperial, 25 cents; and fine Dwarf Marrows, 25 cents. Also, English Broad Windsor Beans, Sword Long Pod Beans, Early Mazagan Beans, 25 cents per quart. These should be planted in March, to succeed in our climate. Also, Early York Calabage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Purple Egg Plant, Tomato, Squash, Pepper, Early Scarlet Radish, &c. &c. suitable for hot beds. Also, Early Potatoes, several varieties.
GEO. C. THORBURN,
11 John Street, N. Y.
& March 11, 1840.

PLUGGERS.



Constantly on hand, a good supply of Howard's Improved Cast Iron Plough.

This implement, one of the oldest and most useful employed on a farm, has undergone of late years, a wonderful change in all its most essential parts, and has been greatly improved. The Cast Iron Plough is now most generally used among the best farmers, and considered decidedly the best. Among the different ploughs now made of cast iron, Howard's stand unrivalled. They have been used at the different Cattle Shows, and Ploughing Matches, and have in all cases been approved by them. At the Brighton Cattle Show at the exhibition in October, 1832, they received the premium of \$10, awarded as being the best plough presented.

Extract from the Report of the Committee.

"The Ploughs were all of cast iron, and by six of the most approved manufacturers. The one by Mr Charles Howard of Hingham, was a superior implement, considerable improvements having recently been made by him, in making the mould board much longer than usual, and swelling the breast of the share, so as to make every part bear equally, by which means the plough runs more true and steady, is always free from carrying forward any earth, and wears perfectly bright; and being made on mathematical principles, he informed the committee he could make the different sizes always the same.

JOHN PRINCE,
ERNEZER HEATH,
JOHN BARRÉ, 3d.

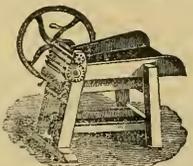
The duty of awarding a premium "To the Plough which shall be adjudged best of all those used at the Ploughing Match," devolved on the two committees, and they agreed unanimously to award to Mr Charles Howard of Hingham, for his new and improved Plough, \$10.

GORHAM PARSONS,
Chairman of Single Teams.
JOHN PRINCE,
Chairman of Double Teams.

Also, a good assortment of other Cast Iron and Wooden Ploughs; Willis's Improved Cultivators; Chandler's Improved Double Harrow; Loek's Garden and Field Rollers; English Scarifiers; Davis's Improved Patent Dirt Scrapper, &c. &c.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 11, 1840.

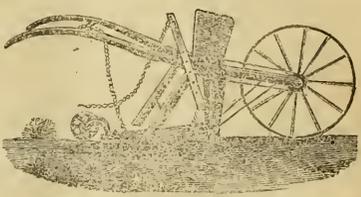
GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Sialk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



STILL LATER.

Willis has made some considerable improvement in his Seed Sower for the present year, making it as complete as time and hard study can possibly make it. He sold of the last year's improvement, over eighty machines, being all that was manufactured, (and could have sold at least fifty or sixty more had they been made,) every one of which gave universal satisfaction. In using the machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed, that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one-half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

IMPROVED HAND SOWERS—Calculated for sowing small Garden Seeds, and very useful for the purpose intended.
March 11. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

VEGETABLE CUTTER.

Willis's New Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine is calculated for cutting up vegetables and esculent roots for fodder, and is one of the most useful and economical machines that the farmer can use. The subscribers feel great confidence in recommending this machine to the public; they are aware that it has been long wanted and they now offer a machine that cannot fail to give satisfaction upon a fair trial. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels per minute, in the best possible manner, and is not liable to get out of order, being made in the most substantial manner. No farmer should be without one of them. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market Street.
December 18. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale a great variety of Agricultural books, among which are the following:
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening.
" " of Plants.
" " of Agriculture.
" Solerhan Gardens.

- Forbe's Hortus Woburnensis.
- Practical Agriculture, by David Low.
- Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry.
- Hogg on the Cultivation of the Carnation and other Florist's Flowers.
- The Florist's Cultivator.
- Frigemant's Gardeners' Assistant.
- Pessenden's American Gardener.
- " Complete Farmer.
- Kenrick's Orcharist.
- Manning's First Book of Fruits.
- Sayer's Fruit Garden Companion.
- " Flower Garden Companion.
- Treatise on Sugar Beet, by David Lee Child.
- American Swine Breeder.
- Mowbray on Poultry.
- Monography of the Genus Camellia.
- Dennis' Silk Manual.
- Gobb's do.
- Kenrick's Silk Growers Guide.
- Whitmarsh on the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worm.
- American Farrier.
- Parley's Cyclopaedia of Botany—The Young Florist.
- Weeks' Treatise on Bees.
- February 5.

ELEMENTS OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

Just received, a supply of the Elements of Practical Agriculture, commencing the cultivation of plants, the husbandry of domestic animals, and the economy of the farm. By David Low, Esq. F. R. S. E., Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. Second edition, with numerous engravings; 718 pp. London published. For sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1840.

[NO. 37.]

N. E. FARMER.

AN ADDRESS

Before the Essex Agricultural Society, at Georgetown, Sept. 26, 1839. By ALLEN PUTNAM, of Danvers.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—I would gladly have been excused from attempting to bring a contribution to the exhibitions of your Society, until such a time as I could offer something that was nearly ripened. There are, no doubt, matured grains and delicious fruits, in the field in which I am honored with the privilege of gathering; but having an unpractised eye, every thing there seems to me unripe and unfit to set before this company. How can it be otherwise? Only a little more than two years ago, these hands had had no acquaintance with the plough and the scythe since the days of my boyhood. Up to the present hour, I have never cultivated a rod of land that belonged to myself, or in the productions of which I had any direct pecuniary interest.

Broken down in health by the confinement and exhausting excitements of professional labors, the quiet and the employments of the paternal farm were restored to as the most skillful physicians and efficient restoratives. There, where I have been little else than a mere laborer in carrying forward the operations upon the farm, and that too in the short term of less than three years, have I received nearly all my available schooling in the science and art of husbandry. The situation has afforded neither inducements to make such minutes, nor opportunity to try such experiments, as enable me to address an assembly of experienced farmers, in a manner that will be satisfactory to myself, or instructive to those who hear me.

Though well aware that assertions, without something like proof of their correctness; that theories unsupported by experiments; that second or third hand statements of facts are far from being what the occasion demands, yet I am obliged to tell you what I *think*, rather than what I *know*; to give details of my conjectures, rather than the results of experience and extensive observation.

The lessons which experience is supposed to give where I have labored and observed, are not, perhaps, in all their parts such as she teaches in other portions of the county. The crops and methods of cultivation which are most productive on one farm, may be unsuited to other lands. Therefore, you and I, probably, do not think and judge precisely alike. My views will be deemed erroneous. Be it so: suspect me, if you please, even of ignorance, partial observation, and visionary theorising. I'll bid the suspicion a cordial welcome, if by raising it, I can furnish you with a single fact or suggestion that may be turned to some good account. Cautioning you not to adopt my opinions any farther than they are approved by your own good sense and experience, I venture to notice, somewhat minutely, several of our common crops and operations.

Indian corn is one of the most important produc-

tions of our soil and skill. What varieties shall be cultivated? The early or the late?—The cold and frosts of '36 and '37, aroused almost every agricultural pen in recommendation of the early kinds; the tongues of Commissioner and address-makers were eloquent in their praise; and farmers generally became anxious to procure them for cultivation. The arguments of the many pens, the power of eloquence, and the more persuasive language of the prudent farmer's actions, could never, in my judgment, stand before a simple and unimposing array of facts and figures. During more than half a century the later corns have not failed in more than three seasons, to come to maturity in my ancestral fields. These varieties, I should judge, generally yield at least twentyfive per cent. more of both grain and stalks, than the early kinds. A very simple arithmetical process brings me to the conclusion, that there is little wisdom in abandoning the cultivation of the more productive varieties. It was a maxim with one, now deceased, who ranked among the best cultivators in my native parish, that he would rather have a crop of larger corn every other year, and a larger growth of stalks and green corn the intervening years, than an annual crop of small stuff. This maxim, in its spirit, if not in the letter, is perfectly sound. I have facts that seem to prove it. In 1837, when the corn was badly injured by frosts, I found by no neglect, if not by the most careful measurement of the crop upon one acre and ten poles of land planted with large and late corn, that it amounted to thirtyfive bushels that was quite well ripened, and thirtysix or seven frost-bitten and green; nearly half of the latter kind, however, dried sufficiently well to grind-upon the cob and make tolerable food for cattle and swine. There were upon the farms earlier corns ripening well, and yet yielding a less valuable crop than the one described. This, let me be understood to say, was in the most unfavorable season, with two, or at most three exceptions, of the last fifty years. If in such a year the late corns make any thing like a near approach in value to the early ones, they must be decidedly the most profitable in the average of a succession of seasons. Making all the deductions which can be reasonably demanded for the greater exhaustion of the soil, and for a supposition that the early varieties with which I am acquainted are less productive than others that might be found, the position, in my mind, can and must be still maintained, that on all our good lands that are not cold and peculiarly subject to frosts, and where we intend to mature well and take proper care of our land, it is unwise to give up the productive for the early corns.

Which among the early, and which among the late varieties are best? I am but poorly qualified to answer the question. Can only say generally, that the dimensions of the kernel, particularly in depth, are worthy of much regard. The Dutton, in all its varieties, is no favorite with me. Its bright and sound appearance, the length and fullness of the ear, and its twelve rows recommend it to the eye, and it tells up well in the basket; but there is another measure—in the *half bushel* it is found

wanting: the cob-heap takes too large a share.—The eight-rowed corns, of the largest kernel that will mature in our climate, are to be preferred.—One of this description, under good cultivation, has not failed with us in any one of the last six years, to give a growth of at least sixty bushels to the acre, and has gone as high as ninetyfive. The proper name of this is not known, but in all respects, excepting color, it is like a variety of the Parker corn which I have seen. The Tuscarora has been considered as a garden corn merely. But the luxuriant growth of a small patch of it last year, led to a belief that it might be found profitable in the field; and I am anticipating a favorable result of an experiment with it. Here is a kernel that yields flour scarcely inferior in whiteness, softness, and flavor to the Genesee; and by the side of which the kernel of most of our corns is but a pigmy. I doubt not that on warm and good soils it will stand nearly at the head of corns in productiveness. Accounts are coming to us of a corn called the Brown, which in the high latitude of New Hampshire is made to yield an hundred, an hundred and thirtysix, even an hundred and fortyseven bushels to the acre. Doing so well at the north of us, I hope that some of our farmers will be induced to see how it will thrive in our own Essex soil.

Seed sometimes fails to germinate; worms and birds often make sad havoc in our fields. To guard against loss from these causes it is well to plant twice as many kernels in the hill as we wish to have stalks. There is a slight direct advantage in this; for the young plants, I know not why, grow faster for a few weeks in thick bunches, than when distant from each other. This method also enables you to dispense with all the sickly and unimproving plants, and retain a full supply of such only as are healthy and vigorous. The increase of product will amply compensate for the extra seed and labor of thinning.

Much has been written in praise of the famous Baden corn, yielding four and five ears to the stalk. We have been advised to select our seed from stalks bearing two ears, and thus make for ourselves a New England Baden. But I question the prudence of hearkening to the advice. Last spring a gentleman in Boston sent me three beautiful ears of corn, long, bright and sound; with a request to have them planted where they might have a good chance to show what they could do. The request was complied with. Subsequently I learned that they had been obtained by Badenizing a Canada corn, and that I might expect to obtain three and four good ears to the stalk. The ears are, I must acknowledge, uncommonly numerous, but very many of them are but small things, and I shall be disappointed if I find there as much good sound corn as would be obtained from five good stalks in a hill, bearing each one ear. I have for a considerable time thought that Baden's process would do little else than increase the pile of bunnies, or diminish the mow of stalks. This is merely an individual opinion, and is given without a desire that it should deter any one from making experiments. I have some theories or whims to state, relating

to our treatment of the growing corn. Both air and light are thought to be serviceable to its roots; if so, it is a part of our business to keep the windows above them open. You have all noticed that rains and dews very soon form a slight crust upon the surface of our land in tillage. When this is formed, even but partially, it obstructs, somewhat, the passage of both air and light. In the short space of four or five days, be the weather ever so fair, the surface of the ground we stir, will become very considerably less pervious; passage ways should again be opened. But we cannot spend all our time among the corn. What then is our best mode of procedure? These subtle agents, if once admitted below the surface-crust, will move obliquely to a considerable distance; so that merely passing between the rows one way with the cultivator, may be sufficient for furnishing a temporary supply of light and air to all the roots. If so, the labor of passing through the other way should be deferred for a few days; then after an interval of a few more days, use the hoc. At the proper time, repeat the process. For thus, with an equal amount of labor, applied on nine different days at intervals of four or six days, your crop, if my theory is sound, will be considerably more benefited, than if the labor be all performed on three days, at intervals of a fortnight or more.

It is presumed that stirring the surface of the earth until later in the season than is usual with our farmers, would hasten the maturity and increase the quantity of our crops. I should confidently expect advantage from it up to the time when the corn becomes full. I speak of stirring the surface; and I mark the word as emphatic. Two years ago when thinning corn that was not more than six or eight inches high, I accidentally drew out the root of one stalk, that, upon measurement, was found to be twenty inches long. Afterwards, by pulling with care, roots much longer than I supposed that little corn possessed, were drawn out from many hills. Subsequent observation has confirmed the belief that the minute but important roots of our corn spread widely through the ground and that many of them lie near its surface. It is hardly necessary to assert that it is important to spare the roots of our growing plants. However minute they may be, the plant will suffer from a loss of them. The practice of ploughing deep between the rows, and making a high hill around the corn, must sever many of these roots, and lay the mass of them unnaturally deep in the earth. Corn thus treated is placed at disadvantage. There is no benefit whatever derived from making any hill.* I have taken pains the present year to go through many fields, and notice the effect of every grade, from the level surface to the high hill, and I find no reason to think that the corn either grows better or stands better, for being hilled. In times of drought, the level surface will longer supply the corn with moisture, and will convey the rain, when it comes, more directly and abundantly to the thirsting roots. My conviction, that the surface of the ground alone should be stirred, leads me to refer to the instruments of cultivation. The plough is fast giving place to the cultivator. This exchange may be advantageous; but I am not satisfied that it is the best exchange that might be made. The form of the cultivator teeth does not suit me; it carries them too deep; they rend the roots of the corn too much. Many months ago, the query arose in my mind whether the size of crops which I had witnessed, was not augmented by the use of a harrow in

the cultivation. Since that time I have noticed with care such accounts as have come to me of large crops, and have been surprised to find that in most of the instances in which a very extraordinary yield had been obtained, the corn was *harrowed*.—I throw out these opinions in the hope that some one will be induced to bring my theory to the test of experience, and ascertain by some careful experiment the soundness or unsoundness of my conclusion.

One other topic in relation to this crop, demands a passing notice. If any faith can be placed in the testimony of those who have endeavored to ascertain the exact effects of taking the top of the stalk from the growing, or rather ripening corn, the farmers of Essex are not accustomed to pursue the best course. Experiment is said to teach, that when the corn, as soon as it has become a little hardened, is cut up at the root and shocked, the yield is greater than when left to stand with the stalk uncut until it is fully ripened; and that this latter method gives a larger produce than that of topping the stalk. The differences have been so great as to make the matter one of no small importance. Trials by measurement have never been made under my own inspection, but on each of the last two years I have seen the process of topping and cutting at the root performed side by side, and have no hesitation in giving a preference to the latter. The labor of harvesting by this process is believed to be somewhat less than by the other; the stalks as a whole are quite as good; the danger of harm from severe frosts less; and I doubt not that the corn is more and better. We all know that the other grains lose both in size and sweetness by drying upon standing stalks; and until experiments have proved the contrary, the fair presumption is that corn will do the same.

Grasses are usually forced to drag out a feeble and protracted infancy among the overshadowing and greedy grains. While delicate and tender as they can be and live, the screen is removed and they are laid bare to the scorchings of an August sun. That they so often survive the hardships of their situation, is matter of surprise. They would doubtless do better if sowed alone. I have no faith in the correctness of a common opinion, that they need something to protect them: they are the hardest plants we cultivate; and the protection which the grains give, is too much like the wolf's protection of the lamb. Farmers, however, might not be wise in abandoning to any great extent, their accustomed course. The loss in one crop may be compensated by the convenience and worth of the other. Oats, as far as my observation extends, when luxuriant and suffered to ripen, are usually nearly fatal to the grass. The other grains are less harmful.

To some extent our grasses may be allowed to commence their growth under more favorable circumstances. Moist lands that will admit a smooth turning, may be easily and profitably renovated by ploughing in the month of August or September, applying a dressing of manure upon the furrow, sowing the seed, harrowing and rolling. I have seen enough of this method to recommend it in entire confidence that it is good. Where corn is cultivated without any hill, grass may be sowed among it at the last time of hoeing, to great advantage. One piece of ground laid down in this way, which has now been mowed five successive summers, has uniformly yielded a good crop and holds out better than any other piece of similar texture on which I

ever labored. Another piece from which two crops have been taken, does thus far equally well, and gives fair promises for the future. This method seems admirably well adapted to light and sandy lands, where grasses often fail to take root. The Hon. William Clark, of Northampton, who was the originator of this process, told me, according to my recollection, that he now often succeeds in obtaining two tons of clover to the acre on light soils, where no one had ever before been able to form, by the old process, any sward; and where it had long been deemed entirely useless to sow grass seed among rye.

The raising of roots for cattle and swine is yearly becoming more common. This is an improvement in our husbandry. Taking a succession of years, and a variety of kinds, roots may be raised at an expense of twelve and a half cents per bushel; perhaps for less. As aids in working off the coarser kinds of fodder, while the stock is kept in good condition; as means of increasing the quantity of milk, beef, and pork on the farm; and not least, as agents in enriching and increasing the manure heap, they fully repay the expense which obtains them. Taking both cost and worth into the account, perhaps neither the ruta бага, sugar beet, nor carrot, is to be preferred to the exclusion of the others. Let them all be cultivated. For milk cows, the sugar beet will probably be found the best; for horses and swine, carrots will be preferred. One winter's trial with two horses has proved that a peck of carrots per day is quite as good for a horse as four quarts of oats; when boiled, swine thrive well upon them. One eighth, and perhaps a larger portion of all the land which a farmer tills, may profitably be appropriated to the root culture.

Let not the advance and spread of total abstinence principles, cause you to set less value upon the orchard. Apples are worth as much for cattle and hogs, as they ever were for cider. Trial was made a few years since with two cows. One ate a peck of raw apples through a week; the other had none. The next week the apples went to the other crib. The third week the first cow again received them. Then came the second one's turn, and thus they went round. The milk from these cows was measured, and each peck of apples produced about one quart of milk.* For store swine they are worth at least half as much as potatoes. Apples will continue to be worth cultivating, even when all shall have ceased to stupify the brain and sour the disposition by the use of cider; yes, even in the temperate times when the Trustees of this Society shall cease to offer a premium upon the best sample of an article that wars against the domestic enjoyments and thrift of many an Essex farmer.

(Concluded next week.)

Improvement in Agriculture.—It is encouraging to consider the great improvements which have been made in husbandry within the last quarter of a century, and the patriotic ardor evinced in the cause by our best men, who like the Roman Senators, are setting their hands to the plough, and exciting their neighbors to engage in this the most important of all arts, and the most conducive to the public good and private morals.

*This experiment, I am led to suppose, was not made with so much exactness as here described; but the experimenter was satisfied that the apples produced as much milk as stated above.

For the New England Farmer.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Committee on Improvements.

MR PRESIDENT:—The welfare of the whole community is very intimately connected with continued improvements in the art of agriculture. Increasing products of the soil are necessary to supply a growing population with food and raiment; necessary to furnish the means of prosecuting other arts in society, both useful and ornamental, and, as the principal source of that capital, which moves the commerce of a country, the branch of business which presents so many attractions to young minds. The motives of interest to engagement in this work seem very numerous and strong, yet enlightened and serious minds can discover higher inducements than any of mere temporal interest. In the labors and experiments of the field, we become co-operators with the great Author of all things: there we are continually incited to considerations of his doings and purposes, there we are abundantly blessed with the means of that acquaintance with our God, which will give peace, and all the good an immortal mind can desire. Notwithstanding all the inducements presented to labors in the field, it is often true that other branches of business obtain a very injurious ascendancy. Numbers of our citizens like some of the Israelitish worshippers, want a mass of gold immediately before them to stimulate their exertions; a promised land at some distance, though the assurances be repeated and strong, that it shall "flow with milk and honey," does not prove sufficient encouragement to persevering and laborious pursuit. Great haste is made to be rich. This circumstance has heretofore diverted the attention of many from some of the most important objects presented on your lists of premiums. Calculations seem to have been made, whether the amount of the offer would prove anything like a compensation for the labor and expense attending the proposed experiment. We hope more just and extensive views are now cherished, that competitors are generally seeking, and will receive better reward than our hands can give.

We have witnessed with pleasure an increased attention to the renovation of swampy lands; and some of the choicest treasures of this county have long remained useless and dormant in those situations. We rejoice to see the rigid bands broken, and banks of discount opening there. Claims to the premiums payable in 1840, have been entered by four persons, who in the accomplishment of their respective objects, will add a good number of acres to the productive fields in the county.

Three claims have been entered to the premiums offered to encourage the cultivation of nurseries of Chinese mulberry trees. Be not alarmed, sir, there is no furnace underneath to force the growth, nor any reckless speculator at your side, who would rifle your pockets by the influence of false representations; who would tell you that every bud in these nurseries, is of equal value with a five dollar bill; that the leaves of the tree are healing to every disease which afflicts the body; that they are convertible into a pleasant cheering beverage, and nourishing food; and that, what may not be required for those important purposes, can be manufactured into fine paper, on which you may write briefs.

The cultivators of mulberry trees in this county

have not been rash adventurers, and therefore will experience less temptations to resort to falsehood and imposition. Some of them feed worms proportionate to the increase of their trees. This we think the proper course, especially when the *Morus Multicaulis* are cultivated, for it is very doubtful whether those trees will ever be so acclimated here as to endure our winters.

We recommend the award of the first premium of \$8 to Mr Lincoln Jacob, of Hingham, who has cultivated a nursery of 2160 trees.

The second of \$4, to Mr Franklin Ames, of W. Bridgewater, who has 2150 trees—1771 more than reported last year.

We also recommend that two vols. of N. E. Farmer be given Mr Ames; and two vols. Yankee Farmer to Mr Benjamin P. Pratt, of Middleboro', who has a nursery of 1700 trees.

Priehard Stone, of W. Bridgewater, is entitled to \$9, having built the past season more than an hundred rods of stone wall. The same sum is also awarded to Austin Keith, of W. Bridgewater, Nahum M. Triban, John Wood and Isaac Pratt, of Middleboro'.

The committee in viewing stone wall, regard chiefly the sufficiency of it to protect fields against the inroads of cattle; but think the builders would do wisely in giving some attention to appearances, especially on public roads. The traveller will naturally conclude that fields enclosed with misshapen and loose walls, are no more than imperfectly cultivated. The ranges of wall built by Messrs Keith and Pratt, were distinguished for neatness in appearance, and we recommend that two vols. of N. E. Farmer be given to each of those persons.

In a country where there has been something of tillage more than two centuries, the farmer's success will depend very much on his attention to the operations of nature and his diligence in the collection and application of those vegetable substances and alluvial soils, which time is continually depositing in hollows, on the margin of forests, by the road-side, and wherever the course of the wind meets an obstruction. To encourage labors of this kind, the premiums which we have now to award were framed. The alteration from our former offers was not well understood by some of the competitors. In consequence of their misunderstanding possibly, the committee have been led into some errors. The arrangement in future years will be better understood. We think the alteration important and useful: we cannot think otherwise if we suppose there is any semblance of truth in what one of our orators said on a former occasion; that "in this county it is no uncommon thing for one town to blow into another."

The first premium for the collection of materials to enrich fields, \$20, we award to Galen Howard, of W. Bridgewater, who has collected 528 loads.

The second, of \$15, to Horace Collamore, of Pembroke, who has collected 344 loads.

The third, of \$12, to Alfred Whitman, of East Bridgewater—330 loads.

The fourth, of \$10, to Paul Hathaway, of Middleboro', and two vols. N. E. Farmer.

The statement of Mr Collamore was distinguished for particularity and we believe general correctness. We recommend that two vols. of Yankee Farmer be given him.

As this is a visiting committee, we may be justified in taxing your patience with a few excursive remarks. Every passing season presents to the

farmer numerous lessons which should be studied and applied. In a strong wind which passed over the country in the month of August, and prostrated so much of the corn, we were forcibly admonished of the importance of providing some protection for the fields by planting trees on the borders. One field was passed after the gale, where the road was bordered with trees on the north, and the corn in that field was standing almost perfectly erect. We could not suppress an emotion of regret that the efforts heretofore made by this society to induce the inhabitants of the county to plant trees on the road-side, had not received more attention. On the sea coast, raking winds are of more frequent occurrence than in the interior country, the injurious effects of them on plants and in the impoverishment of the soil, will be far greater where neither trees nor stone walls are standing as breakers.

We have been sorry to observe in many instances the remains of former wrong habits in tillage, in the erection of little mounds of earth round corn, potatoes and other vegetable plants. Ridge culture belongs not to New England, excepting when swamps are cultivated. In this climate there is seldom any redundancy of moisture, but often deficiency: our cultivation should therefore be directed with a view to the greatest retention in the soil of dewa and rains.

In our circuits in the county, we have remarked a very prevalent neglect of fields in the last of the season. The strength of the soil, in many places, is more clearly exhibited in a rank growth of weeds than in useful plants. Weeds have the same forbidding aspect in the eyes of the farmer that vices have to the moralist. But the appearance is the least evil in the case; there is exhaustion of the soil and an abundant supply of seed to produce a future harvest of bitterness. We regard it important to direct attention to this subject, and encourage farmers to keep their fields clean of weeds as possible, through the whole season; still we are conscious this is one of the subjects on which preaching is easier than practice, and are willing to receive the application of the proverb in the full force that the appearance of our fields will justify—"Physician, heal thyself."

Respectfully submitted,

MORRILL ALLEN,
JESSE PERKINS,
JOSHUA EDDY.

Bridgewater, Oct. 16th, 1839.

For the New England Farmer.

THE KNOWLEDGE OF ENTOMOLOGY IMPORTANT TO THE FARMER.

MR COLMAN—The next department of natural science, which as he would succeed, (for success must depend on knowledge,) appears, in an eminent degree to demand the attention of the farmer, is that of entomology, or the science of insects. O how much the labors of husbandry are affected by small subjects, of which this kingdom of nature is composed! If an army of locusts visit Egypt, they consume every green thing, and a famine ensues. If an host of caterpillars after a night of peregrination, light upon our fruit trees, they exercise an influence which nought but the fire can rival. If the insidious borer finds its way into the choice shade tree, which, perchance, stands as a living memorial of the kindness of a friend, and may have received the nursing assiduities of years, its harsh gratings

may fall in cadence more mournful than the gale which sighs through its branches, until the green leaf withers, and the outstretching arms fall low, and the tall trunk decays. They commence their attacks upon our labors ere the seed has germinated in the earth, and continue not only while the tender blade is pushing itself upward, but they rob our foliage of its verdure, extract the fragrance from our flowers, cause our fruit to fall prematurely to the earth, and as "singly as a noise in a mill," they leave the rudiments of another generation with that which ripens, ready to spring with it into existence and become sources of vexations and disappointments when we look for wavy fields and luxuriant harvests.

Although insects are the source of much mischief to the farmer, they still have those among their clan possessed of redeeming qualities, and really act in subservience to his comfort and interest. Many of them, like ourselves, are carnivorous beings, and make their existence valuable by destroying those of a more feeble, but perhaps as the annoyers of man, a more calamitous character, as also those whose existence tends directly to his interest. Thus spiders not only feast upon other varieties of their species, but they weave the subtle web which proves the fatal net of many an unwary fly. The *Galeria Cereæ* is, unless efficient means are taken to prevent its invasions, in continual warfare on the honey bee. Even the little ants delight in warfare, and do not restrict their hostilities to other nations, but are hostile to those of their own who are guilty of differing from themselves in some family traits. In short, in every class, order, &c. of the insect nations, we find a system of warfare, a spirit of extermination, continually at work, not only upon other insects, and upon vegetable nature, but their ravages are carried to the higher order of things, and deposit their eggs so that generations may trespass upon the quiet and often become the murderers of the animals which holds as his particular friends, such as the innocent sheep, the ox on which he depends for labor, and the horse, given to strength and beauty,—and even man himself is subject to their invasions, for who has not been disturbed by the stinging of a gnat, the harpooning of a mosquito, or that most invidious of all midnight intruders, the gormandizing, blood-seeking, sleep-banishing bed-bug?

Now the department of science which embraces the insect tribes is exceedingly comprehensive. Will it repay in any way or shape for its investigation?

The wheat insect, which made its appearance a few years since, is annually destroying its thousands of bushels, and in many places its ravages are so complete, that farmers have abandoned the cultivation of the article it preys upon, and substituted those in place of it which are exhausting their lands and of course depreciating their value; in the mean time there has been a lack of breadstuffs in our country. Is it worth our while to search out the habits of this insect and stay its ravages? The latter cannot be effectually done without the former. Or is it best for us as an enlightened, independent people, to let it go on until some natural cause check its career, and independently buy our bread of foreign nations? If we rise as a nation to exterminate this foe, who are to be the chief warriors in the conflict? Will the physician leave the dying man, or the attorney his client, or the clergyman his desk, to sit as committee of investigation? No: their labors are in another field, while the farmer stands at the post of daily and hourly observa-

tion, and should be continually "taking notes" and "reporting progress" of the advancement or retreat of the common enemy.

It is so in other cases. An insect, a worm as is often the case, may attack his corn while yet the blade is scarce springing up. Its work of destruction does not move slowly and heavily along, but in the present state of things the remedy may be beyond his reach. Yet there was a time when a preventive was at his command, and perhaps he saw the fly as it hovered over the field, now and then descending and depositing its retinue of eggs, which circumstances to which his own labors have contributed, have hastened to give up their living ones, his present relentless foes. Science, we say, a knowledge of these insects, might have remedied the evil.

The turnip fly, which annually occasions damage enough, which if avoided, would more than furnish those who sustain losses by its operations, with valuable works on this important science, has certain qualities which, if known, would make an easy victim to destruction; and it is so with the whole host of them.

The locust is a valuable tree, of rapid growth, and one which would become a subject of extensive cultivation, were it not for the borer, which under certain circumstances so fatally attacks it. These little engines of mischief do not stop their depredations with the spoiling of the tree on which their labors commence, but as sure as they destroy one, they will attack the many shoots which spring up from its roots, and thus they are transferred from place to place with the young trees, and will, unless destroyed, continue the work of destruction to the latest generation. Enlightened liberality has offered rich rewards for their destruction, but it has not slain the deadly foe; consequently, we may suppose that money, or even talents, unless directly applied, will never effect their destruction. Science, however, if placed in the hands of those who can take notes of observation when they lie down and when they rise up—when they walk by the way and when they sit under the green shade, will effect the object, and probably by some very simple process, perhaps nothing more than feeding the leviathan with warm water instead of the rich juices of the tree. Indeed we have known them effectually destroyed by pouring boiling water into the orifice of their own formation.

But the destructive power of insects is not stayed by the maturity and death of the objects upon whose vitals they feed when the life-flood is in free circulation. They infest our granaries after the wheat has been separated from the chaff and is snugly stored away. They are among the first visitors to the flour barrel, when it has been placed where none but the good housewife should have access to its treasures. They devour the pine timbers of our buildings, when years have elapsed since the tool of the carpenter has given them their finishing. In short, the emblems of destruction have been scattered by them every where and about every object.

We certainly think there is much propriety, awe and necessity too, in the farmer's being an entomologist. Yet we would not advise him, like the English nobleman, to chase butterflies all day, (though we think his course quite as useful as that of some Americans, who put themselves in pursuit for whole days and nights, of those of their own species who, by every method that art can devise, affect to assimilate themselves to butterflies and va-

rious other insect tribes,) but to take the subjects of this part of nature's realm when and wherever he can find them, and never let them go until his acquaintance with their nature and habits has passed the ordeal of a thorough investigation. But there are new insects continually intruding themselves upon us. Of this we are well aware, and it is the privilege of those upon whose border they commence their depredations, like the men at Lexington, to give the first battle, and if the enemy is too powerful, to sound the alarm through the surrounding regions, and call their country's friends and theirs to their aid. Then might Hessian flies and the whole host of these marauders, like retiring Hessians, sound a retreat, and gladly forsake a country which offers no quarters to a common foe.

Mount Osceola, Feb. 6, 1840.

LETTER FROM HON. WM. FOSTER,

Read at the Sixth Agricultural Meeting.

BOSTON, 17th Feb. 8 0.

MR COLMAN—Sir—Having attended with some profit, I hope, the various lectures of this lecture-loving city; but still, though old, desirous of knowing something more, I was induced by that insatiable thirst for knowledge which characterizes the present age, to attend two of your agricultural meetings, and there I found, as I expected, a display of the sound good sense of New England farmers,—knowledge springing from its native source—experience—tested by facts, and unadorned by any superfluous parade of science, or fanciful speculations.

I heard Mr Hill's very instructive lecture, and was carried by his glowing description of the great English farmer's establishment, (Mr Coke, of Holkham,) to the most pleasant period of my life, when I was something betwixt a farmer and a soldier—being obliged then to have my arms not far from my tools. It was in France, during the revolution, in the rebellious provinces, where I held lands, and had a family to protect.

Several topics discussed by Gov. Hill, brought to my mind analogous subjects, and the successful practice and ripe philosophy of my father-in-law, who was a large landholder and a scientific agriculturist.

However imperfect may be my recollection of events more than forty years old, and however small might have been my rural knowledge, I have thought that it might be of some use to call to memory what I can, and to offer it through you, sir, to the agricultural community, for I am convinced that the faintest hint, if it only suggest any thing new, will soon be brought to maturity by Yankee ingenuity. This fact I know, by experience, by the success of several mechanical improvements, which I have seen to grow out of mere hints of the practice in other countries, where the practice was far from being important, for the want of that proper application which has since been made of it by our intelligent countrymen. Some of these hints I gave myself, being an amateur of mechanics.

The Commissioner at that meeting spoke of the importance of making good butter, which, he informed us, might be made to command double the present price. So far as this article is the product of the soil, it must appear evident that no mechanical improvement in culture, or chemical improvement in manures, can be expected to offer a superior result, viz. doubling the net income.

The butter in and about Paris, is made and offered for sale without salt: it is put up in large casks, weighing several hundred pounds, and keeps perfectly sweet. I am not acquainted with the process of making this butter: for I lived in a province where the butter is no better than it is here, and often complained of it. But it is evident that the requisites above referred to, have been complied with in and about Paris, and the buttermilk is there thoroughly extracted, or the butter would not keep without salt.

I will now suggest a notion of my own, and one which I hinted at about twenty years ago, in one of the Boston papers. The buttermilk must be extracted, but the cream also must not be injured by being kept too long; and it would be better for neighbors who have small dairies, to unite with others, and make one churning before the cream could spoil.

Now to extract the buttermilk, we may take the mechanical process offered at the last meeting, or one, with a little alteration, which I shall respectfully propose, presently, to the inventor of the machine exhibited; and then borrow a little aid from chemistry.

I believe that salt will not mix, *chemically*, with a pure fatty substance, although butter may hold, *mechanically*, a large quantity of salt. With this hypothesis before us, and knowing that salt has a strong affinity for water and other vapid liquors, such as buttermilk, if we avail of this affinity, and present the strongest possible solution of salt, or strong brine to the buttermilk, the chemists will admit that the buttermilk will leave the butter, for which it has no chemical affinity, and go to the brine. So much will, I presume, be admitted. We will now return to the mechanical mode of separating the butter from the buttermilk. The plan proposed by the inventor of the *Fluted Rolling Cone*, is the right one; for the whole mass of the butter must be divided as minutely as possible, to extract *all* the buttermilk; for however little of it remains is a cause of injury to the butter: it is a fermentable substance, and from it may be extracted even alcohol; but the vinous fermentation is not so much to be feared as the acetous; for the butter itself is subject to that change, which makes it what we call rancid; and the *bombic acid*, thus produced, is one of the most subtle of poisons. So that rancid butter is, in a degree, poisonous. Now, although salt in quantities sufficient, is conservative, a small quantity aids fermentation; hence salt is good in manure, and useful to man and beast for digestion. It may have been the cause, also, of great mischief,—perhaps the yellow fever, which prevailed some years ago in our maritime cities, may be traced to locations exposed to the full south, where vegetable matter, partially salted, and washed by city drainings, at half tide, emitted the fatal miasma. This conjecture may gain some weight from the circumstance of the fever being found originally and principally in precisely such localities in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Charleston.

The alteration which I propose to make in the machine for extracting the buttermilk, is this. Make a tight box or trough, 18 inches by 12 and 6 inches deep: let a cylinder one foot long, 3 inches diameter, fluted or plane, be transversely fixed in this box, so as to revolve as near the bottom as possible, without touching it: this is to be turned by a wooden crank, and the box to be kept full of strong brine; the butter being placed on one side

of the cylinder, and pressed down, while the crank is turned, will come out on the other side, in layers as thin as paper: thus the smallest globules of buttermilk will be immediately extracted. Now if I be correct in my philosophy, this butter, although minutely exposed to a strong solution of salt, will come out fresh; and will require salting if salt should be required.

The process of whitening wax is somewhat similar; it is reduced to the thinnest sheets, and then exposed to the action of the sun and air. Perhaps those who now raise beeswax, or bayberry wax, might at their leisure hours, add fifty per cent. to the value of these articles, by whitening them at home. I see by the price current that yellow wax is quoted at 30 cents, and white wax at 50 cents.

If, sir, you should find the hints in this letter worthy of notice, and should wish it, I will offer to your consideration some remarks on forest trees, the importance of keeping the high lands always wooded, and the mode of covering those which are now denuded. Also, on the choice of seeds of domestic growth; manures, and perhaps some peculiarities of European practice, which have been considered of little importance, and so familiar to their writers, that they have not been noticed in their books; yet out of which Yankee ingenuity might make something.

Very respectfully, your obt^d serv^t,
WM. FOSTER.

For the New England Farmer.

MR EDITOR:—Observing in the N. E. Farmer of the 10th instant, a communication from one of your correspondents on the subject of raising the Rohan Potatoes, I have been induced to send you some facts in regard to my own experience in that way.

Early in March, 1838, I purchased at the Office of the N. E. Farmer, one box of Rohan Potatoes, and taking it home, divided the contents with a neighbor, at whose instance the purchase had been made. My moiety, consisting I believe, of four tubers in number, and those of rather inferior size, was planted in hills, in a rich mellow soil, some time during the month of April following. They were well manured with manure from the stable, and so divided on planting, as to make from the same four tubers, (if I rightly remember,) some twenty hills, yielding on harvesting, at the rate of twelve hills to the bushel: which, as the season had proved very unfavorable on account of a severe drought that prevailed, was considered an extraordinary good yield. At all events, it exceeded that of the long red potato (the most prolific root of the kind cultivated with us, and planted by me this year, under circumstances equally favorable) about one third; twelve hills of the former, as just stated, affording a bushel, and eighteen of the latter. This result told much for the Rohan Potato, and so disposed me to think favorably of it, that it was with great regret I felt compelled afterwards, to admit concerning it, what on subsequent repeated trials proved but too true; namely, that however valuable it might be deemed on account of its superior productiveness, it was not entitled to be so esteemed on account of its edible properties. For the table it was pronounced decidedly inferior to any other variety known. Still, if it was found to yield a much greater crop with the same expense of cultivation, as the foregoing statement would seem to show, this undoubtedly

was a redeeming property of paramount consideration.

Accordingly, in order to be more fully satisfied on this point, I last spring (1839) planted this potato in the same field, and side by side, with the long red above alluded to. Both kinds were planted at the same time, and subjected to the same mode of treatment; the whole course differing in nothing with respect to the two, except only in one particular, and that was in regard to the quantity of seed used. The former were cut into small pieces, of which two, each containing perisperm one eye, not less, were placed in a hill; whereas, the latter were planted entire and without being cut at all, the number of tubers to a hill being varied from one to two, according to their size. The result was, that the yield of the rohan compared with that of the red, was very nearly the same with that of the preceding year, (1838) namely, as three to two. In this case it may be proper to observe, that the ground upon which these roots were grown, had been, in 1835, in Indian corn, and was manured for the potato crop of the last year, with a good compost from the barn yard, which was well spread and harrowed in previous to planting.

At another place, and in a soil better adapted to the production of the potato, it being a deeper and richer loam, I also planted, last spring, about twenty rods of ground with the rohan, cutting it as before described, and manuring in the hill, with one shovel full to the hill, with manure taken from the hog-yard; the hills being about four feet distant each way. This piece was hoed twice, and harvested (if I rightly remember) sometime in the early part of October. The yield here was superior to that in the other field; the best part of the piece affording one bushel from every six hills. The potatoes produced on this and on the other piece of ground, were of large size, some tubers weighing two pounds each.

Such, Mr Editor, as nearly as I can present them from memory,* are the principal facts connected with my attempts to raise the Rohan Potato, concerning which so much has of late been written. And if it be said of the foregoing statement, that it does not evince an exactness and particularity of observation, and a carefulness of comparison, such as ought to characterise all experiments of a similar nature, especially when conducted with a view to establish important practical results, I certainly should not undertake to vindicate it from the charge. It must go for just what it is worth, nothing more. What then is the legitimate inference deducible from the state of facts above presented? It is, so far as they go to establish any inference, that the Rohan Potato, under precisely similar circumstances, and in the ordinary way can be raised on any given quantity of land, in greater abundance and at a far less expenditure of seed, than can be obtained from the most prolific of the ordinary kinds usually cultivated among us. Assuming, therefore, and it may be fairly done, that, in point of nutritive properties, considered as food for stock, this root is, not to say the least, *inferior* to the common kinds, and it must be viewed, if the above conclusion be correct, as an acquisition of no small importance to the agricultural interest of the state.

Yours,
J. E. HOWARD.

West Bridgewater, Feb. 22, 1840.

*I did not take any minutes at the time, and, consequently, have no written memoranda to refer to in the case, which I regret.
J. E. H.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1840.

OBITUARY.

Died on Wednesday last, JOHN LOWELL, Esq., of Roxbury, aged 70 years.

Obituary notices are frequent from our general practice; but it would be a signal ingratitude for the New England Farmer to pass over without notice the departure of this excellent man; one of the founders of this paper; while health permitted, one of its most liberal and instructive contributors; and a gentleman, to whose intelligence, activity, public spirit and liberality, the agriculture of Massachusetts, for any improvements it has attained, is perhaps more indebted than to any other individual, living or dead. We can do but very imperfect justice to his elevated character; and no language would be exaggerated in expressing the unmingled and profound respect with which we have always regarded him. He was, indeed, an honor to human nature.

Mr Lowell was born at Newburyport, and came to Boston early in life with his father, the first judge of the District Court appointed by Washington. He entered college at twelve, and became a practitioner at the bar before he was twenty-one years of age. He came at once in competition with the eminent men of that period—Dexter, Parsons, Ames, Gore, and Sullivan, composing an extraordinary galaxy of learning and talent; and in spirit and activity, in legal learning and acquirements, in quickness of perception, in address, in fidelity to his client, and above all, in a character for integrity and honor, he held a rank at the bar second to none. Immersed in a flood of professional cares and labors, which were quite too much for his excitable and active temperament, his health became greatly impaired; and at the age of thirty-five, when in general other men are just beginning to find their foothold in the profession, he retired, and went to Europe for the restoration of his health. After an absence of three years, he returned to the country; and without resuming his professional business, he gave the energies of his coriched and active mind, his time, his services, and the powerful influence of his character to every object of a public nature, in which he saw an opportunity of serving the public welfare.

From the accession of Mr Jefferson to the Presidency to the close of Mr Madison's war, politics were the engrossing theme; and his contributions to the public press were immense and incessant. They were always recognised. They were universally read. They were remarkable for their fullness of, and familiarity with, facts; for their boldness; for their extreme severity without any coarseness; and for the pungency and closeness with which he treated every subject which he discussed. With whatever severity he might write, no man was ever farther than he from making willingly any misstatement or exaggeration; and no one was ever more candid and just towards his adversaries. Few communications ever addressed to the public through newspapers or in a pamphlet form, probably ever had more influence upon public opinion than these. Through a zealous politician, no one could be more disinterested. At one time Mr Lowell represented the town of Boston in the General Court; but excepting this, he neither sought nor would accept any public service, or any political trust of profit or honor whatever.

The finances of the town of Boston being at one time in some measure embarrassed and confused, he at once effectually exerted his influence to introduce system and arrangement, under which they were recovered; and the

beneficial effects of which are felt to this time. The foundation of a general Hospital and a Hospital for the insane becoming then matter of interest, Mr Lowell may be said to have taken the lead in this humane project, and in laying the foundation of this distinguished monument of public liberality; and devoted his time, talents, money, and especially the powerful influences of his ardent mind and character to this object, with signal effect. The controversy then arising, which led to the great division of our churches, Mr Lowell, as a layman, came out with great eloquence and power in behalf of the rights of conscience, of free inquiry, and private judgment. The Institution for Savings, which has done more for humanity and good morals than almost any institution among us, and the Athenaeum, among the brightest honors of our city, are largely indebted for their foundation and success to his intelligent and liberal exertions.

During this time he had been appointed one of the corporation of Harvard college—a situation which he held for many years; and as such, no one could be more distinguished for his punctuality, assiduity, and devotedness to the best interests of the institution, or have done more for its honor and usefulness. Through this whole period Mr Lowell had resided for a considerable portion of the year, on his farm in Roxbury, which he inherited from his father; and had given the most enlightened, exact, and practical attention to the various pursuits of gardening and an improved agriculture. He had been a long time a member of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society; for some years one of its Secretaries; and for several years its President—always active, prompt, liberal, and efficient, until declining health compelled him to retire from all public duties.

He rendered very eminent services to horticulture and agriculture. No man had a juster appreciation of the importance of these arts to the general welfare and comfort of the community; and with his enthusiasm of curiosity in respect to physical science, his extensive inquiries into the varied branches of knowledge, his refined and cultivated taste for the beauties and charms of natural scenery, added to an honest conscience and a mind unclouded by avarice or ambition, no man could enter with a stronger relish into the pure and delicious satisfactions and pleasures of rural pursuits.

Besides taking the lead for years at the agricultural shows at Brighton, his communications on agricultural and rural subjects to the public through the Massachusetts Repository, the New England Farmer, and other publications, were numerous and highly instructive; possessing not an ephemeral but a permanent value. His careful journals of the seasons and the progress of vegetation, continued for a series of years, have been annually looked for by the public with strong interest. He was eminently instrumental in introducing several new and useful articles of culture, and some of the most valuable fruits which are known in the vicinity of Boston; the seeds or sprouts of which he always distributed in the most liberal manner. In the introduction of improved breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, and improved implements of husbandry, and in extending the knowledge of improved modes of cultivation; and especially in seeking to elevate the character of the art by improving the character and condition of our husbandmen, and to lead the public to a higher estimation of agriculture as a liberal pursuit, no man has ever labored with more zeal or efficiency.

Mr Lowell, on account of declining health, had been for some time retired from general society; and has at last obtained his release from this scene of trial and labor in a way which a truly philosophic and good man would most desire—suddenly and without pain. He died while reading, in his chair. He has left a character which his

children and friends will cherish as the richest legacy in this case that heaven could have bequeathed to them. Mr Lowell's mind was of the highest order, and remarkable for the quickness of its perceptions, the comprehensiveness of its views, and the soundness of its conclusions. His temperament was exceedingly excitable; and when engaged in any object of public interest, he kindled with enthusiasm, and his whole soul showed itself in his eyes, his words, and his actions. Other susceptible minds brought into contact were at once brought into sympathy with him; and thus always rendered his society delightful. His conversation was always full to overflowing; and distinguished not more for the copiousness of its utterance than the fullness of his thoughts. His activity, promptness, and perseverance in whatever he undertook, were eminent traits of character; and he shunned no labor, warfare and whenever he had the power to do good. In his manners he was distinguished for his urbanity, his accessibility, his simplicity, and perfect freedom from ostentation; and though from his talents and temperament he was always in the foreground in whatever society he mingled, yet it was evident no man ever thought less of himself as a leader. While he assumed for any object to which his mind and energies were devoted, all the importance which belonged to it, and to others it might be obvious that it was mainly effected by his personal exertions, yet no one ever assumed less for his own agency. Like the highest moral rank of minds, to which he belonged, he entirely lost sight of himself in view of any great object of social improvement, of usefulness and humanity. But what above all things was the crowning glory of his life, was his integrity; his clear and inflexible perceptions of moral right; his lofty and profound sense of duty; his honor, liberality, magnanimity and disinterestedness. We do not use these terms without meaning. In their highest sense were they applicable to the lauded subject of this imperfect notice. We have no hesitation, from a long observation and knowledge of his character, in pronouncing him one of the most intelligent, useful, and excellent men that ever adorned our community; and in saying, without disparagement to any one, that he has not left his superior.—We bow in humble subordination to that solemn but mysterious mandate, which has removed him from among us. We may truly say of him here that he has come to his grave like a shock of corn fully ripe in its season. We cannot doubt that a mind so bright and a heart so pure, has been translated to a sphere more congenial to its purposes and affections, to diffuse a wider and more beneficial influence than it could exert here; and that a life like his, of honor, integrity, usefulness, and beneficence, under the government of God, cannot fail of rewards corresponding to all our reasonable hopes and to our purest and best desires. H. C.

NINTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The Ninth Agricultural Meeting was held on Thursday evening, 12th inst. at the Representatives' Hall, Mr King in the chair. The attendance was quite full. The subject announced for the evening was the Silk Culture, and several gentlemen from other States attended the meeting.

Mr Timothy Smith, of Amherst, who came as a delegate from the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society, brought with him some beautiful specimens of raw silk, of sewing silk, and of lutestrings, the silk raised by himself and the manufacture done at Northampton.

Mr Benedict, likewise, of Pawtucket, R. I., exhibited some remarkably fine sewing silks.

The Commissioner presented some beautiful sewing silk, manufactured at Harvard; some splendid ribbons of various patterns and colors, and some silk velvet, the production from the worms, of Miss Gertrude Rapp, of Economy, Penn.; and some beautiful specimens of raw silk

from Dr J. Deane, of Greenfield, Mass.; and a specimen of raw silk from Mr Cheney, of Burlington, N. J.; and samples of extraordinarily fine cocoons, from Mr Avery, of Brooklyn, Conn. These two last were from worms fed on the leaves of the *Morus Multicaulis*, set out the last spring.

The general objects of the meeting having been stated, and some history of the early introduction of the silk culture into N. England, the way was opened for some experimental and practical statements from Mr Smith, of Amherst, Mr Sharp, of Chatham, Conn. (formerly part of Mansfield), Gen. Amory Holman, of Bolton, and Mr Benedict, of Pawtucket, R. I., all of whom had been engaged for a length of time in the production of silk; and some inquiries and discussions in relation to the profits and prospects of the silk culture in New England, and the general importance of the subject, on the part of Mr Dodge, of Hamilton, Mr Davis, of Webster, Mr Graham, of Northampton, and others.

Our reports of the statements and conversation, it will be seen from the state of our columns, are necessarily postponed.

H. C.

A CARD.

The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a model beehive, of approved construction, from Mr John Sholl, of New York city, apianian, which he will have the pleasure to exhibit at the next agricultural meeting Mr Sholl is a thorough beehive master, and has given great attention to the subject. He is likewise the agent in this country for Nutt's celebrated beehive, one of the most beautiful erections which can adorn a garden. This hive goes upon the only righteous principle, that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and has the first claim to the fruits of his toil; and not upon the highwayman and assassin principle of either starving the laborer, after the fashion of Ireland; or, in defiance of all justice and humanity, putting him to death and then plundering his honest earnings—a principle of political economy if not carried to the extreme, yet but too often acted upon to a considerable degree in other communities than those of the bees.

He likewise acknowledges the receipt of a "Manual or Easy Method of Managing Bees," from Mr John M. Weeks, of Salisbury, Vt.; full of excellent instruction, and an improved edition of which is now in the press of Weeks, Jordan & Co. Mr Weeks has made himself familiar with the habits and management of these noble insects, and has resorted to honorable and useful folk; and has invented a hive, which is highly commended wherever it has been used; and which is based upon the just and benevolent principles above referred to. He has promised the Commissioner a model of his hive, which when received, he will be happy to exhibit to his agricultural friends.

Disdain as much as we please the labors of these humble operatives, there is no a doubt that, under proper management, they might be made to produce a revenue of millions of dollars to the country, besides leaving them enough of their own produce for their own subsistence. A single hive this very last year, has given to its owner, (if our abolition friends will allow us to speak of an ownership, in these industrious laborers, who so excellent morals are continually putting to shame the indolence and impudence of mankind,) of more than one hundred pounds; and this honey being free from bread and inclosed in neat glass boxes, commands in New York market fifty cents per lb. The previous year, we understood from an amateur apianian, that he took 124 lbs. from one hive.

The Commissioner acknowledges, likewise, a sample of Indian corn, called the Pomroy corn, from Messrs Ellis & Bosson, of a valuable variety; and another sample of corn from the Messrs Hovey, of extraordinary excellence, to judge from the accounts given of it, and its appearance, as will be shown, of four good ears on a stalk, which is stated to be common in the field.

He has likewise to acknowledge a second sample of butter of the finest description, from the farm of Mr Geo. Denny, of Westboro', (the former having been distributed among our agricultural friends,) made from cows fed upon carrots and hay. For winter butter, we believe its quality cannot be exceeded; and the manner in which it is brought to town hardly admits of improvement. The best of June butter rarely exceeds it. This butter may be seen, we believe, once a week at Bishop & Bard's provision store, corner of Howard and Court st.

Mr Denny has found upon trial, that the butter made from the cows when fed on sugar beet, is inferior both in color and quality to that made when the cows are fed upon carrots.

HENRY COLMAN,

Commissioner of Agricultural Survey.

TENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The tenth Agricultural Meeting will be held on Thursday next, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Representative's Hall. The subject, Beet Sugar, and the cultivation of vegetables for Stock.

Mr Teschemacher, and Mr D. L. Child have engaged to address the meeting. We hope, likewise, to hear from Mr Bosson, who went to France under the patronage of a liberal subscription, to possess himself of the latest and most authentic information on this important subject at the fountain head. H. C.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Saturday, March 7, 1840.

Mr Newhall exhibited Royal D'Harver and L'Echassarie Pears.

Mr Oliver—L'Echassarie Pears.

Mr Wright—Cattilac Pears.

Mr Downer—Roxbury Russet, Golden Russet, Wales and Royal or Old Pearmain Apples, Iron Pears. Among Mr Downer's Apples were some very fine specimens.

For the Committee,

E. M. RICHARDS.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 16, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 315 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 615 Sheep and 340 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—The prices obtained last week for the best qualities were hardly sustained. We quote a few extra \$7 00 1st quality, \$6 75 2nd quality, \$6 50. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 00.

Working Oxen.—We noticed the sale of a few yoke, \$75, \$80, and \$110.

Cows and Calves.—"Dull" \$23, \$26, \$29, and \$38.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$3 25, \$4 00, \$4 75, and \$5 00. A few fine Cusset or others at about \$3 10 each.

Swine.—Several lots were sold on Saturday at 5 for sows and 6 for barrows. At retail 6 for sows and 7 for barrows.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending March 15.

March, 1840.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	9	33	46	31 W.
Tuesday,	10	33	45	33 S.
Wednesday,	11	18	24	20 N.
Thursday,	12	14	34	30 N. W.
Friday,	13	23	31	32 W.
Saturday,	14	26	34	30 N. W.
Sunday,	15	18	38	33 N. E.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

A good collection of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach Trees, for sale at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. Salem, March 18, 1840. ROBERT MANNING.

BOX FOR EDGING.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale 500 yards of Box for edgings, in prime order; price 3/4 cents per yard; every yard will make two when reset.

Glant and Early Wilmot Rhubarb.

Roots of extra large size at 25 cents per root, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Asparagus Roots.

Large transplanted Asparagus Roots, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Also—Strawberry Plants, of approved sorts.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The subscriber having leased his Farm near this city, will offer for sale, on said farm, on Wednesday, the 25th day of March inst. all of his valuable stock of neat Cattle, being about forty head, mostly high bred animals, among which is one full blooded Durham Bull, four years old, from the stock of Col. Powell, of Philadelphia; ten or twelve Cows; three very fine yoke of working Oxen. The remainder young stock, very fine.

Sale positive and terms liberal. If the weather should be stormy, the sale to take place the first fair day.

Hartford, March 11, 1840 JOSEPH MORGAN.

BOX.

For sale at the Garden of SAMUEL DOWNER, in Dorchester a small lot of tall Box. Also, a large lot of short box, with fine roots and will make a neat border. March 11. 31

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

COLLECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		PRICE	TO
ALUM, American,	..	..	..
ASHER, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	..	5 54	5 37
" " "	..	5 00	5 12
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" " " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 00	15 50
" " "	"	13 00	14 00
" prime,	"	11 00	11 50
BEEFWAX, white,	..	..	..
" yellow,	..	23	36
BRISTLES, American,	"	33	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	10	11
" dairy,	"	16	19
CANDLES, mould,	"	13	14
" dipped,	"	..	..
" sperm,	"	..	..
CHEESE, new milk,	..	10	33
CIDER, refined,	..	1 50	1 75
" dozen,	..	2 50	4 50
BONE MANURE,	bushel	35	35
" in casks,	"	..	..
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	..	..	..
" southern, geese,	..	37	16
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 25	2 40
" " " Bay, Chaleur,	"	2 00	2 17
" "	"
" Haddock,	"	..	..
" Mackerel, No 1	barrel	11 75	12 00
" " "	"	10 50	10 50
" " " No. 2,	"	5 00	5 00
" " " No. 3,	"	17 00	15 00
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	5 00	5 25
" " " No. 2,	"	6 12	5 37
FLOUR, Genesee, crush,	"	12 00	13 00
" Baltimore, Howard street,	"	..	..
" Richmond canal,	"	..	..
" Alexandria wharf,	"	..	..
" Rye,	"	3 75	4 00
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	4 00	4 12
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	..	..
" " " southern flat, yellow,	"	..	..
" " " white,	"	57	53
" " " Rye, northern,	"	75	80
" " " Barley,	"	35	40
" " " Oats, northern, (prime)	"	30	34
" " " southern,	"	18 00	19 00
GRAINSTONES, 100 of 2000 lbs. rough do.	"	28 00	30 00
" " " do. do. finished	"	9	10
HAMS, northern,	..	..	..
" southern and western,	"	16 00	18 00
HAY, best English, per ton,	..	12 50	13 00
" Eastern screwed,	"	23	30
HOPS, 1st quality,	..	..	..
" 2d quality,	..	..	..
LARD, Boston,	"	10	11
" southern,	"	10	11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
" " " do. country do,	"	25	27
" " " Baltimore city tannage,	"	26	28
" " " do. dry hides,	"	22	24
" " " New York red, light,	"	21	23
" " " Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	22
" " " Boston dry hides,	"	..	..
LIME, best sort,	..	85	90
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	..	27	29
" " " Sugar House,	"	60	55
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 07	1 10
" " " Winter,	"	1 12	1 14
" " " Whale, refined,	"	60	55
" " " Linnseed, American,	"	68	70
" " " Neat's Foot,	"	95	95
PLASTER, Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.	..	..	..
POAK, extra clear,	..	17 00	18 00
" " " clear,	"	16 00	17 00
" " " Mess,	"	14 00	15 00
" " " Prime,	"	12 00	12 50
SEEDS: Whole Hops,	..	5 50	5 50
" Herd's Grass,	..	2 50	2 75
" Red Top, southern,	"	75	100
" " " northern,	"	1	150
" Canary,	"	2 00	2 25
" Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
" Flax,	"	1 37	1 62
" Red Clover, northern,	..	..	..
" Southern Clover, none,	..	..	..
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	6	7
" " " Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	..	2 50	3 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony fleeces, 0,	..	50	55
" " " American, full blood, washed,	"	47	46
" " " do. 3-4ths do.	"	44	45
" " " do. 1-2 do.	"	40	42
" " " do. 1-4 and common,	"	37	40
" " " do. Pulled superfine,	"	45	50
" " " do. No. 1,	"	38	40
" " " do. No. 2,	"	26	28
" " " do. No. 3,	"	18	22

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MONKEY.

DEAR Brother of the woods! we hail
 Our likeness! (all except the tail!)
 When swinging from thy cocoa tree,
 The nimblest of "Jack tars" we see!
 And when curled up upon a rock,
 Like parson preaching to his flock,
 Art thou descendant of poor Cain,
 Who took "the curse"—for *luther* slain?
 And had impressed upon his brow,
 "A mark"—that all the world should know.
 Beyond a doubt thou art the same!
 Memorial of the murderer's shame!

And yet, in thee, much wisdom is!
 Altho' the world salute with hiss,
 I saw thee once when sailor dared,
 To pinch thy tail unseemly hard,
 Catch up a ball of "spanyan," and
 Upon the yardarm—take thy stand,
 "Till "Jack," forgetting thy affront,
 Stood just below; (as was his wont)
 When down upon his head there came
 The ball—as comes the lightning's flame.
 While on top gallant mast secure,
 Thou chattered at his face demure!

Thou art the prototype of man!
 When Heaven first pronounced his ban;
 And now, thy race is often seen,
 Tripping with daisies on the green;
 A little sick in hand, and hair,
 Curling about his visage fair!
 The tail—tucked in his overhalls;
 The ears, his cap above them falls!
 The beard shaved off his dimpled chin;
 But all the *monkey*—strong—*well* 'tis!
 Tobacco swells his lily gills—
 The same as *thine*, when *cocoa* fills;
 And all the difference in the "dandy,"
 That *thou* drink *milk*, and *he* drinks *brandy*!

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

NUTRITIVE MANURES.

It is in the observation of every man, from the most illiterate to the most enlightened, that all kinds of animal substances, when thoroughly digested and corrupted, are the strongest and most powerful promoters of vegetation. The hair, the skin, the horns and hoofs, the urine and excrements, the flesh, blood, sinews, and even the bones, are all richly replete with matter which supports and invigorates vegetation universally. It is therefore undeniably certain that animal substances contain those principles which are the real and genuine food of plants. It is absurd, therefore, to suppose their food is earth, or water, or air, fire, or heat, or any one or single simple element or thing whatever. It seems clearly evident, that it is a combination of principles derived from animal substances by the chemistry of nature. When animal substance has been thoroughly purified, almost the whole becomes volatile, and is so far attenuated, subtilized and refined, as to be rendered capable of entering the roots and fibres of the minutest plants.

It seems then, that as the animal kingdom is entirely supported by the vegetable, so is the vegetable by the animal, and each is reciprocally the support of and is supported by the other. The matter of each is essentially the same; each is endowed with the principles of life and augmentation, though appearing under very different forms; each mutually transmutable into the other by the mere unassisted operations of nature.

To this theory it may be objected, that vegetation may be successfully promoted by vegetable manures, without the least assistance from animal substance of any kind. Every one knows that it is

common to manure the ground by ploughing in green vegetables, such as buck-wheat, clover, &c., which often succeed well without any other help whatever. This objection falls short of its object; it only proves that profitable crops may be obtained without the cultivator's using animal substances under that form; but the theory supposes that every vegetable is replete with principles derived from animal substances, and only differs from them in being more subtilized and refined.

It is equally certain that vegetation may be powerfully promoted, without laying on or providing any manure at all. The horse-hoeing system of husbandry depends entirely upon reducing and pulverizing the soil. It cannot be reasonably supposed, however, that the spade and hoe, or plough and harrow, or cultivator or scarifier, convey any fertilizing principles. These operations which are found to render our lands so surprisingly fertile when judiciously performed, only prepare the soil for the easy entrance of those fertilizing principles with which the atmosphere is abundantly replete. The atmosphere is the grand magazine, the great receptacle of putrid exhalations, which incessantly fly off from all animal substances, the living as well as dead; and by their specific levity mount up into the air, from whence, being condensed, they return in dew, rain, snow, &c., and impregnate the soil as deep as it hath been duly pulverized.

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

"Nothing extenuate,"—*Shaks.*

Gentle reader, did you ever think of *nothing*? Your reflective faculty is not questioned; a mind will often think of *nothing*. *Nothing* pre-existed matter; yet *nothing* is new. *Nothing*, therefore, hath immortal youth. We can entertain the annihilation of *nothing*; and yet, it is said, we have the fullest assurance of the existence of *nothing*. Much has been written, said, and sung about *nothing*; and yet the world is ever slow to admit it knows *nothing*; truly, it fully comprehendeth *nothing*. I have pondered *nothing*, *nothing* more deeply than truth and duty. I have not thought I thought, (as is the case with most who ponder *nothing*;) but know I thought till I thought I knew *nothing*. The fool knoweth *nothing*; the wise man knoweth that he knoweth *nothing*. I once heard it sagaciously remarked, that an eloquent preacher had "proved *nothing*," who proved that *nothing* was more evident than the indispensableness of religion. Skeptics believe in *nothing*; and believers hold *nothing* more essential to human happiness than Christian truth. The labors of many philosophers have established *nothing*; and science has sought *nothing* more than truth. The geologist gravely tells us that *nothing* which his researches have discovered is at variance with revealed truth, and the Mosaic account of the creation. *Nothing* causeth much mirth, and *nothing* often draws tears. *Nothing* is more coveted than wealth; yet *nothing* is more uncertain. *Nothing* is more urged in the pulpit than piety and devotion; yet *nothing* more needs to be urged. *Nothing* is more evident than the distinction between legality and equity; yet *nothing* is less insisted on. *Nothing* is more certain than the relation between cause and effect; yet *nothing* is often accomplished. Some love *nothing*, and are loved by *nothing* in return. (This is reciprocal attachment!) *Nothing* is deified; some worship *nothing*. Notwithstanding the crying sin of selfishness, (think, I pray you, of a sin crying! favorable omen, surely!) *nothing* is more common; yet, *nothing* is more rare than true Christian philanthropy. *Nothing* embitters life more than envy, jealousy, and strife; yet *nothing* promotes self-sacrifice, confidence and peace, more

than inward purity and rectitude. *Nothing* is the cause of more misery in social life than unrestrained passion, ill-considered attachment, and imprudent marriage; yet *nothing* assures of more bliss than the purest, most virtuous, self-forgetting love; and sympathy. If we ask any of the many weeping and discontented, the cause of their misery; the answer will be, "*nothing*;" and, truly, *nothing* which dwells in the world around them is the cause. The man of learning prefers *nothing* to his books; the lawyer *nothing* to his fee; the merchant, *nothing* to his gains; the votary to sense, *nothing* to his pleasures; and the Christian, *nothing* to his faith. Some spare *nothing* to compass their ends; though the guilty stop at *nothing*. He who is content, desires *nothing*; yet he who hath *nothing*, is not content. In the competition for the prizes of life, *nothing* is often obtained, yet *nothing* satisfies; still, he who loses *nothing* is fortune's favorite. Many have *nothing* to stimulate them to action, and *nothing* as the object of their being. *Nothing* may be found by those who seek; though *nothing* will be the reward of the indolent and negligent. *Nothing*, in fine, will be lost, if we hold fast to our integrity; and *nothing* is more enduring than power of mind and uprightness of purpose. Reader, what is *nothing*? Iago saith it is money—"Who steals my purse," etc. Yet, I desire to be persuaded of *nothing* more than this, Where is *nothing*?

"Where begin
 The suburbs of creation? Where the wall
 Whose battlements look o'er into the vale
 Of non-existence? *Nothing's* strange abode!"

In thy mind is, most patient reader, and in mine
 hath been *Nothing*.

PEACH TREES.—One of our best fruits is the peach, yet it is very little cultivated in Massachusetts, except in the immediate vicinity of Boston. The tree requires different treatment from any other. It is subject to injury from the borer. This may be prevented by a free use of ashes, especially that of anthracite coal round the trunk. Its tendency is to run up like a maple in a swamp, and if left to itself it becomes in a few years something like a scraggy hop pole with a cabbage head on the top of it. This may be prevented by heading it down when first transplanted from the nursery. The second year it will be a spreading tree. To keep it so, cut off all the weak shoots and continue to head down the strong ones, moderately, as long as it makes new wood vigorously. I have trees treated in this manner, which have been in full bearing ten years past, without failing one season during the whole time. The peach is trimmed, I think, to the best advantage in February or March.—*Exchange paper.*

BOOK FARMING.—A correspondent of the Farmer's Cabinet says—"Many farmers set their faces against agricultural newspapers, and utterly discard all improved implements of culture. This is not right. Those who oppose these means of improvement, fight strongly against their own interest. I am free to confess that I was once set against the scriber and book farming, but since I became a subscriber to your publication, my views have not only changed, but the aspect of my land has changed, and that much for the better."

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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VOL. XVII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1840.

[NO. 38.]

N. E. FARMER.

AN ADDRESS

Before the Essex Agricultural Society, at Georgetown, Sept. 26, 1839. BY ALLEN PUTNAM, of Danvers.

(Continued.)

Manures—the means and methods of increasing and compounding them; the particular soils and crops to which each kind is best adapted; in what state and at what seasons they should be applied; these all claim our careful attention and close study. Knowledge of these is the main-spring of improvement and success in husbandry. Attempting to farm without manure, is like setting up to be a gentleman of leisure and fashion without money. The thing wont go. The proper construction of yards for cattle and swine; the advantages of a cellar under the barn; the more common means of increasing the manure heap; I have no time for considering. Important as brevity is, however, the claims of muck to our regard must not be passed over in silence. Many of our swamps and meadows consist of an invaluable collection of decomposed vegetable matter. This, by a few months exposure to the atmosphere, becomes an excellent material for making most valuable composts. I am persuaded that its worth, and the best methods of using it, are not generally understood. A highly intelligent member of this society, recently invited me into his fields, and I have seen but little corn of fairer promise any where, than was growing upon land broken up the present season, because bound out, and where the only dressing used was fifteen or sixteen cart loads of compost to the acre; three fourths of which was meadow mud, the remainder stable manure. Another of our members, intelligent and scientific, has a fine field of corn manured with meadow mud, mixed with quantities of stable manure and wood ashes so small as to make the whole an uncommonly cheap dressing for that crop. This field, perhaps, will teach some valuable lessons. I say no more, because, its owner will undoubtedly be the willing organ of its communication with this society. Unmixed with any other ingredients, this swamp mud, after being rendered friable by the frost, is a very considerable fertilizer of light soils; and will well repay the expense of using it as a top dressing upon grass lands. I will here remark that the meadows, in which good muck abounds, are among our most productive soils and most profitable for cultivation. The necessary draining may often be accomplished while one is obtaining muck for the manure heap. Where there is sufficient consistency for the use of the turf-spade, and where a new ditch is to be opened, this labor may conveniently be performed in winter, when the meadow is so firmly frozen as to make it convenient and easy removing the mud to the upland. This is no mere theory. These feet and these hands know to the full extent, what there is of cold and discomfort in working in the muddy ditch

on days that do no discredit to January; and they will tell you that when cased in boots and mittens they will not ask for a more comfortable place. As far as the farmer has opportunity to collect materials for his manure heap, and drain his wet lands at his most leisure season, prudence directs him to embrace them. But my subject is manures. Chaptal, in his Agricultural Chemistry, says that “the excellence of a soil depends upon its containing the right proportion of each species of earth, and that is supposed to be the best soil, in which the virtues of one portion of its, constituent principles correct the faults or defects of the rest.” To spread the sandy wash obtained by the road-side upon sandy and gravelly soils; to put a dressing of vegetable matter upon the peat meadow or on a very black soil, would be “carrying coals to New Castle.” It might not be entirely useless, but there is so much of the article already there that it might better be carried to places where it is less abundant. Is it certain that two loads of best manure from the stable would be much more serviceable on a light sandy soil than one load of manure and one of clay or tenacious mud? Can we say with confidence that pure animal manure will add more to the fertility of a vegetable soil than manure with an equal quantity of loam or sand? Would any other dressing be more valuable upon a clayey soil than one composed of half sand? May it not be true that much labor might be very profitably spent in carting soils from one portion of the farm to another, thus making more fertile ~~manures~~ science and experience give the expected answers to questions of this kind, we have, within convenient reach, abundant materials for enhancing the productiveness of our lands. A farmer, in the northern part of the county, informed me recently, that a thin coating of loam, upon wet meadow lands, has caused the growth of two tons of good English hay to the acre annually, for five or six successive years. No manure has ever been applied. Facts like this command us to give more attention than has been customary, to the mixture of soils.

The application of manures in a liquid state, so highly approved in Europe, should not remain long untried by us.

Observation satisfies me, that in soils not cold, unfermented manure, though less active than fermented in the early part of the season, will be found the most serviceable at the time when our crops need their greatest supply of nourishment. I have seen the two kinds tried repeatedly upon turnips sowed in August. In September, the plants upon the older and finer manure are far in advance of the others, but in November the tables are turned. The yield will average twenty-five per cent. more where the manure is applied in its green state. Corn, too, though more yellow upon this in June, will show as much yellow, I think more *above the husks*, in September.

Bone manure, last season, did pretty well. In all the operations I have aided to make with it the present year, it has been so mixed up with other

ingredients that it is impossible to judge of its efficacy. The corn where it was used, wore in the early part of the season a most sorrowful and forlorn aspect: the warm suns of July, however, enlivened its spirits and changed its complexion. Its present size would rebuke me were I to assert that it has not found somewhere a pretty good supply of nourishment. In the field of a friend, who left his corn to feed upon bones and meadow mud, or starve, its aspect a few weeks since indicated that the food was either difficult of mastication or hard to digest. Its growth was less vigorous and its appearance less healthy than that of the surrounding corn upon different diet. A rust, a bad rust, was upon all its leaves, while the neighboring corn on all sides was bright and healthy in its appearance. Probably you can find more economical means of enriching your soils than that of procuring bones.

Book farming. Do the words produce a sneer? Be that as it may; the thing, or what is often stigmatized as *that thing*, is not contemptible. For what is it? Not an attempt to comply with the advice and copy the example of every one who furnishes an article for an agricultural journal; not the adoption of every method of husbandry that is recommended in print; not a departure from all the usages of our fathers and neighbors; not a preference of the theories contained in books to the results of experience. No. I pity the stupidity of the man who thinks that if we use books, we must close our eyes against the light that is beaming upon us from other sources: or that we must become mere theorists, and the victims of ruinous experiments. What! does a man lose his common sense, his prudence and his judgment, whenever he takes up an agricultural paper or opens a book upon husbandry? Cannot one make himself acquainted with the doings of others without losing his power to judge whether it would be well for him, in his circumstances, to copy their examples? Our brains are not so weak as this. The knowledge acquired from books does not make us all mad. But if it did, there would be more zest and true enjoyment in the learning mad-man's course, than in that of him who has learned out, and who thinks that books cannot make him wiser. I asked what book farming is? Common book farming is learning by means of books, new facts, opinions, results of experiments, modes of operation, and the using such parts of the information as can be turned to profitable account in our individual situations. If this be folly, we are content to be called fools. An agricultural paper will be worth to you every month, if not every week, more than its annual cost.

I have a few words for the farmers' wives. However skilful, industrious, and prudent your husbands may be, their success in money making depends as much upon you as upon them. Economy and skill on your part, in turning every thing to the best account, are essential to profitable husbandry. Perhaps there is scope for study, experiments, and improvement in your departments. All are not equally successful in the management

of the dairy. Poor pastures, poor cows, poor cellars, are the alleged reasons for the difference in results. These things undoubtedly are often the causes of failure to obtain butter in large quantities and of good quality. But may not the fault *sometimes* lie with the *dairy woman*? Is her business so simple as to be always well understood? You begin to suspect that I doubt whether some of you have perfectly mastered the art of butter making. It may be an ungallant doubt; but listen to the particulars of one case in point and then judge whether I can help doubting. As stated to me, the facts are these. One of our farmers, the summer before the last, employed successively and for short terms each, three different dairy women. Here the cows, the pasture, the cellar, and all the dairy apparatus were the same; and how was the result? One obtained seventeen pounds of butter per week, the second twentythree, and the third twentyseven. Such facts should induce many of you to vary your processes and note results.

Philanthropy, looking forward, sighs at the consequences which must follow from changes that are taking place in the employments and habits of your daughters. Circumstances beyond your control have thrown the healthful spinning wheel and loom upon the pile of rubbish in the garret. Housework and the dairy do not furnish sufficient employment for all the females. Either mothers or daughters must resort to something else by which to contribute a share in the support of the family. It is too commonly the case that the daughters resort to some occupation that is not sufficiently active and invigorating. The needle is taking the bloom from many of their cheeks and vigor from their frames. The evil is augmented by that mode of dress, (I ought to use a harsher term,) which obstructs the natural and healthy development of the lungs and chest; also by imprudent prudence in avoiding exposure to the weather; and a too effeminate reliance upon the horse services which heaven intended should be rendered by their own limbs! The lamentable consequences will not be confined to them; children will inherit the feebleness of their mothers, and a sickly race will come after us.

Useful as the needle is, and beautiful as are its contributions to our show, I appeal to the mothers, to forbid its *excessive*, its *constant* use by the daughters. I entreat them as they value the well being of their children, to give the daughters daily and thorough training in the care and labor of the dairy and of all household affairs. It were well—well for them and for a future race, that they should revive the acquaintance which their mothers and grandmothers had with the milking-stool, the garden, and to some extent the field; for then, bloom would linger upon their cheeks; health would flow in fuller tides through all their veins; they would acquire vigor of body and soundness of mind, that will contribute to their usefulness and enjoyments when time shall bring them to the places which you now hold—shall make them the wives of farmers and mothers of the rising generation.

The command which Adam received, "to till the ground," was merciful in its design, and has ever been beneficent in its operations upon mankind. The husbandman's labors give healthful exercise to the body; and where he is attentive to the beauties, changes, laws, and mysteries of nature, his pursuit may furnish most profitable employment to the intellectual and moral powers,

Health finds as peaceful a home, and holds possession as securely, amid the tranquil nerves and the firm sinews that are covered by the farmer's sunburned skin, as is furnished for her by the men of any other occupation whatsoever. No other pursuit is attended by greater bodily comfort. But young men and boys are prone to imagine that some more cleanly and less active pursuit would be more agreeable and less exhausting than the cultivation of the soil. The browned face, the hardened hands, the aching back, the stiffened limbs, the muddied trowsers, and dirtied shirt, are unknown in the school room, at a merchant's counter and in the shops of many mechanics. Half the world avoid the dirt and hard labor which the farmer must encounter. It is not surprising that the young, observing this, should desire to quit the farm. Experience and observation have not yet taught them that every pursuit brings aches and various annoyances; or that dirt and hard work are not among the fatal foes to enjoyment. Perhaps a word from one who has experienced the sensations of both the student and the farmer, may not be worthless. The farmer's aches bring good digestion and quiet sleep. The night will repair the wastes of the day. But the excited nerves and throbbing temples of the student bring dyspepsia and exhausting restlessness. Morning often finds him languid; unrefreshed by his quiet sleep. My oft repeated experience proves that the ordinary labors of the clergyman on the Sabbath are felt more on the following day, than is a toilsome vigorous use of the scythe, the pitch-fork, and the rake, for ten or twelve hours. Whenever called upon to labor seven days in the week, I have found myself least disposed to exertion on Monday morning. My advice to the young would be, never to quit the farm in hopes of finding an employment more conducive to their physical comfort.

Abundant food for the intellect and range for its exertion may be found in the sphere in which the farmer operates. Whether this pursuit has in ages past given sufficient employment to the minds of those who have tilled our soils, comes not within the range of my inquiry. Our farmers have not been the accurate and constant observers, the faithful recorders and logical reasoners, which the spirit of the present day is calling for. Husbandry in this region has been pursued in a less scientific and intelligent manner than its nature and importance demand. This is beginning to be known and felt; many of our farmers are waking up to the business of improvement, and give promise of favorable results. The work, however, is merely commenced. Many of the important principles of agriculture are yet but partially known, if known at all, among us; very imperfect, if any, records are here kept of the results of different processes, and of the cost and worth of different crops. Vagueness and inaccuracy characterize too much of our knowledge of our own pursuit. Could you, brother farmer, be induced to undertake to make the annual address before this Society, I fear that you would not be very certain about many matters which you now consider perfectly settled; your supposed knowledge, if not composed of more substantial stuff than mine, would mostly slip through the fingers, as soon as you attempted to grasp it and write it down. You might find that your observations have been less minute and accurate than you suppose; that your experiments have been conducted with

less care than you imagine; and that you are less well acquainted with your own business than you suspect. Such a lesson does no harm. I am tempted to wish that you might all learn it. You would then be made to know that we have scarcely commenced some of our appropriate studies—the study of the nature and composition of the various soils and various manures; the study of the habits and wants of the various grains, grasses, and roots; the study of the first principles of agricultural science, and of their application. Then you might perceive that our pursuits can furnish daily an abundant employment to every faculty of the mind, as well as to every limb and muscle of the body.

You might, if placed where I stand, suspect that one would find it serviceable to record whatever new knowledge he acquired, to keep accurate and full accounts of his expenditures, and his income. The difficulties which embarrass me at every step of progress in collecting matter for this address, induce me to advise every young farmer to keep a journal; to note down where and how he spends each day, to record his observations upon different modes of cultivation, the growth of crops, and everything connected with his pursuit. This journal might be so kept that at the close of the year it could be posted, and show the cost and value of each crop, and each variety of animals upon the farm. I know not in what other way one can learn with accuracy the comparative profits of his crops or stock. Such knowledge is sorely desirable, and can be obtained. If procured in the way here recommended, the farmer's labors will become more intellectual and interesting than they now generally are. For the habit of recording at night the observations of the day, would keep the mind awake to the occurrences around it; would cause one to be accurate in his observations; inquisitive for the causes of what he witnessed, and a reasoner from the facts so carefully noted. Thus the mind being kept active and bright would acquire a deepening interest in a pursuit which is constantly presenting new views of nature's operations. If properly pursued and explained, I see not why the business of husbandry need be less attractive to the intelligent, active and enterprising boy, than is the business at the merchant's counter, the mechanic's bench, or on the merchantman's deck. But to render it such, more employment must be furnished for his mind than most of us had in the days of our boyhood. The boy is directed to learn in the school-room; but on the farm he must work. This is very well, though I cannot allow that it is enough. More pains than is usual should be taken to teach boys the best methods of doing their work, and the reasons for those methods; more care and experience bestowed in procuring for them the best of tools, particularly the scythe. I know not how a farmer can display greater inhumanity and improvidence, than by setting a boy to learn to mow with one of his worn out and cast off scythes; if, with the man's greater strength and many seasons' practice, the tool cannot be made to cut, what can be expected from it in the feeble and inexperienced hands of the beginner! But what I wish to present most distinctly here, is, the importance of disclosing to boys the reasons for nearly all the operations upon the farm. This method will give them a greater interest in their labors: will furnish occupation for their minds; will make them observers of the advantages and disadvantages of different modes of cultivation. It will lead them to study Agriculture in that period of life when the senses

the most active in noticing the various natural phenomena, and when the mind forms its most abiding habits.

Moral and religious character may be formed and nurtured as readily and successfully by one who is devoted to this most natural of all pursuits as in any other of the many employments of man. One I believe will doubt that virtue and holiness are as often found in the farmer's home as beneath the roofs of any other class of our citizens. The plume of inspiration may be and is as reverently studied there as anywhere; and the husbandman must be constantly receiving salutary lessons from an "elder scripture," nature. In its moral tenancies, this pursuit commends itself to all who cultivate virtue and piety at their proper worth.

But how does it speak to him who inquires for its ordinary results? It answers in honest terms. Its promises are less liberal than are made by most other pursuits, but its performance is more to be relied upon. It offers a comfortable support and it yields this more generally than almost any other occupation.

What is its repute in the world? How does it affect one's standing in the community? In what estimation are farmers held? Let us not be deceived by appearances. The striped frock and wide boots are not often introduced into the parlors of the refined, the fashionable, and the rich. The unpolished husbandman is not the chosen companion of the refined merchant and professional man. And why thus? Not, I sincerely believe, because the better portion of those who move in what are called the first circles, regard the farmer as less deserving of honor and esteem than themselves and their associates, but because there is a want of similarity and coalescence in the manners, bits, tastes and feelings of the two classes. Those who are robed in costly apparel may honor a laborer in his homely garb, and yet think, and justly think, that it would contribute to neither his joyment nor their own, to seat him at their elegant tables or receive him at their social parties. They know that this would be but cruel kindness; indecency; an attempt to mingle oil and water. In the pursuit is respected as highly as any other. We, then, farmers of Essex, give contentment a permanent home in your hearts.

Destructive storms, withering drought, and killing frosts will sometimes disappoint our hopes. But it is wise to avoid the too common habit of over-estimating losses and speaking of them in a tone at borders upon complaint. The public journals often intimate that we are a complaining if not ungrateful brotherhood. I fear that our common, but oughtless modes of speaking, will too nearly justify them in casting upon us the reproach. Let us, if ever we must, on that side which shows a concurring trust in the unsearchable wisdom and boundless power of Him who has promised that "seed sown and harvest shall not fail."

"O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint
Agricolas."

It has been echoed by every age since it fell from the lips of Maro's polished muse. Its truth may pass unquestioned. Though pleasure and happiness may be strewn as thickly upon the paths in which high-souled and faithful mechanics, merchants, manufacturers, physicians, lawyers and divines wend their various ways, as over the husbandman's fields, it is yet true, that farmers would be a happy class, could they but appreciate in all its fulness, the

good they may enjoy.—And I close, Farmers of Essex, by appealing to you to be contented with your honorable pursuit, and to press forward with "unfaltering and unwearyed steps," in the processes of acquiring Agricultural knowledge, of improving your farms, and increasing your productions; by appealing to you, also, and above all, to sow to the spirit, that you may pluck unfading flowers, and gather immortal fruits in the fair gardens of the world above.

For the New England Farmer.

CROSS BREEDING

AND BREEDING IN-AND-IN, IN THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

The terms cross breeding, and breeding in-and-in, are familiar to most of your agricultural readers, when applied to animals, but may not be so well understood when applied to vegetables, therefore a communication on this subject may be acceptable to some of your readers.

By the term cross breeding I would be understood as meaning that process by which the pistil, or female part of a flower becomes impregnated by the pollen from a flower of a different variety of the same species.

By the term breeding in-and-in, as meaning that process by which the pistil of a perfect flower becomes impregnated with the pollen from its own stamens, or those from another flower of the same variety, or in case the plants belong to the class Monœcia, by pollen from the male flowers of the same plant.

By the first process the object to be attained is to produce new varieties partaking of the nature of both the varieties from which the offspring is produced.

By the second process the object is to continue any well known, and valuable variety, by producing new plants from seeds, which shall retain all the valuable properties of the parent and so continue them, as with animals, for any length of time without degenerating by intermixture with inferior varieties.

Fully aware of the benefits which have resulted to the agricultural world, from the attention which has been paid by certain individuals, to the improvement of animals, both by cross breeding, and breeding in-and-in, I would inquire whether similar benefits might not accompany a like attention to the fructification of plants?

My object in calling the attention of horticulturists to this subject, is to inquire whether some process may not be discovered by which the flowers of our fruit bearing trees may be so impregnated, as to enable us to continue and multiply any known valuable variety, by raising young trees from seed so impregnated, at a cheaper rate, and with the prospect of greater durability, than we do at present by budding, grafting, or any other method now in general use.

Sir A. Knight has already enlightened horticulturists by his numerous experiments, made in what I term cross breeding, by which he has produced many new and useful varieties, both in annuals, biennials, and perennials, yet at the same time he sanctions the theory, that each plant produced from seed is a new generation, and as such has its limited time of duration according to the nature of the plant, when not only the plant itself but all propagated from it by budding or grafting will also die.

According to this theory the time will come

when all our present valuable varieties of fruit will become extinct. If this is correct it is not desirable that we should adopt some method to preserve them by reproducing them from seed? In what manner can this be effected but by breeding in-and-in?

By his theory of cross breeding he lays it down that the tree produced from seed when so managed, is a medium between the two varieties made use of in the fructification, in size, color, and flavor, but that the new plant in growth bears a strong resemblance to the mother, or plant which produced the seed.

We know many plants produce flowers, which from their peculiar shape, the parts of fecundation are so enveloped that it renders it very difficult for the pollen from any other plant to approach the pistil unless by artificial means. In such plants we rarely notice any variation—such are the flowers of the bean and pea, while others fully exposed, and that at the season when bees and other insects are numerous, as the *Bassica* tribe are constantly liable to sport, or produce new varieties.

Have we not reasons to believe that the pollen from different flowers act upon the same pistil, and in different degrees, each producing a corresponding effect upon the character of the future plant? And are not the pistils of perfect flowers, as the apple sometimes, so nearly impregnated with their own pollen as to produce plants from their seeds with but little variation from the mother plant? Upon what other principle are we to account for the great similarity that is found to exist in certain families of apples, viz: the Junettings, Seekno-further, Pippins, Russets, and some others which might be named? In the first of these we have no less than four distinct varieties, "alike yet various," all possessing the general characteristics of the family which are singular—as peculiarity of growth of tree, time of ripening of the fruit, its size, shape, color, and flavor. The same observations will apply equally to the Seekno-further, of which we have three varieties very distinct, and a fourth which so nearly approaches as to leave little doubt as to its parentage. The Pippins also are becoming a numerous family.

I am convinced that if the principles of the fructification of plants were more generally understood by our agriculturists and horticulturists, and that emulation excited which exists among those engaged in the breeding of animals, that a corresponding improvement might be made, and attended with as fair a profit to the persons engaged, while for every improvement they would merit the lasting gratitude of their country.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obt'
N. GOODSSELL.

In the year 1497, in a fish pond in Suaba, a Carp of prodigious size was found, which had in its ear a ring of copper, with these words in Latin inscribed upon it:—"I am the first fish that was put into this pond, by the hands of Frederick the Second, Governor of the World, the fifth day of October, 1130." So that this Carp must have lived to the remarkable age of more than two hundred and eighty-seven years. We wonder, says an old writer, whether this memorable fish was doomed to end his days in a stew-pan!

ROBERT COLT'S FARM IN PITTSFIELD.

The answers of Robert Colt to the questions proposed.

Question 1. Of how much land does your farm consist, exclusive of wood land?

Answer. Three hundred acres.

2. What is the nature of your soil—does it consist of sand, gravel, clay, loam, or peat?

Ans. It consists (with the exception of 12 acres of peat, or what was a few years since a black ash swamp) of loam, with a hard pan subsoil, and a mixture of lime stone.

3. If of a part, or all of the above kinds, what do you consider the best method of improving them?

Ans. By a rotation of crops, viz., first, oats on green sward; second, corn or root crops, with a dressing of manure; third, wheat, barley, or oats, (prefer wheat or barley) with a stocking six quarts or 12 lbs. clover and 8 quarts of herds grass seed, and remain clover two years and then taken up. Always plough in the spring, and on sward use a colter. My reasons for this are these; sward lands that are ploughed in the fall, become compact during the winter, the finer parts washed between the furrow slice excluding the air, and preventing the surplus water from draining off, consequently the turf lies dormant, with but little benefit to the crop. On the other hand, plough in the spring, the soil is light, and receives the harrow kindly, and the furrow slice does not become so compact as to prevent the circulation of the air, and allows the excess of water to take its proper course, and the land, when the crop comes off, will be in a more forward state of decomposition than if ploughed the fall before. I am fully satisfied from experience, years since, that the ploughing of green sward or stubble in the autumn, is a loss on the following crop of at least 10 per cent.

4. How many acres do you till, and how many cart-loads of manure (meaning by cart-loads 30 bushels at least) do you put on an acre?

Ans. Fifty-five acres,—fifteen of which are leed crops; manured with 20 cart-loads of compost manure to the acre.

5. Is your manure applied in its long or green state, or in compost?

Ans. Given under the preceding question No. 4.

6. Do you spread and plough in your manures put upon fields to be planted with corn or potatoes, or put into the hills?

Ans. Is found under questions 13 and 14.

7. What is your method of ploughing and cultivating green sward?

Ans. Given under question 3d.

8. How many acres of upland do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon an acre?

Ans. Sixty acres—average 2 tons per acre.

9. How many acres of grass land do you irrigate—at what season, and how long do you allow the water to flow your land, and what is the effect?

Ans. I have no lands so situated as to allow irrigation.

10. Do you manure the lands irrigated, or any other land you mow—how much to an acre—and what kind of manure do you put on?

Ans. I manure 20 acres a year with 10 loads of unfermented sheep manure per acre, drawn out upon a sled from the sheep folds before the snow is off, in March, and spread immediately after the ground is bare, and the next year the land thus manured is plastered with 2 bushels to the acre.

11. How many acres of low land not suitable for the plough do you mow,—and what is the quantity and quality of hay cut the present year?

Ans. I have 12 acres of red top with a mixture of clover and herds grass, that give me this year 2 1-2 tons per acre. This piece of land six years since, and at the time I purchased the farm, gave me 5 loads (about 3 tons) of coarse wild grass, most of which had to be carried out upon poles, as it was too wet and miry for a team to pass over it. A part was then hedged and cleared off, and that season cleared the remainder, and drained the whole thoroughly. The next spring, or five years ago last spring, I gave it a dressing of 10 loads of unfermented sheep manure per acre, and 2 years last spring I gave it a similar dressing of manure, and the last spring a part of it, and it has not given me less than two tons, and from that to three for the last five years, of a good quality of stock hay; and a team can now take a load of hay over any part of it without injury to the land.

12. What is your method of reclaiming low, bog, or peat lands, and what has been your success?

Ans. After draining it thoroughly, extract the stumps, alders, or what it may be wooded with, pair the bogs and burn them all together upon the ground, sow a crop of oats, and stock it with clover and herds grass or red top. The kind of seeding would depend entirely on the state of the land, whether it be wet or dry. The ashes being left upon the land and spread, would throw up a vigorous crop of oats, which will destroy all, or most of the wild grasses. Ashes have a fine effect as a top dressing on low lands, while lime, so far as I have made the experiment, is worthless.

13. How many acres of corn have you planted the present year—what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed—the kind and quality of manure used to an acre—the manner of applying it, and the quantity of corn raised to an acre?

Ans. Seven acres of corn upon an oat stubble, ploughed from the 1st to the 10th of May, and spread on the furrow 20 loads of compost manure per acre, followed with a thorough harrowing and tightly ridged 3 feet 4 inches apart, with a double mould board plough, which covered the manure; planted the seed dry; the hills two feet apart on the ridge. A part of the seed was 12 rowed yellow, called the "Cady corn;" the remainder, the Manchester 8 rowed. It was run through with the cultivator and dressed with the hoe three times, on the 17th June, 6th and 20th of July, with a sowing of plaster at broad cast, of 2 bushels per acre after the first hoeing. On the 16th September cut up and stooked; and husked on the lot three weeks after, and stalks secured. The product was 110 bushel baskets per acre. I also sowed two rows of the flat turnip after the last hoeing, and in October fed off by my sheep.

14. How many acres did you plant with potatoes the present year—what was your method of planting—your manner of cultivating—and what the average quantity raised on an acre—and what kind did you plant?

Ans. I planted 4 acres upon a clover sward; ploughed on the 20th May, with a dressing of 20 loads of manure per acre, most of it compost, spread and harrowed in upon the surface; furrowed lightly, (not to disturb the turf) 3 feet apart; potatoes dropped 20 inches apart upon the surface between the furrows and well earthed. On the 29th June dressed with the cultivator, and slightly earthed

with the hoe, and two bushels of plaster sowed at broad cast, per acre. On the second week of October I harvested them, and the average was 400 bushels per acre; 300 of which were the Mercer and pink eye for the table, and 1300 of the flesh colored, called the Burr, for feeding my stock.

15. What number of acres of other vegetables did you plant—what kind, and how many bushels of product had you to the acre, and to what use shall you apply them?

Ans. Four acres; 1 of sugar beet, that gave me 600 bushels; and 3 acres of ruta baga, which produced 800 bushels to the acre. This crop was planted on land from which a potato crop was taken the last year. It was ploughed twice, dressed with 20 loads of manure per acre; harrowed and ridged 28 inches apart; sowed with a drill harrow one row on a ridge. The crop was dressed out with a hoe twice, on the 10th and 25th July, and plastered at first hoeing, and was harvested on the third week of October. My beets are fed to my swine after steaming, and to my milch cows with cut corn fodder. My turnips are cut and fed to working oxen and young cattle with cut straw, and to my ewes at and before lambing, grated and mixed with cut hay. My principle is, to feed no grain or roots to cattle, sheep, or horses, without being mixed with a portion of cut straw or hay. I use bushels of grain or roots fed in this way, is worth 8 bushels to pass through the stomach alone, particularly if fed in large quantities at a time.

16. How many acres of winter or spring grain did you sow the present year—how was this ground prepared—what quantity of seed did you sow on an acre—if you have raised wheat, of what kinds—the nature of the soil—and was it sown with or without using lime?

Ans. I sowed 40 acres, namely, 20 acres of oats. This field last year was a stiff sward pasture; ploughed early and sowed to oats; stubble and clover ploughed in during the first week ending the 4th of May last, and harrowed thoroughly before sowing 2 1-2 bushels oats per acre, cross harrowed and stocked with 4 quarts of clover and 8 of herds grass per acre. This field gave me—judging from a portion threshed—60 bushels per acre. A light dressing of plaster was cast on the lot the last week in May. Ten acres of wheat and oats upon sward ploughed the 6th and 8th of May, harrowed lengthwise of the furrow; sowed with 1 1-2 bushel of oats, and half bushel of wheat per acre, harrowed well both ways after sowing. It gave me 50 bushels per acre. I sowed 10 acres of spring wheat from the 12th to 20th of April inclusive, on a loam soil, (from which was taken a crop of corn and roots the last year) ploughed twice, and harrowed, and sowed with 1 1-4 bushel of Tea wheat per acre, except two acres, 2 1-4 bushels per acre, all rolled in lime, after having lain in salt, and saltpetre and water 12 hours. Stocked this part of 10 acres with 6 quarts of clover and 6 quarts of herds grass to the acre; harrowed, and designed for mowing. On the 24th of August finished the harvesting of my wheat, and was satisfied that there was a difference of 15 per cent in favor of 1 1-4 seeding to the acre to that of 2 1-4 bushels per acre. The number of shocks cut from the field was 266; and judging from the yield of that already threshed, it will give 28 bushels to the acre. It is very essential that all lands designed for small grains should be well harrowed before sowing. Some experiments made this year in my oat crop by sowing upon the fur-

row were almost a failure. In my experiments last year with Tea, Italian, Silician, and Red Chaff Wheat, I came to the conclusion that for our soils, and to escape the fly and rust, the Tea wheat stood first. I think that all wheat ought to be put into the ground as soon as possible after the opening of the spring.

17. How many acres have you laid down to grass the present season—at what time in the year did you sow it—how much seed to the acre, and was it sown alone, or with a grain crop?

Ans. I have laid down to grass 30 acres this season; sowed the last of April and the first week in May, all with grain crops. On 10 acres of which, designed for mowing, I sowed 6 quarts of clover and 6 of herds grass per acre, and 20 acres with 4 quarts of clover and 3 of herds grass per acre for pasturage.

18. What are your means, and what your manner of collecting and making manure?

Ans. In the fall my yards, both cattle and sheep, are covered from 4 to 10 inches with muck hogs and man taken from my ditches and low grounds, the amount of from 80 to 100 loads, and a sufficient quantity of leaves to bed my stock during the first of the winter. The last of March, all the green manure made by my sheep is hauled out as a top dressing upon my mowing grounds, and all that is made after this, together with the stable manure, on the last of April is heaped in the yards with the muck, and remains a few days until partially fermented, and then taken out for root crops. I collect at all seasons of the year muck, earth, leaves, and any vegetable substance that will absorb the urine, with my horse manure, and place it in my piggery; this is afterwards taken out and piled, and covered with earth or muck for my corn crops.

19. How many oxen, cows, young cattle, and sheep, do you keep through the year—what is the size of your barns, and have you a cellar under them—is your manure covered?

Ans. I have 6 oxen, 6 cows, 14 young cattle, 4 horses, and 900 sheep. Nine-tenths of my manure is under cover. The size of my barns is as follows—

No. 1. 108 feet by 36, with a shed at one end 46 by 16 feet, on the other end a shed 24 by 12 feet, with a barn attached 36 by 22 feet. These buildings are placed on a side hill, and have a basement story, and can be secured from cold by doors.

No. 2. 44 by 24 feet, with a shed at each end 18 by 36 feet. This barn has a cellar for roots under one of the bays, 16 by 12 feet.

No. 3. 30 by 40 feet, with sheds at each end, 24 by 30 feet.

20. Are your calves of the native, foreign or mixed breed?

Ans. My calves are cross of the Devonshire, young cattle Devon and Ayreshire.

21. What is your management of calves intended to be raised?

Ans. Take the calves from the cows and feed them with 3 quarts of new milk twice a day for 3 months, adding after they are 3 weeks old, a little rye and corn meal scalded, then weaned off upon dry provender and grass, roots, or hay, as the season may be.

22. How much butter did you make this year, and how much cheese, and what proportion new milk?

Ans. Owing to my having raised 14 calves, I

have made little or no cheese, and have made about 400 lbs. butter.

23. How many swine did you keep, what quantity of pork did you make, and of what breed were your swine?

Ans. I have 24 swine, 17 to winter, and 7 for pork, that will weigh 2000 lbs.; they are of the Berkshire, and most of them of the pure breed.

24. What do you feed them upon through the summer months, and on what do you fatten them?

Ans. They are fed during the summer months, on clover, mowed and given them in their styes—with shorts, water and the waste of the house. Commence fattening with equal portions of potatoes, apples, pumpkins, and from this to equal parts of sugar beet and potatoes and a portion of oat and wheat provender, and at last with corn meal, their food being cooked and fed to them warm.

25. How many cart loads of manure do you take from your hog styes in a year, and of what materials is it made?

Ans. I make 20 loads by collecting muck, leaves and earth with the coarser part of the horse litter.

26. What number of hands are employed on your farm, and what do you pay for labor?

Ans. I have one man and a boy through the year, two extra men 6 months each spring and summer in addition; in addition in haying, paid 30 days by the day. Wages vary from \$10 to \$12 in the winter, and from \$12 to \$16, spring and summer, per month, and \$1 per day in haying and harvesting.

27. What is the number of your apple trees, and are they of natural or grafted fruit?

Ans. I have 100 bearing trees; most of them have been grafted by myself within the last ten years, with choice selected fruit.

28. What number of fruit trees have you, exclusive of apple trees?

Ans. I have 40 pears and plums.

29. Have your trees been attacked by canker worms or borers, and what is your method of destroying them?

Ans. They have not.

30. In the cultivation of your farm, do you allow the use of ardent spirit?

Ans. Not in the least.

It would be proper here to state that in addition to my farm I hire for the purpose of pasturing my sheep, a mountain lot, for which I have paid \$90 for the year.

The above answers are true according to my best knowledge and belief. ROBERT COLT.

Pittsfield, 2d Dec. 1839.

Examination of Mr Colt's Farm.

The farm lies in a body, on a ridge or swell of land, of rather an uneven surface, with considerable many hills or prominences and dales; some of the latter are or were moist and unproductive; but a small quantity however, is now unproductive. The ridge extends north and south, and the farm is mostly on the east side of it, that is, there is but little of it on the west side. It is divided into convenient lots, and well fenced. There is considerable stone or rock (all limestone) on the middle section of it; on which also, are a small farm house, and two barns, 60 rods or more, apart, with good accommodations for keeping sheep, with convenient spring water for each. The principal house and barn is at the south end of the farm; the water is brought by acqueduct, and with several convenient outlets at the barn; both the house and

barn are new: the hogpen is under a wing of the latter, with a horse stable over it and a room for corn and grain. This barn is so arranged as to have sheep under the whole of it, except a central compartment (on the inner side) which forms a spacious cellar or vault, for vegetables. There is a little land not yet reclaimed, and some coarse grass; but the farm is well cultivated, and the general appearance, (though in an unfavorable season) is good. The cattle, sheep, &c. look well.

H. HUBBARD.

For the New England Farmer.

RAISING CALVES.

MA EDITOR.—Many have been the modes or methods, proposed and recommended for the raising of calves. Some recommend milk porridge, some water gruel, or meal and water boiled, some skimmed milk and Indian meal.

To make the best calves, with the least expense, I object to all these, more particularly to Indian meal, in any way, because I have always found that it causes the calves to scour, which is a great injury to them.

As every man is apt to think his own way the best, I will state mine, which is the best for me. It is to take the calf from the cow, when quite young, say a day or two old, learn it to drink new milk first, in such quantity as it will take, as there is not much danger of its taking too much when so young. When it drinks well, skim the milk that has stood from morning to night, or night to morning, and heat it, so as to give it to the calf blood warm, and two quarts at a time, twice a day; when the calf is a week or two old, let the milk stand longer before skimming and as he grows older, increase the quantity till it gets to four quarts at a time, twice a day. If the milk is scalded and then cooled to blood heat, it will be better. If the milk is given cooler than blood heat, it causes the calf to scour, which is very injurious.

I have raised nearly all my stock in this way, for many years, with very good success. My heifers and steers at three or four years old, will compare well with those that suck the cow till they are three or four months old. This method well practiced, not only makes good cattle, but for me is the cheapest—for generally the butter, by the time the calf, if fattened, would be fit for the butcher, will bring as much as the calf would, so that I get a good calf for the skimmed milk and a little work, and the work ought not to be thought much of, for farmers have nothing without work. One reason of my taking the calf off so young is, the cow forgets the calf sooner, and will be more quiet than when it is older; another is, it is in every respect better for the cow. A FARMER.

March 4, 1840.

At Raleigh, N. C., the season is so far advanced that the farmers are ploughing and the gardeners busy at work, while the peach and other fruit trees are much advanced in vegetation.

Butter is selling at Albany, at from 12 to 16 cents a pound. In New York and Philadelphia, from 18 to 25.

During the month of February, upwards of 23,000 barrels of flour were forwarded from Fredric to Baltimore.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1840.

THE TENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING

Was held at the Representatives' Chamber on Thursday evening last. Mr Brigham, of Westboro', presided. The subject allotted for the evening was Beet Sugar and Vegetables for Stock.

The Commissioner presented a valuable variety of corn from Messrs Ellis & Bosson, called the Pomroy corn. It is a short ear, eight-rowed, well filled out at the end, and a good bearer. We have known this corn a long time. With good cultivation on good land, it has yielded seventy bushels to the acre, and ripens seasonably.

He presented also some corn from the Messrs Hovey, which was a small eight-rowed ear, long and sound. It is cultivated in Worcester county, and greatly esteemed. The farmer who has planted it for several years, is accustomed to allow but a single stalk in a hill; but this stalk produces four and five ears. We are promised more particulars in regard to this corn, which we shall give when received. It is greatly esteemed by those who cultivate it, and its appearance is much in its favor.

He exhibited, likewise, some potatoes, produced by Mr Pollard, of Maine, from the seed of the Chenango.—They wore a large long potato, resembling in appearance the Cow-horn; and said by those who had cultivated them, to be uncommonly excellent. They were distributed among several farmers, who will undoubtedly give a good account of them.

He exhibited, also, a model bee hive, of a cheap construction, since it is made of a common flour barrel, and suspended to a tree or any other convenient position. It is the invention of Mr John Sholl, of New York city, apianian, No. 557 Houston street. We do not choose, whatever our private opinion may be, to pronounce it superior to any other; because there is seldom right or propriety in attempting to elevate one man by putting him upon another man's shoulders; besides that, no man likes to have his shoulders used for a stool; but we think it greatly to be commended for its cheapness; and the provision for extracting the surplus honey without robbing or killing the bees. It is thought, too, from the mode of entrance that it affords an efficient protection against the bee moth. This, however, remains to be proved by the only perfect test, experience. The hive is well deserving attention.

He stated, likewise, the merits of Weeks' Vermont hive, which is greatly to be approved, and a sample of which may be seen at Messrs Ellis & Bosson's. It is an excellent hive, and he will soon have a model for exhibition.

Mr William Clark then made some explanation of some remarks which had before fallen from him on the subject of Indian corn, in respect to which he thought he had been misunderstood. He did not wish to be understood that corn might be planted as closely as any one might choose; and the more thickly planted the more productive. There was of course a reasonable limit; but understanding it with proper qualifications, the more thickly planted; where the condition of the ground admitted of it, the more corn would be grown upon an acre. Nor would he be understood that the more thickly the corn was planted the less likely was the land to suffer from drought. In his opinion it was otherwise; as (we understood him,) the more thickly the ground was covered with vegetation, the greater would be the abstraction of moisture from the earth.

Mr Teschemacher then exhibited a specimen of a most

fertile soil which had been brought from the island of Batavia, with plants for the Botanical Garden. This gave upon analysis 24-900 of vegetable and animal matter.

The subject of Beet Sugar then coming up, Mr Teschemacher after a few remarks, was followed by Mr D L Child, Mr Bosson, Mr A. W. Dodge and others. The reports of their remarks as well as of the preceding meeting on the subject of silk, are in preparation, but of necessity deferred to another occasion.

The meeting voted unanimously that the thanks of the meeting be given to the several publishers of newspapers in Boston, who have kindly and gratuitously inserted from week to week the notices of the agricultural meetings.

This meeting closed the series of meetings for the season. They have been throughout most respectably attended. They have drawn the attention of the public strongly to the great subject; they have been conducted throughout in a courteous and agreeable manner, without as we are aware, of the occurrence of a single unpleasant feeling or remark; they have elicited much information; and been attended with great interest and pleasure. We conclude as we began, "Speed the plough." H. C.

We have no room to extend our editorial; and insert a communication on the subject of the Worm in Locust trees. This with another on the cultivation of the Yellow Locust, (which will be given in our next,) should have accompanied the report of the committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Mulberry Trees and Live Hedges, published in the Farmer of the 11th. There are other communications belonging to this report which will be given in our next, and we shall hasten the publication of the other papers connected with the reports of farms, with all practicable dispatch. H. C.

OF THE WORM IN THE LOCUST TREE.

To Peter C. Brooks, Wm. Prescott, E. H. Derby, Josiah Quincy, jr., and Elias Phinney, Esqrs.—Committee of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture.

GENTLEMEN—In your List of Premiums under "Experiments, Discoveries and Inventions," is the following: "For an effectual and satisfactory mode of extirpating the Worm that attacks the Locust tree."

You will please indulge me in a few remarks relating to the locust tree, one of the most valuable and durable trees for fencing, posts, or ship's use; being convinced of its utility, and in consideration that the charters of our agricultural societies are based upon giving encouragement for the growth of timber trees, each being required to appropriate a portion of their funds to that special object. The Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society very early took this subject into consideration, and have annually offered premiums to encourage the growth of the Yellow Locust, having other forest timber in abundance.

Not knowing, however, where to procure the seed, as secretary of the society, I wrote to various places in New England and the Middle States with no success, until the editor of the N. E. Farmer advertised the wishes of this society; and from that time to this, there has been plenty of seed in market, of which I have availed myself; and transplanted from my nursery to a very poor soil, annually, some thousands of the locust trees from the seed, and began setting them at the distance of about two rods, but soon commenced setting them about six feet apart every way, that the branches might the sooner shade the soil and cause the grass to grow where scarcely any vegetable grew before. Another object for setting the trees so compactly was, to partially exclude the light from the body of

the tree and prevent the insect from attacking the tree when protected by shade.

Upon the same principle, the inhabitants on the borders of the Connecticut, on tide water, where there is considerable ship-building, who are paying us, among others, one dollar per cubic foot for locust timber, to prevent the effects or injury of the borer or worm, arc removing young locust trees and transplanting them into the midst of other forest trees, for the benefit of its umbrage, and to obtain more sound timber than could be had from the open fields and fence borders.

Between the years 1824 and 1830, I had sparsely set over several acres, with all the tops and branches, and found that many trees perished for want of sufficient root to support the tops; and was necessitated annually to replace them with other trees; but within the last few years, have set out roots with only a few inches of stump above the root, and have had vigorous shoots in return; and have now 1764 fine trees, more than three years old, standing compactly on about an acre and a half; although some have been set 14 or 15 years, yet standing so close, have not attained a great size: the largest may be 6 to 8 inches diameter and 20 feet high or more.

In illustration of the effects of the rays of light, direct or reflected, I would mention that a few years since two locust trees for shade, were set in front of the court house, in Northampton, at the distance of about 17 feet from the east front wall: both of these were subsequently attacked by the insect; not so much on the sunny side of the trees as the southerly and sides facing the court house; the brick walls of which are painted of a light straw color. The tree set at the S. E. corner was so much injured by the insect that it came over in about three years after setting, both of which were sound and uninjured at the time of setting out. One tree is now standing and about 12 years old, 8 inches diameter and about 30 feet high. It was supposed that the reflection of the sun from the walls of the court house, might have been congenial to the habit of the insect, and the occasion of the greatest deprecations, occurring not where the rays of the sun were most direct.

The condition of these trees confirmed the opinion that an unbragous location for the locust tree was necessary, to avoid the evil complained of. One year, when the perforations of the tree were more numerous than usual, and appeared as if recently made, it was observed that there were many very slender green lively bugs passing in and out of the holes, and when approached, if they could not scamper away, took to the wing, but immediately returned to the tree: some of these bugs were nearly half an inch long: the holes were frequently scraped, pared smooth, and some of them grew over. On a more critical examination, small eggs were found deposited in crevices of the bark. The body of the tree having been thoroughly scraped, no additional injury has occurred since, nor have I heard of or seen a similar insect. A few of them were put into a vial for preservation, but small ants took possession and became their executioners.

Having procured a tract of about twelve acres of the most sterile soil, at a place in Northampton called Rocky Hill, to experiment upon with the locust tree, have taken great pains to eradicate and prevent the deprecation of the insect, and am pleased to find my plantation of locust on the interior secure, and even on the exterior so little injured. The trees now growing produce abundance of seed, and there is beneath the trees a plentiful crop of luxuriant grass. Within the last 4 or 5 years, I have set out many hundreds of trees, not counted among the 1764; have more than 5000 seedlings of this year's growth, and hope eventually to have eight or ten acres of the most worthless soil covered with the locust tree; and by estimate, taking into consideration what has been done and taken from soils, think I may be encouraged with the

belief that every acre thus set with the locust, within 30 years from the time of setting the seedlings, (15 years on good land would do the same,) might have a growth of trees worth from one to three thousand dollars, and the trees of nine now growing, in less than 15 years more, may be worth, for ship timber, from four to five thousand dollars; whereas the land for the cultivation of any kind of grain, is not worth five dollars the acre: Nevertheless the present year, on less than half an acre of the same poor soil, have been grown 15,000 splendid large leaf Canton trees, worth at least 3750 dollars: this shows on what inferior soil this most valuable mulberry will flourish.

From the foregoing it may appear that the most effectual mode to exterminate the worm or insect from attacking the locust tree, is to exclude as much light and heat from the body of the tree as is consistent with its growth, by dense plantation, or by transplanting the trees into the midst of other forest trees.

All of which is humbly submitted by
DANIEL STEBBINS.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept., 1839.

P. S.—I am now about surrounding the borders of the locust with a row of horse chestnut, not only for ornament but to protect the borders from any supposed or real injury.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 23, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 250 Beef Cattle, 35 pairs Working Oxen, 17 Cows and Calves, 230 Sheep and 950 Swine. Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Sales were a little quicker without much advance from last week. We quote a few extra \$7.00. First quality, \$6 75. Second quality, \$6 25 a \$6 50. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 00.

Working Oxen.—A large number were sold. We notice the following: \$72 50, \$80, and \$81, \$85, \$90, \$100; two at \$212, \$115 and \$130.

Cows and Calves.—\$25, \$29, \$37, and \$42.

Sheep.—We did not learn the price.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 4 3-4 and 5 for sows and 5 3-4 and 6 for barrows. Large selected barrows at 5 1-2 and 6. A lot to close, half barrows, 5 1-8 and a lot, two-thirds sows, at 4 1-8. At retail 6 and 7.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the 'Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure. week ending March 22.

March, 1840.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	16	27	42	35 N. W.
Tuesday,	17	34	31	32 E.
Wednesday,	13	29	41	36 N. E.
Thursday,	19	49	43	40 E.
Friday,	20	34	40	39 E.
Saturday,	21	39	43	34 W.
Sunday,	22	21	34	28 N. W.

TREES, SEEDS, &c.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SON, Flushing, can supply as follows—Fruit and Ornamental Trees of all kinds, and the latter of very large size. Green House Plants; Bulbous Flower Roots; a most splendid assortment of Dahlias at \$3 to \$4 50 per dozen. Genuine Morus Mulcoulis, Alpine, Elata, Expansa, and other Mulberry Trees and Cuttings of the same at low rates and on a liberal credit for notes or good mortgages. Genuine Alpine, Broussa, Elata, Moretti, Rose of Lombardy, and White Italian Mulberry Seeds. Silk Worms' Eggs, of the White and Yellow Peanutt; Piedmont White and Yellow, Bologne large White, Mammoth White and Yellow, Thrice shedding, (new,) Two crop White, and other choice kinds at \$3 to \$5 an ounce. 100 bushels fine Rohan Potatoes, of Flushing growth. The Mulberry Trees are in the most perfect condition, not a bud injured, and each one will produce more growth than a dozen of the miserable imported trash.

Priced Catalogues will be sent to every applicant and orders by mail will meet prompt attention.
March 25. 41

FOR SALE.

A short horned Durham Bull, bright red, four years old in April next, was raised by Gorham Parsons, Esq. at Brighton. Apply to **MARTIN DAVIS,** River Street, Dorchester. March 25. 61*

SINA SILK WORMS EGGS.

The Eggs of the celebrated Sina Silk Worm, now offered for sale, were raised in 1839 by M. Camille Beauvais, superintendent of the experimental silk farm, established near Paris, by the government of France. The Sina Silk Worm was introduced to France from China by Louis XVI. in 1754, and has been proved by M. Beauvais to be superior to all other silk worms. They are also stated to possess the precious property of hatching simultaneously. Just received, by the subscriber, from the Chevalier Eudin, who is the only agent for their sale in France.

Each sheet contains an ounce and is signed "Camille Beauvais." Price 25.

WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton.

Or apply to **JOSEPH BRECK & CO**
March 25. 61f

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A wooden two story house, with six acres of fertile land, situated in Medford, within half a mile of the village. Said house contains four rooms on the first floor and six chambers. The premises are plentifully supplied, with a variety of choice fruit trees, in a thrifty and healthy condition.

A portion of the land is a superior location for a shipyard. The above is a pleasant and desirable place for a country residence.

For terms inquire of **JONATHAN BROOKS,** near the premises, or **WILLIAM BRIGHAM,** No. 35 Court Street, Boston.
March 25.

GARDEN FOR SALE.

MOSES GREENLEAF, of Bolton, offers for sale about 10 acres of fine land, on which is a good house and barn, and a good assortment of fine fruit. He has raised on this ground Onions, at the rate of 750 bushels to the acre. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and view the premises, or inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office.
March 25.

TAVERN FOR SALE.

For sale, at public auction, on Thursday, April 9th, 1840, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the Tavern situated on Waltham Plain, known as the Green Tavern, formerly kept by Leonard Smith, now occupied by Nathan Nourse, together with the land adjoining, consisting of 25 acres of pasturing and Tillage. The premises are well known to need a particular description. The house and land will be sold together, or the land in lots as may be desired. The sale will be positive and the terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of
FRANCIS WINSHIP, Brighton.
March 25, 1840.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

A good collection of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach Trees, for sale at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. Salem, March 18, 1840. **ROBERT MANNING.**

BOX FOR EDGINGS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale 500 yards of Box for edgings, in prime order; price 37 1/2 cents per yard; every yard will make two when reset.

Giant and Early Wilmot Rhubarb.

Roots of extra large size at 25 cents per root, for sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

Asparagus Roots.

Large transplanted Asparagus Roots, for sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** Also—Strawberry Plants, of approved sorts.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The subscriber having leased his Farm near this city, will offer for sale, on said farm, on Wednesday, the 25th day of March inst. all of his valuable stock of neat Cattle, being about forty head, mostly high bred animals, among which is one full hooded Durham Bull, four years old, from the stock of Col. Powell, of Philadelphia; ten or twelve Cows; three very fine yoke of working Oxen. The remainder young stock, very fine.

Sale positive and terms liberal. If the weather should be stormy, the sale to take place the first fair day.
Hartford, March 11, 1840. **JOSEPH MORGAN.**

BOX.

For sale at the Garden of **SAMUEL DOWNER,** in Dorchester a small lot of tall Box. Also, a large lot of short box, with fine roots and will make a neat border.
March 11. 3t

TO FARMERS.

500 casks Lime, of good quality, for sale by the subscribers at their wharf Front Street.

We would remind consumers of this article that the casks are larger and have at least one fourth more in quantity than in former years. Price 12 cents per cask.
CARTER & WILLARD.
February 26. 4w

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

	FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	per 100 lbs.	5 75
ASHES, Pearl,	per 100 lbs.	5 00
Pot,	"	5 12
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75
Domestic,	"	2 00
BEEF, DRESS,	barrel	15 50
No. 1,	"	13 00
prime,	"	11 00
BEEF, WASH,	barrel	28 36
yellow,	"	28 36
BRISTLES, American,	"	35 70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	10 11
dairy,	"	15 18
CANDLES, mould,	"	13 14
dipped,	"	"
sperm,	"	35
CHEESE, new milk,	dozen	1 25
refined,	barrel	2 00
COKE MANURE,	bushel	35
in casks,	"	49
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	dozen	37 46
southern, geese,	"	9 12
FLAX, (American)	quintal	2 25
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	"	2 00
Bay, Chaleur,	"	2 17
Haddock,	"	11 75
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	9 75
No. 2,	"	5 25
No. 3,	"	5 00
Mewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	17 00
Salmon, No. 1,	"	6 00
FLOOR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 37
Baltimore Howard street,	"	"
Richmond canal,	"	"
Alexandria wharf,	"	"
Rye,	"	3 75
MEAL, Indian, in blis.	"	4 00
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	56 57
southern flat, yellow,	"	50 51
white,	"	"
Rye, northern,	"	75 80
Barley,	"	33 40
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	30 34
southern,	"	18 00
GRISTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough	"	28 00
do. do. finished	"	30 00
HAMS, northern,	dozen	9 10
southern and western,	"	7 8
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	16 00
Eastern screwed,	"	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	dozen	23 30
2d quality,	"	"
LARD, Boston,	"	10 11
southern,	"	10 11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29 30
do. country do,	"	25 27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	26 28
clear, dry hides,	"	23 24
New York red, light,	"	21 22
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21 22
Boston dry hides,	"	20 22
LIME, best sort,	gallon	85 90
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	cask	27 29
Sugar House,	"	50 55
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 07
Winter,	"	1 12
Whale, refined,	"	50 55
Linsced, American,	"	70 71
Neat's Foot,	"	95
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	18 00
PORK, extra clear,	"	17 00
Mess,	"	14 00
prime,	"	13 00
Whole Hogs,	dozen	41 5
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50
Red Top, southern,	"	2 75
northern,	"	1 50
Canary,	"	2 00
Hemp,	"	2 25
Flax,	"	1 37
Red Clover, northern,	dozen	15 16
Southern Clover, none,	"	"
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	12 7
Castile,	"	10 11
TALLOW, tried,	"	10 11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	2 50
WOOL, prime, of Saxony fleeces,	dozen	50 55
American, full blood, washed,	"	47 50
do. 3-4ths do.	"	44 45
do. 1-2 do.	"	40 42
do. 1-4 and common,	"	37 40
Pulled superfine,	"	45 50
No. 1,	"	38 40
No. 2,	"	25 28
No. 3,	"	18 22

MISCELLANEOUS.

SELFISHNESS.

Within his house, in a great arm chair, before the fire, sat an old gray headed man, ripe for the grave. 'T was winter; and the cold wind whistled among the leafless branches of the trees, and the snow and sleet rattled against the windows. The old man chuckled, for he was warm and comfortable, and the biting blast touched him not. He said, "I have enough—I am rich—so blow ye winds, and drift ye snows, I am safe." A servant entered and said, "Sir, a woman is at the door, trembling in the cold—and has no house to go to. She begs for a corner in your kitchen, to pass the night in." "Away; I've no room for thieving beggars—there is a tavern close by; tell her to go there." The servant delivered the heart-rending message, and returned; "She says she has no money, and begs you to give her enough to buy a meal and lodging." "Begone! drive her off. What I've got's my own, and I'll keep it. I've none to squander on worthless mendicants."

The next morning the old man stepped out into his porch, and there, upon one of the benches, sat the poor beggar woman. His rage was kindled. "Djd I not tell you I have nothing for you, impudence! Come, come, tramp; leave my house, I say; d'ye hear?" She heard him not! *She was dead!* The old man smote his breast, and entered his house. He never left it again—for he also died; and died miserably.

One of Cromwell's followers, who filled the important station of an Irish justice, at the period of 1661, having occasion to write the word *usage*, contrived to spell it without using a letter of the original word—thus "yowzitch." When some one remarked upon this specimen of his ignorance, he averred that "nobody could spell with pens made from Irish geese." It was the same fellow, probably, who first discovered that ingenious way of spelling 'coffee'—viz. *kauphy*.

EARLY CEDO NULLI PEAS.

These very superior Early Peas, every way worthy of their name, are again recommended, and challenge any pea in America to beat them, being ready for the table on the 25th of May (if sown in March)—are, moreover, dwarf and immense bearers. All who had them last season, gave them the character of being not only the earliest, but best pea ever raised. The following short note near home will give an idea of their success; it is from Mr Vaughan, Long Island, dated 26th May, 1839. "On the 7th of March I planted your cedo nulli peas, and have them on my table today; had the early part of this month been as favorable as April, they would have been, I doubt not, ten days sooner, as they were in bloom the 1st of May." Other references near this city, and in Dutchess county, can be given, if required. Price 50 cents per quart; may be planted the moment the ground can be worked.

Also, Early Warwick Peas—a fine sort—25 cents per quart; Early Race Horse (a new kind from England) 50 cents per quart; Knight's Dwarf Green Marrows, 50 cents; Dwarf Blue Imperial, 25 cents; and fine Dwarf Marrow-falls, 25 cents. Also, English Broad Windsor Beans, Sword Long Pod Beans, Early Blazaga Beans, 25 cents per quart. These should be planted in March, to succeed in our climate. Also, Early York Calbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Purple Egg Plant, Tomato, Squash, Pepper, Early Scarlet Radish, &c. &c. suitable for hot beds. Also, Early Potatoes, several varieties. GEO. C. THORBURN,
March 11, 1840. 11 John Street, N. Y.

Isabella Grape Vines.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Isabella Grape Vines, of a large size, many of them having borne fruit the last season.
March 25.

CATALOGUE

OF

CHOICE IMPORTED PEAR AND PLUM TREES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received, by the Switzerland, a choice collection of Pear and Plum Trees, selected from the Nursery of the celebrated Chevalier Soulange Bodin, Jardin du Fromont, near Paris, and embrace some of the finest varieties now cultivated. Those who would like to make additions to their collections would do well to make an early application, as many of the varieties will soon be exhausted.

PLUMS.

- No. 1 Reine Claude Violet.
- 2 " " dorée.
- 3 Royale de Tours.
- 4 St. Jean.
- 5 Monsieur Hatif
- 6 " " Tardif.
- 7 Reine Claude Vert.

PEARS—QUENOUILLES.

- 8 Duchesse d'Angouleme.
- 9 Catillac.
- 10 St. Germain.
- 11 Crassane.
- 12 Bouch d'hiver.
- 13 Milan blanc.
- 14 Beurre d'Aremburg.
- 15 Angletree.
- 16 Doyenne.
- 17 Bonchretien d'ete.
- 18 Louis Bonne d'auranche.
- 19 Doyenne d'hiver.
- 20 Beurre dore.
- 21 Passe Colmar.
- 22 Espargue.
- 23 Beurre d'hiver.
- 24 Bergamotte d'automne.
- 25 Mouille bouche.
- 26 Bonchretien d'auch.

STANDARD PEARS 6 TO 7 FEET HIGH.

- 27 Gros Rousselette.
- 28 Poire de Cure.
- 29 D'angletree.
- 30 Beurre d'Magnifique.
- 31 Louis Bonne d'auranche
- 32 Martin Sec.
- 33 St. Germain.
- 34 Beurre de aremburg.
- 35 Poire d'austrie.
- 36 Sucre d'automne.
- 37 Banquette.
- 38 Passe Colmar.
- 39 Bergamotte Swiss.
- 40 Espargue.
- 41 Beurre Gris.
- 42 Verte long.
- 43 Beurre dorée.
- 44 Doyenne d'hiver.
- 45 Crassane.
- 46 Catillac.
- 47 Beurre Chaumontelle.
- 48 Bou Ch d'Hiver.
- 49 Messire Jean.
- 50 Colmar.
- 51 Bouch d'Espargue.
- 52 Duchess d' Angouleme.
- 53 Doyenne rouge.

We have also received from another establishment, near Paris, the following varieties. Trees from this nursery have proved exceedingly fine, and have borne fruit enough the second year to pay the cost of the trees.

PLUM TREES—ESPALIERES.

- B 1 Green Gage.
- B 2 Royale de Tours.
- B 3 Monsieur.
- B 4 Abrieotier.
- B 5 Reine Claude Violet.

PLUM TREES—STANDARDS.

- B 6 Green Gage.
- B 7 Drop d'Or.
- B 8 St. Catherine.
- B 79 Mirabelle petit.

PEAR TREES—ESPALIERES.

- B 9 Duchesse d' Angouleme.
- B 10 Bergamotte de la Pentacote.
- B 11 Beurre d'Amalnis.
- B 12 Beurre magnifique.
- B 13 Thoun.
- B 14 Fontuni.

PEAR TREES—STANDARDS.

- B 15 Beurre d' aremburg.
- B 16 Louis bonne d'auranche.
- B 17 Passe Colmar.

- B 18 Beurre Royal.
- B 19 Maria Louise.
- B 20 Jantelle.
- B 21 Sieulle.
- B 22 Bon Chretien Jure.
- B 23 Fondant de Brece.
- B 24 Marquiss.
- B 25 Calhaise Bosc.

The following sorts came out us new. It will be perceived, however, that some few varieties are among those now in cultivation among us.

- B 26 Colmar souverain.
- B 27 Bon Cretien Williams.
- B 28 Michel archange.
- B 29 Beurre Capiamont.
- B 30 Beurre Freney.
- B 31 Bon chretien fondant.
- B 32 Nouvelle Busch.
- B 33 Doyenne musque.
- B 34 Delices d'Hardeupont.
- B 35 Jalouise de fonteny rendé.
- B 36 Maria Louise de Delcourt
- B 37 Incomparable hacoit.
- B 38 Beurre de Beaumont.
- B 39 Beurre de Malines.
- B 40 Nouvelle Mabile.
- B 41 Poire Auger.
- B 42 Doyenne d'hiver nouveau.
- B 43 Beurre pater poster.
- B 44 Beurre Roman.
- B 45 Beurre d'jel.
- B 46 Beurre bronze.
- B 47 Gandesseime.

PEACH TREES ON PLUM STOCKS—ESPALIERES.

- B 48 Grosse Mignonne.
- B 49 Madeline.
- B 50 Teton de Venus.
- B 51 Bourdine.
- B 52 Galande.

Gentlemen ordering any of the above trees will please to give the number, or the number and letter of those wanted. There has not been a finer lot of trees ever offered to the public than those in the foregoing lists, nor in better condition. They will be sold from 75 cents to 1 dollar each, with the exception of some of the new varieties, which will be \$1.50.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 25.

Fruit and Vegetable Garden, and Mowing Land. Two Miles from the City. To be Leased.

The subscribers offer to let on a lease of two or more years, the land situated in Dorchester, (about two miles distant from the O'd South Church, Boston,) belonging to Z. Cook, Jr. There is a garden on the premises of about 2 acres, having a southern aspect; well filled with fruit trees of every kind. The land is rich and strong, and can be made to yield early and abundant crops, and from its vicinity to the Boston Market, offers the greatest inducement. The remainder of the upland is now laid down to grass, of which it yields abundantly, and there are several acres of salt marsh immediately adjoining. A large and convenient barn is also upon the ground.

The above will be let upon the most favorable terms, on application to
COOK & COFFIN,
No. 65 Commercial Wharf.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A valuable farm in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families. The situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for private or High School. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the estate. Inquire of the Subscriber at South Natick.
March 4, 1840. I. T. BLANCHARD.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale, a superior farm of nearly fifty acres, between Boston and Lowell, 15 miles from the former place; on which is situated a convenient dwelling house, barn, and other buildings in good repair, and an orchard of choice fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of the subscribers, No. 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
February 26. 5w*

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VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1840.

[NO. 39.]

N. E. FARMER.

PREMIUM FARM REPORTS.

Statement of Joshua K. Laveton, of Great Barrington, who form obtained the second premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

Question 1. Of how much land does your farm consist, exclusive of wood land?

Ans. 185 acres, having added 12 acres of pasture the present year.

2. What is the nature of your soil—does it consist of sand, gravel, clay, loam, or peat?

About three quarters consists of a sandy loam and loam, and one quarter of clay loam; all resting or based on limestone; no peat or gravel.

3. If of a part, or all of the above kinds, what do you consider the best method of improving them?

To break up or plough the sward land in 4 or 5 years, first spreading about 20 cartloads (I speak in reference to my means of manuring the farm,) of long or compost manure per acre before ploughing, for a corn and potato crop, which should be taken the first year of tillage; a crop of spring grain should be taken the next year, without applying manure, except plaster, which is as good ploughed in, unless grass seed is sown; (that is, the land is laid down,) and then it had better be spread after the grain has come up; if a third crop is taken before seeding down to grass, it had better be winter grain, spreading before ploughing, 10 or 12 cartloads of long manure; but after, if the manure is fine, to the acre; and sow on plaster in the spring following, a bushel to the acre, on both winter and spring grain. Grass land should not be fed down close in the fall, especially on clay or clay loam land. I sow a bushel of plaster to the acre on all my grass land.

4. How many acres do you till, and how many cart-loads of manure (meaning by cart-loads 30 bushels at least) do you generally put on an acre?

54 acres this year, and put on when I manure, from 12 to 15 such loads to the acre.

5. Is your manure applied in its long or green state, or in compost?

Both in a green state and in compost.

6. Do you spread and plough in your manures put upon fields to be planted with corn or potatoes, or put it into the hills?

I always spread and plough in manure for corn and potatoes, and sometimes in addition, put a little fine manure in hills of corn.

7. What is your method of ploughing and cultivating green sward?

I plough it in the spring and after the ground is settled and thoroughly dry, plough again from 4 to 5 inches deep, laying the furrows at an angle of from 30 to 40 degrees, thinking it better than to lay them flat, and harrow the first time in the direction of the furrow, and after, a little obliquely, till the ground is mellow—always using the double-jointed harrow, because it covers the turf with the soil, sinks into a hollow, in fine, by conforming its shape

to that of the ground, and does its work evenly and alike.

8. How many acres of upland do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon an acre?

45 acres, yielding on an average 1 3-4 ton to the acre.

9. How many acres of grass land do you irrigate—at what season, and how long do you allow the water to flow your land, and what is the effect?

I do not irrigate any.

10. Do you manure the lands irrigated, or any other land you mow—how much to the acre—and what kind of manure do you put on?

I stack hay on the poorest part, in the hay season, and fodder it out in the winter, when I also on other poor parts, put hay or straw in pens and fodder it out; and in the spring, put a little compost on that which is moist.

11. How many acres of low land not suitable for the plough do you mow,—and what is the quantity and quality of hay cut the present year?

5 or 6 acres: the produce is red-top and fox-tail, and in quantity from 1 1-2 to 2 tons the acre.

12. What is your method of reclaiming low, bog, or peat lands, and what has been your success?

By draining and under-draining, which made that productive that before produced nothing.

13. How many acres of corn have you planted the present season—what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed—the kind and quantity of manure used to an acre—the manner of applying it, and the quantity of corn raised to an acre?

About 14 acres; which was green sward. I ploughed and harrowed as before described, spreading the manure before ploughing, about 15 cartloads to the acre, on 4 acres, and none on the remaining 10 acres, it having lain down 7 or 8 years. I planted the seed dry. The product was 36 bushels to the acre.

14. How many acres did you plant with potatoes the present year—what was your method of planting—your manner of cultivating—and what the average quantity raised on an acre—and what kind did you plant?

About 4 1-4 acres of green sward; ploughed and harrowed as aforesaid; being first spread over with green manure and compost, about 15 cartloads to the acre. I furrowed it both ways, 3 feet apart one way and 2 1-2 feet the other, and planted one or two whole potatoes in the angles, and ploughed and hoed them twice; raised about 300 bushels to the acre, principally the round pink-eyes, some ladies' bakers, Mercer, &c.

15. What number of acres of other vegetables did you plant—what kind, and how many bushels of produce had you to the acre, and to what use shall you apply them?

About one acre of ruta bagea—produce 800 bushels to the acre; and shall feed them chiefly to cattle and sheep.

16. How many acres of winter or spring grain did you sow the present year—how was the ground prepared—what quantity of seed did you sow on an acre—if you have raised wheat, of what

kind—the nature of the soil—and was it sown with or without using lime?

About 32 acres; 18 acres with spring grain, and on stubble ground, of a sandy loam and clay loam, ploughed one inch deeper than I plough sward-land, harrowed once previous to sowing; sowed 2 bushels of Italian wheat rolled in lime to the acre, and 3 bushels oats to the acre; no manure was put upon it. [I sowed the wheat from the 18th to the 20th of April, and had a good crop; not a head of that sown the 20th had an insect in it, but a few heads of that sown the 18th, had.] The remaining 14 acres was stubble and fallow ground, and was ploughed and harrowed the same as were the 18 acres, and was sown with winter rye, in a dry state and 5 pecks to the acre.

17. How many acres have you laid down to grass the present year—at what time in the year did you sow it—how much seed to the acre, and was it sown alone, or with a grain crop?

51 1-2 acres—37 1-2 in the spring, with 7 quarts timothy and 3 quarts clover seed to the acre; 14 acres of which with a grain crop, and the residue, 23 1-2, alone; and 14 acres this fall with a grain crop, with 7 qts. timothy seed to the acre.

18. What are your means, and what your manner of collecting and making manure?

My means are the droppings of my cattle, &c., hay, straw, wash of street, soil and turf carted from the highway. I put them in barn-yards and hog-pens.

19. How many oxen, cows, young cattle, horses, and sheep, do you keep through the year—what is the size of your barn or barns, and have you a cellar under them—is your manure covered?

From 2 to 4 yoke of oxen, according as my business requires; 6 cows, 10 young cattle, 4 horses, and 400 sheep. (I hired pasturage this year to the amount of \$55.) Have two barns; one is 30 by 80 feet, with a cow-house as high as the barn, 24 by 54 ft.; the other, erected this year, is 35 by 45 feet, with a cellar under it, and a straw-house attached to it, 20 by 30 feet. The large spaces under the buildings are accessible to cattle, sheep and swine, and will cover a large proportion of the manure. Water is brought in aqueducts to the barns as also to the piggery.

20. Are your cows of the native, foreign or mixed breed?

They are mostly native.

21. What is your management of calves intended to be raised?

Have generally taken them from the cow at 4 days old, and fed them 2 weeks on new milk, and after on skimmed milk till they are 10 or 12 weeks old, and then put them wholly to pasture.

22. How much butter did you make this year, and how much cheese, and what proportion new milk?

About 500 lbs. butter, and 1200 lbs. cheese—of new milk.

23. How many swine did you keep, what quantity of pork did you make, and of what breed were your hogs?

I have kept 50 swine this year; 23 are of the

grass, crossed with a French breed, and 27 (the offspring of the former), are crossed with the Berkshire breed. I made over 7 1-2 thousand pounds of pork last year, and shall make about that quantity this year.

24. What do you feed them upon through the summer months, and on what do you fatten them?

Keep them through the summer months in a clover pasture together; and fatten them on boiled potatoes and ruta бага and Indian meal mixed together and fermented—until the last stage of fattening, when give nothing but scalded Indian meal.

25. How many cart loads of manure do you take from your hog styes in a year, and of what materials is it made?

70 cartloads, and is made of straw, soil, &c., taken from the highway.

26. What number of hands are employed on your farm, and what do you pay for labor?

Three hands through the year and one additional hand in haying and harvesting; and pay \$14 per month.

27. What is the number of your apple trees, and are they of natural or grafted fruits?

100—mostly of natural fruit.

28. What number of fruit trees have you, exclusive of apple trees?

About 20.

29. Have your trees been attacked by canker worms or borers, and what is your method of destroying them?

They have not been.

30. In the cultivation of your farm, do you allow the use of ardent spirit?

I do not.

The above answers by me made are true according to my best knowledge and belief.

JOSHUA K. LAWTON.

Statement of Inspection of Mr Lawton's Farm, Amount of Produce, &c., by H. Hubbard.

Mr Lawton read to me from his farm book as follows, viz:

Estimate wheat raised this year,	337 1-3 bush.
—Rye,	191 "
Oats,	365 "
Ruta Baga,	885 "
Potatoes,	1200 "
Hay,	78 tons.

His farm is all but contiguous to the 12 acres pasture purchased this season, is a few rods off on the N. W., and it is divided by the road running across the S. E. corner, where the dwelling house and barns, &c. are, with the meadow, some pasture and wood-land on the E. and S. There is a ridge back (west) of the house, of moderate height and acclivity, where the orchard is, but rising higher and growing steeper as you go north to his northern boundary. The main part of the farm lies on the top and west side of this ridge, falling or sloping gradually to the west, and rising gradually to the north, to about the middle of the farm, where the highest part of the ridge is depressed or spread out westerly into a wide and nearly level plain, dipping a little towards the south; here the farm too widens or extends to the west, and has buildings erected for keeping sheep, and hay is stacked in the field: it is very pleasant, and well cultivated, and the soil is warm and rich to the summit; not a barren or unutilizable spot on the whole. The farm is well fenced and divided into lots of convenient size; the house is in good repair, as are the other buildings,

barns, carriage house, corn house, and hog-pen, which last contains a cellar on a level with and adjoining the area, where are the boiler and two vats on either side of it to receive the food, from which it is shoveled to the troughs in the pen lining the area. Water is carried from the aqueduct into the boiler by a movable spout. The water for the barns, &c. is taken from a spring in the door-yard. The sheep, swine, &c. looked well. Mr L. has a very commendable zeal and ambition to be a good farmer. Mr Colman, the Agricultural Surveyor, who has viewed this and Mr Colt's farm, may give a clearer description of the premises.

H. HUBBARD.

Examination of the Farm of Increase Sumner Wheeler, of Framingham, which received the Society's third premium.

The Committee, by their agent, having proceeded to examine the farm of Increase Sumner Wheeler, of Framingham, county of Middlesex, carried on by Persian H. Vose, find as follows:

That the said farm consists of two hundred and fifteen acres, exclusive of wood-land; there being thirty acres of wood-land on the outskirts of the farm. About seventy acres of mowing and tillage, and five acres of very ordinary meadow land. The land is generally susceptible of good production in grain or grass, but mostly and more particularly of the latter. Fifteen acres of light soil. The soil is deep, and the pan retentive, composed of gravel and clay.

Our Mode of Improvement.

A liberal supply of manure, as well as rotation in crops, we consider indispensably necessary towards the good management of a farm. It has been our usual practice to keep up the land from three to four years. Much time has been spent and pains taken for several years past in making compost manure, using one load of green manure with one or two of meadow mud or loam. The application of the meadow mud with manure to the light and high soil; that of loam to that portion of our soil approaching meadow land. We have purchased some bone manure this fall, which has been mixed with meadow-mud, and which we intend in the spring to apply, by harrowing, to the inverted sod of some portion of the fifteen acre lot above mentioned, and plant with corn. Three acres of land at the remote corner of the farm have been enriched by ploughing in a green crop of rye, and one of buckwheat, which we intend planting the next spring with potatoes.

How many acres tilled the present season?

Eighteen acres.

How many cartloads of manure, (meaning by cartloads thirty bushels,) do you generally put on an acre?

Of compost manure about forty loads to the acre, equal to ten cords.

Is your manure applied in its long or green state or in compost?

Both. Our practice has been to spread the long manure, and plough it in with a light furrow. The compost is applied to the surface with the cultivator and by harrowing.

Do you spread or plough in?

Both. We prefer spreading, and then mixing it well with the soil.

What is your method of ploughing and cultivating green sward?

We spread our long manure in the early part of

May, upon the green sward, and cover it over with a shallow furrow, taking care the next time we plough not to disturb the sod.

How many acres do you mow?

Fifty acres of upland.

What is your average production of hay?

One and a half to two tons; on some land, two and a half tons to the acre.

Do you irrigate or allow water to flow your land?

No.

How many acres of low land unfit for the plough, do you mow?

Two or three acres, or next to none.

What is the quantity and quality of your hay cut the present season?

Mostly English hay, and about one hundred tons.

Do you reclaim low bog and peat lands, and how?

By draining and using the meadow plough, then applying compost manure and seeding down to grass. The result appears promising.

How many acres of corn planted this season?

Six and a half acres, averaging fifty bushels to the acre, which has been wholly planted this season by Wm. Buckminster, Esq.'s Corn Planter—about four or five kernels in the hill; distance of the rows three and a half feet by two, running east and west. If the land was ploughed in the fall, we spread on forty loads of compost manure to the acre; if not, the green manure is spread on the green sward, and ploughed with a shallow furrow, and compost manure harrowed in on the surface, amounting in all to about forty loads to the acre.

We planted this season two and a half acres with potatoes, and raised eight hundred bushels.

Our method of planting potatoes, which we consider *ceteris paribus* by far the cheapest and most productive, is this. We take a piece of green sward, plough it with a *side-hill* plough, fill the furrow with manure, and then drop the seed and cover it by another furrow, then plough two more furrows and plant again in the same manner. We dig the potatoes so planted with the *side-hill* plough, which combines two advantages—that of cheapness and of mixing the manure with the soil. The other method is the usual practice, sometimes manuring in the bill, and sometimes spreading, three and a half feet by two. The blue English potato is the kind generally planted.

We should have added under the head of cultivating corn, that we make frequent use of the cultivator, running it through the rows of corn three or four times during the season.

What other vegetables did you plant, and to what use shall you apply them?

Ruta Baga. We raised from two acres sown with Mr Willis' seed-sower, about one thousand bushels, which we are now feeding to four cows and one yoke of oxen that we are fattening, and five calves which we are raising. We give them in winter to our milch cows, which we think increases the quantity and improves the quality of their milk, as well as betters their condition.

Of winter grain we raised none: of spring grain, sixty bushels of oats; fiftyseven of barley, and twentytwo of wheat. We made use of the Bedford oats, the Black Sea wheat, and two-rowed barley. The barley and wheat were sowed on land which was planted with corn last season, and oats on land planted with potatoes—the former seeded down, the latter to be again manured and planted this next season with corn. We sow two and a

half bushels of oats to the acre, two of barley, and one and a half of wheat.

Have you used lime?

None, it not being easily had.

How many acres laid down to grass this year?

Eleven acres. Four acres seeded in the spring. Seven acres of grass land, approaching the meadow and, turned over in September, then rolled, and twenty-two loads of compost manure applied to the acre, thoroughly harrowed and seeded and again rolled. It now looks very promising. We tried a year ago this fall, three acres of the same kind of land in the same way, and cut this season two and a half tons per acre. We sown one and a half to two pecks of herds grass seed, one bushel of red-top seed to the acre. In the spring we sowed twelve pounds of clover seed to the acre on the three acres seeded in the fall, and intend sowing twelve pounds per acre upon the seven acres. We do sow with the grain crop.

What are your means and what your manner of collecting and making manure?

Loam where it can be had, meadow mud from the ditches, and refuse vegetable matter. Having a cellar under the barn, we tie up our cattle—in the fall of the year we cast in loam directly under their stalls and spread it. We keep our fat cattle in the cellar, and every morning throw under them a few shovels full of loam.

What is the number of your cattle?

Three yoke of oxen, two horses, twenty-five cows, (twenty-one only of which we have milked,) one bull, and five calves, which we are raising from our best cows. Also, one hundred and forty Merino and Saxony sheep.

What is the size of your barns?

One barn 84 feet by 36, and 21 feet deep bay; cellar under the whole—a part for manure and one end for vegetables. The other barn 50 feet by 33, standing lower, and of necessity without a cellar, which is used for our sheep in winter.

The breed of our cattle is native cows of well related native breed, principally. The bull, a part of English breed.

A part of our calves run with their mother—a part fed with skim-milk and meal.

How much butter made this year?

Twenty-four hundred and fifty-five pounds. (Most of our cows calved in the early part of winter.)

How much cheese and how much of it new milk?

Four hundred and seventy-eight pounds of cheese—fifty-five of new milk.

How many swine?

Eleven fat hogs and eleven stores.

Of what breed are they?

A crossing of the Mackay and Colombia county, New York.

We feed them in summer on boiled potatoes and skim-milk, and fatten them on potatoes, pumpkins, apples boiled and mixed with meal.

How many cartloads of manure do you take from your sty in a year, and of what materials is it made?

One hundred cartloads, made of loam, meadow-mud and vegetable matter.

What number of hands do you employ, and how much do you pay for your labor?

Mr Vose's labor with one man through the season, at \$18 per month; 35 days labor in haying—a part of the labor done in haying with a horse rake.

The number of your apple trees?

About one hundred.

Are they natural or grafted?

The greater proportion natural. Have no other fruit trees.

The canker-worms and borers have not as yet appeared.

Ardent spirits have not been used on the farm for the last fourteen years.

We have sold ten hundred and seventy-five lbs. of pork, and have eleven hogs now to kill, which will probably average from 375 to 400 lb. each.—\$40 11 have been taken for pigs.

The amount of produce sold from the farm for the last seven years, has averaged two thousand dollars per year. The largest amount being twenty-four hundred and forty-four dollars. Only one thousand and fifty dollars worth of hay sold during the seven years.

[The following statement of Dr Stebbins, with the one in our last paper, should have been published in connexion with the Report of the Committee "on Trees and Live Hedges," given in the Farmer of the 11th ult.]

OF THE YELLOW LOCUST.

To Peter C. Brooks, Wm. Prescott, E. H. Derby, Josiah Quincy, jr., and Elias Phinney, Esqrs., Committee of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture.

GENTLEMEN—Under the article of "Trees and Live Hedges" in your list of premiums, is mentioned the yellow locust tree, growing on not less than one acre nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, raised from the seed, and not less than three years old, and in the most flourishing condition on the first day of September, 1839.

I have a grove or plantation of yellow locust trees, not before offered for premium to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. The trees are of different ages and size; the first were planted out about twelve years since, from the seed, to which additions have been annually made, to supply the places of those which had perished for want of sufficient roots to support the tops; to avoid which, have more recently adopted the plan of heading them down to 3 or 4 inches above the root at the time of transplanting from the nursery, and with manifest advantage to the growth.

The trees are set at about an equal distance of six feet each way, requiring 1210 to an acre. The soil is very sterile, dry and gravelly. The growth has been slow, but if the trees had been planted on rich soil, they might have been of sufficient size to commence using very soon; but growing on so poor soil, will require from 12 to 15 years more to attain the most profitable size for use.

The object of setting the trees so close was, that they might the sooner shade the surface and promote the growth of grass. This object has been already realised to my entire satisfaction; where before nothing better than a few stunted weeds and running briars grew, nor did these "ill weeds grow apace."

The estimated value of the yellow locust is stated in another paper accompanying this; in addition to which it may be remarked, that from the sowing of the seed, the increase of value is estimated, by those who have for years cultivated the tree, at not less than twelve and a half cents for the product of each seed, *annually and perpetually*.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

DANIEL STEBBINS.

We hereby certify, that at the request of Dr Daniel Stebbins, we have counted his yellow locust

trees on Rocky Hill, in Northampton, being over three years old, and found the number to be seventeen hundred and fifty-four, and in a flourishing condition on the first day of September, 1839, growing on about one and a half acre of land and averaging more than one thousand to the acre; planted on a dry gravelly knoll, of very poor soil, yet there is a luxuriant crop of grass under the trees, while the land contiguous, of the same quality, produces only a few stunted weeds and running vines or briars. We estimated the average height of the trees at nine feet, and the average girth at half a foot, yet many are much larger and higher.

THEODORE WRIGHT,
WILLIAM W. COOK.

Northampton, 1839.

For the N. E. Farmer.

ZOOLOGY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast.
SOLOMON.

This language, though uttered many centuries ago, and by one to whom wisdom was granted in compliance with his request, inasmuch that he has been reputed as possessing it in a superior degree through all intervening ages, is nevertheless by many of our enlightened day, considered as highly figurative, or else, as so far partaking of the mistaken ideas of those old-fashioned times, as to deserve being held in remembrance only as relics of antiquated notions. Hence we see men of every tribe and nation—every sect and party—of all ranks and in all situations—setting aside its injunctions and treating the animals which Providence has created for their convenience, enjoyment, and as the pioneers of wealth, as though they had actually been placed at their disposal as subjects on which they were to exercise all the rigors of spite and vengeance which their "little brief authority" can command. How strange must the infatuation be, which prompts or tolerates such conduct.

The beasts of the field were evidently created for the benefit of man, and in forms and for purposes adapted to his convenience. "The ox was formed for labor, and much increase is by his strength." The horse, adorned with beauty, is endowed with qualities for speed. And so the chain is filled up with links varying as the variations of his wants require. In return for the benefits which man receives from the beasts at his disposal, he has obligations towards them, which if he fail to perform, he is held reprehensible by the moral, and should be by civil law, while at the same time he is suffering pecuniary losses from his negligence towards them, inasmuch as the animal subjects itself to vicissitudes which it does not meet with in a wild and unshuffled state, by becoming his servant. Among these changes may be noticed the liabilities to disease which we believe in most instances among the brute creation, arise in consequence of an exchange from a wild to a domesticated state. As long as an animal ranges the fields or forests in native freedom, it is the judge of its own necessities and provider of its own wants. It eats such things as are congenial to its nature, drinks, lies down and rises up when it pleases;—but when brought under the jurisdiction of "the lord of this lower world," it must obey the injunction of eating "such things as are set before" it—"and learn therewith to be content";—while in drinks it is often brought under principles of "total

abstinence," yet sometimes allowed to drink to excess, and this at times when abstinence might be salutary. Fatigue in the animal is often rewarded with the whip, and as its strength decays, the excitements to go forward in its compulsory path are increased. Who can wonder, under such circumstances, that many animals are subject to sickness, and that many, very many, do not "live out half their days." Now, can man be a guiltless being when inflicting cruelties on his beasts, or when placing food before them which is calculated to create disease and pain in them? Justice, mercy, indeed every noble virtue which can warm the breast of philanthropy forbid it. And we, in charity to our fellow-men, believe that they would never be guilty of such outrages upon them, were they not ignorant of their nature, habits, &c.

Hence we infer the utility, if not the necessity, of those interested, making that science which has special reference to them, a part of education.—And first their anatomy. Whoever investigates this science will learn that like ourselves they are "fearfully and wonderfully made," and are admirably adapted to the circumstances in which our convenience may require them. Although they possess a general formation and habits of much hardness, yet there are delicate springs in their structure which, if roughly touched, will throw the whole machinery out of order. Thus in certain seasons, a moderate rap on the horns of an ox, will induce a disease, for which, comparatively, no one can apply an efficient remedy. And it is so through all their varieties, and in all the circumstances through which they are continually passing: they are liable to injuries at all times and in a variety of ways, which a knowledge of their structure and habits might teach us to prevent. The constitutional habits of the animals which come within the range of man's care, must necessarily be various as the different varieties. The fine sheep of Saxony will not bear the same management as the South-Down, or the "old-fashioned" sheep of our own country. Of course they will not succeed with such management. The difference may arise, to some extent, from change of climate, which may be remedied in a proper way; but there is a habitual and constitutional difference beyond this, which must be closely observed and its peculiarities regarded, by doing which, not only their health may be secured, but their pacific qualities developed and realised.

Loudon says, that "of all mammalia, man, in a demoralized state is most injurious. The remedy is furnished by law,—preventive, good education, civil and kind treatment." The remarks which apply to man, so far as preventives are concerned, are four-fold applicable to his beasts, inasmuch as the latter never swerve from the habits which education has enforced, and always reciprocate the civil and kind treatment which they receive from their boasting lord and master. The importance of early kindness to domestic animals is fully developed by the growth and the kindness of disposition which, thus early encouraged, characterises them in after years. So an ox which is accustomed to the yoke, even while yet a calf, is broken into his employment with less labor, and makes a firmer and more valuable ox than one whose disposition is unchecked, and whose corporeal form is allowed unrestrained growth for two or three years. He possesses more strength of bone and sinew. These remarks apply also to the horse, and indeed they extend in their proper application to all domestic animals. The cow which has always been kindly

treated, is a gentler, better cow, and of course rewards her owner more liberally. So with the sheep, and even the swinish multitude. The domestic animals do not confine their obligations to kind masters by mere labors of gentleness and servitude; they carry expressions of gratitude in their countenances for all the goodness manifested towards them, and look up to him as their benefactor and friend. In health, they meet our caresses with joy, and in sickness, with looks demanding our compassion, they demand our aid. How great is our obligation to make them happy, so far as happiness can be theirs, and how guilty if we neglect and abuse them!

But the domestic animals are not all, which motives of policy require should invite the study of the farmer. There are others which, mayhap, partake more of the nature of man, that demand his attention, and which, if left "unnoticed and alone," will enter largely into the blighting of his hopes and destruction of those things for which he has labored. The sly, insinuating fox, the wolf, with many others, not excluding those of lesser character, such as squirrels, rats, mice, moles, which build railways with more than human speed through his meadows—weasels, that infest his poultry-yard, &c. &c.—all well enough in their places, but exceedingly apt to get out of their orbit. The invasions of these are to be remedied, and how? By making that acquaintance with their instincts which will subserve the end; not by a long and tedious course of observations—though observations should be as constant as the circumstances which invite to them—but by making their history a subject of investigation, as we do arithmetic and every other study, from "the notes and observation" of others, to whom circumstances have afforded more favorable opportunities to become proficient in these matters than we can expect, with our diversity of cares to possess.

Mount Osceola, March 10, 1840.

For the New England Farmer.

BEAN PODS POISONOUS TO SWINE.

MR BRECK,—Some years ago, I had thrown into my hog pen, where there were six shoats, some Saba, commonly called Civy, bean pods. When I came from my work at noon, I found them all sick, vomiting and in very great distress. Not knowing then that the bean pods had been given to them, I went to dosing them with such things as I supposed might be good, but, in spite of all my efforts, in about one hour after my first discovery of their being ailing, five of them were dead. I opened and examined one of them, and found that all of a liquid kind was thrown up, and the potatoes with which they were fed in the morning, together with whey, were in a hard lump, and the bean pods mixed in with them.

Some suppose that it is the spur on the end of that kind of bean pod which does the mischief. I am of a different opinion, because those spurs, when green, are too soft to have any bad effect. I believe them to be poisonous; my hogs were evidently poisoned. Every man, who keeps hogs, and raises civy beans, ought to know that it is dangerous to give these pods to hogs, and that it may be more generally known, is the reason of this communication.

LEVETT PETERS.

Westborough, March 3, 1840.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

MANURE, AND THE ILL EFFECTS OF DIRT IN STABLES.

The following judicious remarks on the preservation of the urine of animals, have been extracted from Hayward's Agriculture, and may be acceptable and useful to the readers of the Cabinet.

"The superior effect of putting the manure on the land as it is produced, as stated by Sir H. Davy to be the case with Mr Coke, may be accounted for as arising from the urine absorbed by the litter which, if left in the usual way, spread in an open yard, would have been wasted and lost."

To show the fertilizing effects of urine, Sir H. Sinclair says, "every sort of urine contains the essential elements of vegetables in a state of solution. The urine of a horse, being so much lighter, would be more valuable than its dung, if both must be conveyed to any distance. The urine of six cows or horses, will enrich a quantity of earth sufficient to top-dress one acre of grass land; and as it would require four pounds worth of dung to perform the same operation, the urine of a cow or horse is worth about twelve shillings (£3) per annum, allowing eight shillings per acre as the expense of preparing the compost. The advantages of irrigating grass lands with cow urine, almost exceeds belief. Mr Harley, of Glasgow, who keeps a large dairy in that town,) by using cow urine, cuts some small fields of grass six times; and the average of each cutting is fifteen inches in length."

In a note to the above, the author observes, that "whilst recommending the careful and effectual draining of stables, for the preservation of the urine, as the most valuable part of animal manure, I will also state a circumstance which cannot be thought unworthy of notice to agriculturists, which occurred to me, to show how necessary this is also to the health of animals.

"I took possession of some stables, with the horses that had been some time kept in them, and, to my misfortune, in a very short time I found that horses kept in those stables had been subject to the dreadful disease called the mad staggers for several years. Some horses had died, and the horses then there, and which had been for some time kept in the stables, were in wretched condition. Two fine fresh horses which were put into them, were within a few months seized with the mad staggers, and one of them literally killed himself by knocking his head about against the manger and stall; the other was saved by copious bleeding and removed into a fresh stable, but was so reduced as to be lessened in value one-half. My neighbors advised the pulling down the stables, considering the disease infectious; but having, on going into the stables early in the morning, been almost suffocated and blinded by obnoxious gas, I examined the floor and drains, when I found the former to consist of large burr stones, laid on a stiff clay; and the floor sunk so low below the drain, as not to admit of the draining away of the urine. This struck me to be a sufficient cause to affect the brain of any animal confined in it, the same as it had the horses. I therefore had the floor taken up, relaid, and properly drained; and the walls and ceiling, manger, cribs, &c. washed with quick lime; and from that time for ten years, I never had a diseased horse."

The mad staggers is undoubtedly a violent inflammation of the brain of the horse, produced, in all

probability, by inhaling noxious, acrid gases, such as are the product of foul stables; for we never see cases of this disease among horses who breathe a pure, uncontaminated atmosphere. Horses which are kept in confined stables in cities, where the manure and urine are deposited in cellars underneath them, are most subject to this disease. The remedy, or rather the mode of preventing the disease, is so obvious, that every person who has charge of so valuable an animal as the horse, should be apprised of the importance of keeping a clean stable, so as to insure a pure atmosphere, that the lungs or brain may not suffer injury by inhaling ammoniacal gas or spirit of hartshorn, which tends to produce irritation and inflammation of the fine, tender membranes, which line the nasal processes and the lungs of all animals.

The disease called hollow horn in cattle, is inflammation of the interior of the head and horns, which communicate with the nasal processes, and very probably proceeds from the same cause which produces mad staggers and glanders in horses; to wit, foul acrid gases, inhaled in sufficient quantities, and for a time sufficient to irritate the very delicate membranous structure of the interior of the head, so as to excite inflammation, and finally supuration, mortification and death. This is rendered the more probable, as horses and cows when stabled are generally enveloped in one common atmosphere, and the disease does not often show itself till the season is considerably advanced, when the foul malaria has had a long time to operate on the tender parts to which it is constantly applied while breathing. Milk cows are generally more closely confined than bulls or young cattle, and it is believed they are much the most frequent subjects of the disease. It is hoped this subject will claim the careful examination of all intelligent farmers, and it is desired that their observations may be recorded and published, whether they go to sustain the above theory or to destroy it. Of one thing we are all certain, that to breathe pure, uncontaminated air is more conducive to health, than to inhale that which is foul and irritating to the lungs. An occasional smell of a hartshorn bottle may not be disagreeable or unwholesome, if it is not too concentrated; but to be enveloped in an atmosphere of it for half our time, during the winter season, which is the case with a very large proportion of our horses and cattle, cannot be expected to promote the healthy action of the system, but on the contrary to produce disease and premature death.

AGRICOLA.

From the same.

A LETTER FROM PETER JONES ABOUT BOYS.

MR CABINET.—A neighbor farmer who reads the Cabinet with a great deal of pleasure, and speaks highly of its merits, hopes your correspondents will continue to favor the public with a continuation of their favors. He says he is growing old and stiff, and is not able practically to carry out the many valuable suggestions contained in your monthly sheet. He has several boys, as he terms them, though they are all grown to man's estate; yet he insists on calling them boys, and he says he is apprehensive they will continue to be boys all their days, yet he hopes they will be benefited by your paper. The fact is, Mr Cabinet, these boys were not reared right, although they are pretty steady,

moral young fellows, but they were permitted when young to fall into desultory, idle habits, working or letting it alone, as best suited their inclinations; the consequence is, that having now become men in age and size, they are boys still, and boys likely to be, unless your Cabinet eloquence should arouse them out of their present state of apathy. They know well enough what is right, but they hate to do it; they will sometimes work pretty well for a short time, and then relapse suddenly into their old idle, lazy habits, and let things take care of themselves. Now this is what I suppose doctors call a constitutional or chronic complaint that takes time to cure. These are the sort of chaps that are constantly trying to get something for nothing; to achieve great ends with little means; or as a friend of mine observed, to bore an auger hole with a gimblet; which you know is not an easy matter, and requires a full grown man of very considerable abilities to accomplish it, with any kind of decency, so that it is hardly worth while for a common lazy scrub of a fellow to undertake so difficult an operation. Besides there has so many embarked in this mode of getting along through life of late, that the competition is so great as to produce great discouragement in the operators of latter time.

Agricultural produce has of late in consequence of a concurrence of circumstances, united with too much legislation, and that of a vicious quality, become much reduced in price, so that it behoves farmers to look sharply about them and see if they cannot make some improvements in their domestic arrangements that will counterpoise the low price of the products of their farms. One of the first movements in this reformation, perhaps, ought to be that of more economy, particularly in that valuable commodity called time, for "time is money" as poor Richard said, about one hundred years ago; it having stood the test of a century, and it is true still, showing in a remarkable manner the truth of the saying, that "truth is truth to the end of the world."

If people were taxed by the State to the amount of but one-tenth part of the time that is idled away or mis-spent, it would be deemed such an act of tyranny and oppression, that it would soon produce a revolution in the commonwealth; but voluntary taxes are cheerfully paid, whilst those that are imposed on us without our consent are grudgingly discharged.

Those who employ laborers to do work which ought to be performed by their own children, not only give away their money, but are doing a permanent injury to their own offspring; for every boy that is intended to be educated for a farmer, should be put through a regular course of practical instruction in every branch of business belonging to agricultural life adapted to his age and strength. There should be no selection of tit-bits for a favorite boy, if his best and permanent interests are truly regarded. There should be no entrance through the cabin windows, as sailors say; if a boy is intended for a seaman, a farmer, or for any other occupation, begin with him at the beginning, and put him through every part of the process thoroughly; if you spare, you spoil him. Many fine children are ruined for life by the indulgence of foolish fathers or silly mothers, in the endeavor to protect them from what they consider the hardships incident to a life of industry, and yet they are willing to ascribe the result to any other cause than the true one.

Instruct a boy thoroughly and practically in any useful branch of business—implant in his mind a

strong sense of religious obligation—instil into him the indispensable importance of industry and economy, and of the necessity of preserving himself free from every moral taint, and you may turn him out into the world without a cent in his pocket or a second shirt to his back, and he will succeed; he will establish a character and a name for himself; he will become a man of business in the true sense of the term; he will rise to eminence in his calling, what ver it may be; whilst those who appeared to have the start of him in the outset of life, being educated in indulgence and ease, with a prospect of ample means and influential friends to set them afloat, will lag behind and finally be lost sight of in the distance.

It is the poor boys of the present generation who are to be the men of business, the rich men of the next; and the rich boys of the present stock, if they don't mind their P's and Q's, will be their servants and hirelings. So argues a thinking old man of my neighborhood. PETER JONES.

Bucks Co., March 1st, 1840.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE.

The ambition of adopting professional life of all kinds, at the present day, is the source of countless instances of misery. Every profession in England is overstocked; not merely the prizes are beyond the general reach, but the merest subsistence becomes difficult. The "three black graces, law, physic and divinity," are weary of their innumerable worshippers, and yearly sentence crowds of them to perish of the aching sense of failure. A few glittering successes allure the multitude; chancellorships, bishoprics, and regiments figure before the public eye; and every aspirant from the cottage, and the more foolish parents of every aspirant, set down the bauble as gained when they have once plunged their unlucky offspring into the sea of troubles, which men call the world. But thousands have died of broken hearts in these pursuits, thousands who would have been happy behind the plough, or opulent behind the counter; thousands, in the desperate struggles of thankless professions, look upon the simplicity of a life of manual labor with perpetual envy; and thousands, by a worse fate still, are driven to necessities which degrade the principles of honor with them, accustom them to humiliating modes of obtaining subsistence, and make up, by administering to the vices of society, the livelihood which was refused to their legitimate exertion.—Blackwood.

Canker Worms.—Mr David Buffum, of Middletown, R. I., states that having an orchard of upwards of one hundred apple trees that had been badly eaten by the canker worms for a number of years, he, in the fall of 1838, had one-half of it guarded with the leaden roof and trough, invented by Jonathan Dennis, jr., of Portsmouth, R. I., and he is satisfied that if timely care and attention be paid to keep the troughs well supplied with oil at the time when the grubs ascend the trees, it will prove a thorough remedy. He states that he was so well pleased with the result of the trial, that he had the other half of his orchard furnished with the leads in the fall of 1839. The part that was supplied the first produced about seventy-five bushels of apples, whereas the other part produced scarcely any, having been eaten very much by the worms, while the part secured by the troughs was scarcely eaten at all.—Exchange pap.

For the Farmer's Cabinet.

BIRDS.

The great and the good protect, and the wicked and the vile destroy.

The season for the singing of birds having arrived, let us all unite in their preservation and protection. Let every parent discourse to his children on the advantages derived from the feathered songsters in the economy of nature. Tell them of the millions of insects destroyed by a single pair of little birds, during the season of rearing their infant family; and the millions of millions of pernicious insects which would be the progeny of those thus destroyed if they were suffered to survive for a single year. Inform them of the quantities of grain and grass, and fruit which perish annually by the depredations of the insect tribe, and that the birds are the only antagonists which we can avail ourselves of for protection from such insidious invaders of our rights. Remove the smaller birds which keep the insect tribes in check, and the earth would soon become one great desert, uninhabitable by either man or beast, for the food designed by Providence for sustenance, would be wholly swallowed up or destroyed by the myriads of insects which would speedily cover its surface. Beasts of prey and other invaders of larger growth, skill, and science can subdue or annihilate, but insects set all the boasted knowledge of mankind at defiance, and we have no protection for them but that which is furnished by our little friends the birds.

Now where is the boy, who knowing that his very existence depends on the industry and vigilance of birds, will be wicked enough to kill, and destroy, and persecute, and break down the habitations of his friends and protectors. Is there one to be found in this Christian country, who would do this, if proper care was taken to instruct, and enlighten him on this very interesting and important subject? No, not one. Therefore let parents and teachers be alive to this subject, give the rising generation suitable instruction, enlighten them, convince them of the wickedness, the inhumanity, the impolicy of destroying their best friends, and the great mischief will soon be stayed, and the birds will once more sing in peace and safety.

REBECCA.

INSECTS.—Some kinds of vegetables, as soon as they appear above ground, are very liable to be cut off by insects. The best preventive is to roll the ground immediately after sowing. This should always be done, unless the ground is too wet. The insects are thus deprived of shelter behind the lumps of earth—are more exposed to winds, storms, and extremes of heat and cold. Small chickens, turkeys, and ducks, the mothers of which are confined in coops, will destroy many insects in a garden. A mixture of dry wood-ashes, lime, and gypsum put into the hills or drills, and covered with a little soil before dropping the seed, afford protection to the roots from these insects that prey on these plants. Infusion of waste tobacco, lime-ashes, soot, cow-dung, elder, and some other leaves will, when moderately sprinkled over the beds, often drive off insects. Grubs may be destroyed by searching for them; and these insects that adhere to the leaves, may be destroyed with the leaves. Slugs are said to be enticed by slices of turnips on the beds, and early in the morning may be killed.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1840.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT.

We give the following letter to our readers with great pleasure. The author is the distinguished temperance agent, who has won the seeds of virtue and sobriety broadcast over Massachusetts, of which the harvest is already abundant. God bless him!—We understand that he stated in one of his lectures, that he taught his children to consider him as the handsomest man in the world. Don't let him insist upon our signing that creed without some qualification; because we think we have in the course of a pretty extensive acquaintance, seen one or two men quite as handsome. But then if "handsome is as handsome does," we must admit that he does a great many things very handsomely, and a great many very handsome things. Witness this essay upon poultry management. Though he has a great deal to say about eggs, he very properly says nothing about egg nogg or mull'd wine. These are ungracious abuses of these excellent gifts, against which he eloquently protests.

H. C.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

DEAR SIR—At your request I furnish for your paper a few remarks on the subject of chickens.

1. Never allow more than twelve hens to one rooster: a smaller number, say eight, would perhaps be better.
2. Never allow the roosters to go together: they are very jealous, and always pugnaciously interfering with each other's rights. The strongest lead away the hens: the consequence is, the eggs are fewer and do not hatch well. Hence the universal complaint that a larger number of hens are not as profitable, in proportion, as a smaller number.
3. Chickens require a good deal of water to soften their food, and gravel to grind it. They also require animal food. In winter they often cannot get water, nor gravel, nor insects or worms. They are well fed, it may be, with grain, yet do not lay. Supply their natural wants. Give them water, gravel and animal food, such as fat meat, liver, or indeed any kind of fresh meat. Keep them warm, not permitting them to become chilled, and they will lay as well in the winter as during any other season.
4. Do not permit your hens to set at different times, or rather only a few at a time. This causes broods of different ages, and the younger are usually injured or deprived of a fair quota of food by the older. When your hens manifest a disposition to set, let them remain on chalk eggs until as many as you intend to set are ready. Then place fifteen eggs under each hen. Select your eggs by holding them up to the light. Those which have bluish, watery specks in them had best be rejected. They do not hatch as well, nor are their chicks as healthy as the eggs that have no blemish.
5. When the young are hatching do not interrupt the hen. When hatched, feed them with Indian meal, with a large proportion of pounded egg shells. Hens that set "out," as it is called, generally have healthy chickens. I often have examined their nests, and seldom found any remains of the shells in them. The little ones eat them up. I have found that egg shells greatly advance their growth and health.
6. If all the little chickens could be taken from the hen and kept in a room warmed by a stove, I am satisfied from experiments, that they would do much better than to be with the hen.
7. Never allow the young chickens to get wet, nor to

become cold. See that they are supplied with ground worms (fishing worms.) They will repay you for this trouble.

8. Three times a year, at least, grease the head, throat, and under the wings of your chickens. A very small proportion of precipitate added to the lard is of service. You will never have your hens troubled with lice if you follow this rule and keep the hen-house clean.

9. Never allow your chickens to be without food. I have often been asked what is the best food to make hens lay? I have made several and repeated experiments to decide this question. The result is, give your hens and rooster, (who by the way requires as much, nay more attention than the hens,) water, gravel, and animal food, and they will lay as well on one kind of food as on another. Potatoes, corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, and any thing that they will eat, will do. Boiled food is cheapest and best for hens, especially if kept up all the year, as they should be. I have followed the above rules ever since I owned chickens. We have always had more eggs than was required for use; and our chickens have never had any epidemic among them. With the exception of moulting season, that is when they shed their feathers, with judicious management, hens will lay for 260 days in the year.

10. Hens lay well and do well for four years. How much longer they would continue fruitful I know not.

11. There is a great difference in hens. Some breeds lay every day, until they empty the ovary. Others twice in three days. Others only every other day. The creole breed are the best layers I have seen, except a breed at Judge Burr's, in New Jersey, called Booby chickens. They lay every day. Eggs large; chickens strong, large and of quick growth. Hens set well.

12. Never frighten nor chase your chickens, unless they get into your garden. In that case I have found that the crack of a whip more effectually deterred them than any thing else, from venturing into forbidden ground. I do not know why it is, but they seem more afraid of the smack of the whip than any one would suppose who has never tried it.

If these remarks are not deemed sufficient, any other in addition will be cheerfully made when required, by

Yours, respectfully,

THOMAS P. HUNT,

WYOMING, Penn.

The Drunkard's Friend.

MAGNIFICENT INDEED!

The following product of pork, as the annual return of one farmer, though not all on one farm, is probably unrivalled in New England or Old England. These were all fatted the last year and sold as stated. Total weight, 44,303 lbs. Our respected friend at Lexington is now distanced; for which we frankly say we are not sorry, because we know he will not be sorry; and for the simple reason that he will rejoice in any new stimulus or incentive to agricultural improvement. When we published his account, we supposed he had reached the top of the tree; and we knew a good many snarling fellows who were trying to look at him, (though the eyes of such folks seldom leave the ground,) and crying out 'sour grapes.' What will they say now! Here is a Rhode Island farmer who has planted his feet upon his shoulders, and stands a full length above him. All we can do is to pray the Supreme Court of the United States, when they come to decide the disputed boundary line between the two States, by all means to take this good man and his farms into Massachusetts. We want him. We must have him,—though what is to become of our little sister, if we take him away, we do not very well see. But then why should we desire to rob Rhoda of her jewels? It would not be just. Let us wear brighter if we can.

H. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HORSE.

On Eastern plains—his native land—
Free, uncontrolled, he paws the sand;
His mane streams in the desert wind,
As fairs the caravan behind;
And neighing at his hapless fate,
Flings out his heels in scornful hate;
Nor stops, till at some fountain's side
He cools his bright and reeking hide;
And thinks how better off is he!
Thus matchless in his liberty!

On meadows green a fettered slave,
He still is proud, sagacious, brave;
By him the earth is tilled—the land
Yields generous crops at his command.
He leads the advance guard of war;
Brings tidings from all lands afar;
Serves faithfully till life is past,
And drags us to the tomb at last!

THE CULTIVATION AND USE OF TEA.

Tea has become an article of such general use, that few persons in our country are ignorant of its color and taste. But many years have not passed, since it was unknown in Europe or America, and some people were so unacquainted with its use, that they at first boiled the tea leaves as they would boil greens. Even now, when so much of this article is consumed in the country, many persons are ignorant of its culture and the manner of its preparation.

The tree, or rather shrub, from the leaves of which the beverage called Tea is made, is a native of China and Japan, in which countries alone it is cultivated for use. It is an evergreen, somewhat resembling the myrtle in appearance, and grows to a height varying between three and six feet. It is capable of enduring great variations of climate, being cultivated alike in the neighborhood of Canton, where the heat is at times almost insupportable to the natives; and around the walls of Peking, where the winter is, not infrequently, as severe as in the north of Europe.

The best sorts, however, are the production of a more temperate climate; the finest teas are said to be grown in the province of Nanking, occupying nearly the middle station between the two extremes of heat and cold. The greatest portion of what is brought to the Canton market, and sold to the European merchants, is the produce of the hills, but populous and industrious, province of Fokien, situated on the seacoast to the north east of Canton. It appears to thrive best in valleys, or on the sloping banks of hills, exposed to the southern sun, and especially on the banks of rivers or rivulets.

The first European writer who mentions tea is Giovanni Botero, an eminent Italian author, who published a treatise, about the year 1590, on the magnificence and greatness of cities. He does not mention tea by name, but he describes it in such a manner, that it is impossible to mistake it. "The Chinese," he says, "have an herb, out of which they press a delicate juice, which serves them for drink, instead of wine: it also preserves their health, and frees them from all those evils which the immoderate use of wine produces among us."

The tea-plant is propagated from the seed. Holes are drilled in the ground at equal distances, and in regular rows; into each hole the planter throws as many as six, or even a dozen seeds, not above a fifth part of the seed planted being expected to grow. While coming to maturity, they are carefully watered; and though, when once out of the ground, they would continue to vegetate without further care, the more industrious cultivators annually manure the ground, and clear the crop from weeds.

The leaves of the tea-plant are not fit for gathering until the third year, at which period they are in their prime, and most plentiful. When about seven years old, the shrub has generally grown to about the height of a man, and its leaves become few and coarse; it is then generally cut down to the stem, which, in the succeeding summer produces an exuberant crop of fresh shoots and leaves; this operation, however, is sometimes deferred till the plant is ten years old.

The process of gathering the tea is one of great nicety and importance. Each leaf is plucked separately from the stalk; the hands of the gatherer are kept carefully clean, and, in collecting some of the fine sorts, he hardly ventures to breathe on the plant. At a place called Udsi, in the island of Japan, is a mountain, the climate of which is supposed to be particularly congenial to the growth of tea, and the whole crop which grows upon it is reserved for the sole use and disposal of the emperor. A wide and deep ditch round the base of the mountain prevents all access, except to the appointed guardians of its treasures. The shrubs are carefully cleansed of dust, and protected from any inclemency of the weather. The laborers who collect the leaves, are obliged, for some weeks previous, to abstain from all gross food, lest their breath or perspiration might injure the flavor; they wear fine gloves while at work, and during that period bathe two or three times a day.

Notwithstanding the tediousness of such an operation, a laborer can frequently collect from four to ten, or even fifteen pounds a day. Three or four of these gatherings take place during the season; viz: towards the end of February or beginning of March; in April or May; towards the middle of June; and in August. From the first gathering, which consists of the very young and tender leaves only, the most valuable teas are manufactured; viz: the green tea called Gunpowder, and the black tea called Pekoe.

The produce of the first gathering is also denominated in China, Imperial tea, probably because where the shrub is not cultivated with a view to supplying the demands of the Canton market, it is reserved, either in obedience to the law, or on account of its superior value, for the consumption of the emperor's court. From the second and third crops, are manufactured the green teas called in our shops Hyson and Imperial, and the black teas denominated the Souchong and Congou. The light and inferior leaves separated from the Hyson by winnowing, form a tea called the Hyson-skin, much in demand by the Americans, who are also the largest general purchasers of green teas. On the other hand, some of the choicest and tenderest leaves of the second gathering, are frequently mixed with those of the first. From the fourth crop is manufactured the coarsest species of black tea called Bohea; and this crop is mixed with an inferior tea, grown in a district called Woping, near

Canton; together with such tea as remains unsold in the market of the last season.

Owing to the minute division of land in China, there can be few, if any, large tea growers; the plantations are small, and the business of them carried on by the owner and his own family, who carry the produce of each picking immediately to market, where it is disposed of to a class of persons whose business it is to collect, and dry the leaves, ready for the Canton tea-merchants.—*Parley's Magazine.*

A TRUE STORY.

There lived some years ago, in the town of _____, in Connecticut, a man who was much addicted to the practice of converting his neighbor's property to his own use and benefit without 'if' or 'and.' The clergyman of the town suspecting him of making too free with his hay, had one night concealed himself in his barn with a dark lantern. The thief soon appeared and tying up a large bundle, had just left the premises, when the Reverend owner, instead of bawling out 'You scoundrel you! what do you mean by stealing my hay?' disengaged the candle from the lantern and dexterously applied it to the combustible load. The bundle was soon in a light blaze, and the unlucky fellow, suspecting he was pursued by some person with a light, laid his feet to the ground with uncommon agility. But it was in vain to escape the pursuing fire. The blaze increasing brighter as he ran, seemed to his terrified imagination to come nearer; till venturing to look around to discover the extent of his danger, he perceived to his astonishment, that the stolen hay was on fire. How he came so, puzzled him not a little. But the conscientious guilt assisted his natural credulity, he settled down upon the conclusion that the fire was sent from heaven to admonish him of his transgression. Full of this alarming notion he gave himself no rest until he had gone to the parson, and made confession of his crime, and related the warning from heaven. The Reverend gentleman humored his credulity, under the idea that it might reform his life. He was not mistaken; for the blazing hay made so deep an impression on the fellow's mind, that from henceforth he forsook his evil course, became a valuable member of society, and was united to the flock of the judicious clergyman who had assisted so materially in his reformation. He finally died an honest man, in the firm belief of the interposition of providence in setting fire to the stolen hay. The parson kept the secret till the poor man was laid in the dust, but then even the clerical tongue could no longer resist the desire of communicating so serious an incident.

NOT BAD.—A blacksmith brought up his son, to whom he was very severe, to his trade. The urchin was a most audacious dog. One day the old gentleman was attempting to harden a cold chisel which he had made of foreign steel, but he could not succeed. "Horsewhip it, father," exclaimed the young one; "if that will not harden it, I don't know what will."

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with a sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a reduction of 50 cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER

ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1840.

CATALOGUE

OF

CHOICE IMPORTED PEAR AND PLUM TREES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received, by the Switzerland, a choice collection of Pear and Plum Trees, selected from the Nursery of the celebrated Chevalier Soulange Bodin, Jardin du Fromont, near Paris, and embrace some of the finest varieties now cultivated. Those who would like to make additions to their collections would do well to make an early application, as many of the varieties will soon be exhausted.

PLUMS.

- No. 1 Reine Claude Violete.
- 2 " " dorée.
- 3 Royal de Tours.
- 4 St. Jean.
- 5 Monsieur Hatif.
- 6 " Tardif.
- 7 Reine Claude Vert.

PEARS—QUENOUILLES.

- 8 Duchesse d'Angouleme.
- 9 Catilac.
- 10 St. Germain.
- 11 Crassane.
- 12 Bouch d' hiver.
- 13 Milan blanc.
- 14 Beurre d' Aremburg.
- 15 Angletree.
- 16 Doyenne.
- 17 Bonchretien d'été.
- 18 Louis Bonne d'aurancho.
- 19 Doyenne d' hiver.
- 20 Beurre doré.
- 21 Passe Colmar.
- 22 Espargne.
- 23 Beurre d' hiver.
- 24 Bergamotte d'automne.
- 25 Mouille bouche.
- 26 Bonchretien d'auch.

STANDARD PEARS 6 TO 7 FEET HIGH.

- 27 Gros Roussette.
- 28 Poire de Cure.
- 29 D'angletree.
- 30 Beurre d' Magnifique.
- 31 Louis Bonne d'aurancho.
- 32 Martin Sec.
- 33 St. Germain.
- 34 Beurre de aremburg.
- 35 Poire d' austrie.
- 36 Sucre d' automne.
- 37 Banquette.
- 38 Passe Colmar.
- 39 Burgamotte Swiss.
- 40 Espargne.
- 41 Beurre Gris.
- 42 Verte long.
- 43 Beurre doré.
- 44 Doyenne d' hiver.
- 45 Crassane.
- 46 Catilac.
- 47 Beurre Chaumontelle.
- 48 Bon Ch d' Hiver.
- 49 Messire Jean.
- 50 Colmar.
- 51 Bouch d' Espargne.
- 52 Duchess d' Angouleme.
- 53 Doyenne rouge.

We have also received from another establishment, near Paris, the following varieties. Trees from this nursery have proved exceedingly fine, and have borne fruit enough the second year to pay the cost of the trees.

PLUM TREES—ESPALIERS.

- B 1 Green Gage.
- B 2 Royale de Tours.
- B 3 Monsieur.
- B 4 Abricotier.
- B 5 Reine Claude Violet.

PLUM TREES—STANDARDS.

- B 6 Green Gage.
- B 7 Drop d' Or.
- B 8 St. Catherine.
- B 79—Mirabelle petit.

PEAR TREES—ESPALIERS.

- B 9 Duchesse d' Angouleme.
- B 10 Bergamotte de la Pentacote.
- B 11 Beurre d' Amanlis.
- B 12 Beurre magnifique.
- B 13 Thoun.
- B 14 Fourtuit.

PEAR TREES—STANDARDS.

- B 15 Beurre d' aremburg.
- B 16 Louis bonne d' aurancho.
- B 17 Passe Colmar.
- B 18 Beurre Royal.
- B 19 Maria Louise.
- B 20 Jemelle.
- B 21 Sienlle.
- B 22 Bon Chretien Jure.
- B 23 Fondant de Brese.
- B 24 Marquis.
- B 25 Calbasse Bosc.

The following sorts came out as new. It will be perceived, however, that some few varieties are among those now in cultivation among us.

- B 26 Colmar souverain.
- B 27 Bon Chretien Williams.
- B 28 Michel archange.
- B 29 Beurre Capiamont.
- B 30 Beurre Prequery.
- B 31 Bon chretien fondant.
- B 32 Nouvelle Bussoch.
- B 33 Doyenne musqué.
- B 34 Deesse d' Hardenpont.
- B 35 Jalouise de fonteny rendée.
- B 36 Maria Louise de Delcourt.
- B 37 Incomparable hacon.
- B 38 Beurre de Beaumont.
- B 39 Beurre de Malines.
- B 40 Nouvelle Mahile.
- B 41 Poire Auger.
- B 42 Doyenne d' hiver nouveau.
- B 43 Beurre pater noster.
- B 44 Beurre Romain.
- B 45 Beurre d' jel.
- B 46 Beurre bronze.
- B 47 Gandessinne.

PEACH TREES ON PLUM STOCKS—ESPALIERS.

- B 48 Grosse Mignonne.
- B 49 Madeline.
- B 50 Teton de Venus.
- B 51 Bourdine.
- B 52 Galanda.

Gentlemen ordering any of the above trees will please to give the number, or the number and letter of those wanted. There has not been a finer lot of trees ever offered to the public than those in the foregoing lists, nor in better condition. They will be sold from 75 cents to 1 dollar each, with the exception of some of the new varieties, which will be \$1 50.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 25.

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market Street, among which are offered to Amateurs—

WALKER'S FINE PANSY SEED, 12½ cents per paper.

ENGLISH PANSY SEED, from named flowers, 12½ cents.

Also the following fine Perennials and Annuals, at 12½ cents per paper, or ten papers for one dollar, except those marked otherwise.

Cohus scandens, creeper.

Clintonia pulchella.

elegans.

Campanula pyramidalis, blue perennial.

var. alba, do.

Loyreii, 61 cents.

pentagonia, 61 cents.

Calceolaria

penthercta.

pinnata.

Fothergilla, 25 cents.

Carnation, mixed sorts.

Chinese Primrose, purple, 25 cents.

white, 25 cents.

Calandrinia discolor, 61 cents.

speciosa, 61 cents.

Double Dahlias, mixed.

Eremercarpus scabar, fine creeper.

Oenothera taraxifolia, fine perennial.

Piceote pinka.

Maurandia Barclayana, creeper.

Mimosa grandiflora.

Wheelerii.

rosca.

rivularis.

Phlox Drummondii, 25 cents.

Salpiglossis, from 20 fine sorts, mixed.

At 6 1-4 cents per paper, or 20 papers for one dollar.

Aragemone grandiflora.

Asters, fine German in 12 fine sorts, mixed.

Balsams, fine double mixed, or distinct sorts.

Blue Commelina.

Clarkea pulchella.

var. alba.

elegans.

Convolvulus minor.

var. alba.

Calandrinia discolor.

speciosa.

Candytuft, new purple.

Normandy, large white.

Coronet flowered, white.

Cockscomb, fine double.

Cypress Vine.

Collinsia bicolor.

Etioca viscidula.

Euphorbia variegata.

Echium violaceum.

Fraxinella, fine perennial

Gillia tricolor.

capitata.

var. alba.

Nemophylla insignis.

Nolana atriplicifolia.

paradoxa and prostrata.

Nasturtium, dark red

Malope grandiflora.

var. alba.

Marigold, large cape.

superb striped.

Larkspur fine Dwarf Rocket, 8 fine sorts, mixed.

Neapolitan, 8 do. do.

tall Branching, mixed sorts.

Lupinus polyphyllus.

var. alba.

Leptosiphon androsacea.

densiflora.

Petunia purpurea, or Phacelia, of sorts.

white.

Pentstemon digitalis, perennial.

ovata, do.

campanulata do.

Papaver orientalis do.

nudicaule do.

Marcellii, fine annual.

Schizanthus venustus.

pinnata.

Senecio elegans.

var. alba.

Stevia purpurea.

Stock Gillyflower, Ten Weeks, mixed or distinct.

Brompton, of sorts.

Queen do.

Silene armeria.

var. alba.

Zinnia elegans, many fine sorts.

For a greater assortment of Flower Seeds we refer to our new Catalogue, which will be published and ready for delivery in a few days. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 11.

BULBOS ROOTS.

For Sale at the New England Seed Store, fine roots of the

Amaryllis longiflora alba,

do. rosca,

do. Vittata,

do. formosissimas,

Gladiolus natalensis,

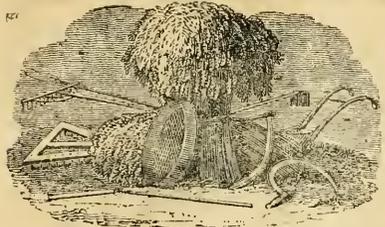
Tulips, double and single, of various sorts,

Narcissus, of sorts,

Polyanthus Narcissus, of sorts, with many other varieties.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 11.



New England Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE,
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

For sale at this Establishment, the greatest variety of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Heraceous Plants, Bulbous Roots, Green House Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. to be found in the country.

Also, Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Tools of every description, wholesale and retail.
A general assortment of Garden Seeds, embracing many new varieties, neatly labelled with directions for their culture, at 61, 12 1/2 and 25 cents per paper.

Boxes of Seeds assorted for families at \$1 and \$3 each. Boxes of assorted seeds for retailers, from \$3 to \$50, from which a liberal discount will be made, for cash.

Seeds by the pound or bushel will be furnished to dealers at the lowest prices; among which, are

- 1000 lbs. Sugar Beet,
- 600 " Long Blood Beet,
- 600 " Turnip Blood Beet,
- 500 " Mangel Wurtzel,
- 2000 " Ruta Baga,
- 1000 " Long Orange Carrot,
- 200 " Large Drumhead Cabbage,
- 200 " Early York Cabbage,
- 150 " Green Globe Savoy Cabbage,
- 150 " Early Low Dutch Cabbage,
- 100 " Red Dutch Cabbage,
- 500 " Silver Skin Onion,
- 600 " Large Red Onion,
- 300 " White Portugal Onion,
- 1000 " Early White Dutch Turnip,
- 1000 " White Plat Turnip,
- 200 " White Globe Turnip,
- 100 " Red Round Turnip,
- 100 " Yellow Stone Turnip,
- 50 " Red Tankard Turnip,
- 50 " White Turnip,
- 50 " Purple Top Hybrid Turnip,
- 50 " Black Dutch Cabbage, (small heads),
- 50 " Early Hope Cabbage,
- 50 " Early May Cabbage,
- 50 " Early London Battersea Cabbage,
- 50 " Early Sugar Loaf Cabbage,
- 50 " Yellow Savoy Cabbage,
- 70 " Cauliflower, of sorts,
- 50 " Broccoli, of sorts,
- Snow's Early Frame Cucumber,
- Long Green Prickly Cucum er,
- Early Frame Cucumber,
- Long Green Turkey Cucumber,
- Long White Cucumber,
- Short Prickly Cluster Cucumber,
- Musk Melon, many fine varieties,
- Water Melon, many fine varieties,
- Lettuce, 12 varieties,
- Garden Stone Turnip,
- Large Yellow Aberdeen Turnip,
- Dale's Hybrid Turnip,
- White Giant Solid Celery,
- Red Giant Solid Celery,
- New Dwarf Red Giant Solid Celery,
- New Dwarf White Giant Solid Celery,
- Early Short Top Scarlet Radish,
- Long Salmon Radish,
- Long White Summer Radish,
- Long Black Fall Radish,
- White Turnip Radish,
- Red Turnip Radish,
- Dutch Parsnip,
- Peppercorn,
- Tomatoes,
- Salsify.

BEANS.

English Dwarfs.

- Broad Windsor,
- Early Mazagan,

Green Nonpareil,
Horse,
Sword Long Pod.

Kidney Dwarf, or String Beans.

- Early Case Knife,
- Early China Dwarf,
- Early Quaker,
- Early Molawick,
- Early Yellow Cranberry,
- Early Yellow Six Weeks,
- Large White Kidney Dwarf,
- Red Cranberry Dwarf,
- Marr w. or Thousand to One
- White Cranberry Dwarf.

Pole, or Running Beans.

- Large White Lima,
- Small White Lima, or Saba,
- Large Scarlet Runners,
- Large White Dutch Runners,
- White Dutch Case Knife,
- Red Cranberry,
- White Cranberry,
- Yellow Cranberry,
- London Horticultural, (very fine.)

PEAS.

- Earliest Dwarf Peas, (finest early.)
- Early Washington, or True May, 2 feet,
- Early Double-blossomed Frame, 3 feet high,
- Early Frame, 2 1/2 feet,
- Early Golden Hopsur, 3 feet,
- Early Carlton, 3 feet,
- Early Warwick, (very fine.)
- Ceal Nall, 2 1/2 feet, (extra varietal.)
- Dwarf Blue Imperial, 1 1/2 feet,
- Dwarf Scymetar, (new variety.)
- Knight's Dwarf Marrow, 2 1/2 feet,
- Bishop's Early Dwarf, 1 foot,
- Dwarf Spanish, or Fan, 1 foot,
- Dwarf Blue Prussian, 2 1/2 feet,
- Dwarf Sugar, (tealable pods), 3 feet,
- Tall Crooked Pod Sugar, (tealable pods), 4 feet,
- Matchless, or True Tall Marrowfat, 6 feet,
- Marrowfat, 3 1/2 feet,
- Knight's Tall Marrow, 6 feet,
- Woodford's New Tall Potfield, 5 feet.

GRASS SEEDS.

- 2000 lbs. Fresh French Lucerne,
- Poul Meadow Grass Seed,
- Orchard Grass Seed,
- Tall Meadow Out Grass,
- Italian Rye Grass,
- Pae's Rye Grass,
- Rhode Island Grass,
- Southern Red Top,
- Northern Red Top,
- Northern Clover,
- Southern Clover,
- White Honey-suckle Clover.
- Herdsgrass.

BIRD SEEDS.

- Rape Seed, Millet,
- Canary Seed, Hemp Seed.

POTATOES.

- Early Hill, Rohan, &c.

GRAINS.

- Whittington Winter Wheat,
- Golden Drop Wheat,
- Donna Maria Egyptian Spring Wheat,
- Bald Spring Wheat,
- Blak Sea Spring Wheat,
- Italian Spring Wheat,
- Chevalier Barley,
- English Two Rowed,
- Spring and Winter Rye,
- Black Wheat,
- Indian Wheat,
- Hotponton Winter Oats,
- Essex Winter Oats,
- Dutch Poland Spring Oats,
- Black Tartary Spring Oats,
- Bedford Spring Oats,
- Phinney Corn,
- Brown Corn,
- Early Canada Corn,
- Tuscarora Corn,
- Early Jefferson Corn,
- Sweet Corn.

SILK WORMS EGGS.

Just received, a few ounces of Silk Worms Eggs, from Smyrna, said to be of a superior variety. Price 88 per ounce, clean seed. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**
April 1.

March, 1840.

WEBSTER'S SEEDS.

The subscribers beg leave to state that they have received Mr Webster's Seeds; those who wish to experiment upon them and obtain a portion, had better call or send soon. They are as follow—

- Hotponton Winter Oats.
- Essex do do.
- Dutch Poland Spring do.
- Kent Tartary do.
- Essex Winter Beans.
- Mamford's Garden, or Horse Beans.
- Yorkshire Prolifer Beans.
- Suffolk Harrar Tiek do.
- Whittington Winter Wheat.
- Surrey Golden Drop do. do.
- Winter Tares, or Vetches.
- Spring Tares, or Vetches.
- Italian Rye Grass.
- Pae's Rye Grass.
- White Globe Turnip.
- Pomeranian do.
- Swedish do.
- Red Tankard do.
- Yellow Scotch do.
- White Tankard do.
- Purple Top Hybrid.
- Red Globe Mangel Wurtzel.
- White do do.

We have also received some of the Early Hope Cabbage Seed, which was tried last year at New York and proved to be superior to any Early Cabbage hitherto known in the country.

We have now in New York, which will come to hand in a few days, some of the Chevalier Barley, which we shall be happy to offer to our customers.

It has been understood by some that the seeds were left with us for gratuitous distribution. We wish to correct this mistake as it is not the case. We were directed to dispose of them at a small advance, sufficient to pay for our trouble, storage, &c. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**
Boston, Feb 12, 1840

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious fruit are respectfully informed that the subscriber has succeeded, after a number of years experimenting upon the Strawberry, not only in obtaining new varieties, but in ascertaining the best method of cultivation.

Specimens of the fruit grown in his Garden have been exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Rooms, the four past years, and are also too well known in Faneuil Hall Market to need particular notice here.

He has for sale at his Garden, in Brighton, Mass., the following eight varieties of Plants. They are of superior stock and quality, all warranted to be truly named and free from the mixtures often found in those offered for sale promiscuously.

Those who are in want of Strawberry Plants, are respectfully invited, and they will find it interesting, to call at the Garden and see the manner of cultivation. The method of cultivation, and any information desired will be cheerfully given.

Warren's Seeding Methven.—A new and valuable kind. A free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring four and a half inches have been exhibited the past season.

Methven Castle.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored, and showy. Specimens of this kind have been exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms for two years past, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet.—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Early Virginia.—This is considered the earliest fruit—a free bearer, hardy, and very early; decidedly a fine kind for market.

Royal Scarlet.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy.

Amabilis.—Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood.—Fruit well known.

Monthly.—Fruit is gathered from the vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

Orders left at the Garden, or directed to the subscriber, Brighton, Mass., or left at Messrs. J. Breck & Co.'s Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, will be carefully and promptly attended to, and all Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded agreeably to directions.

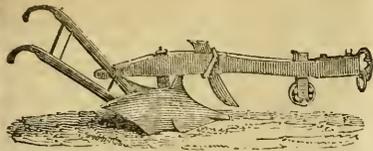
JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.
Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Mass., March 4.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

- Early London Cauliflower,
- Early Dutch do.
- Early York Cabbage.
- Early Hope do. (very superior.)
- Early Broccoli, of sorts.
- Snow's Early Frame Cucumber.
- Giant White Solid Celery.
- Do Red do.
- New Dwarf Red Solid do.
- Do White do.
- Superior Double Curled Parsley.

For sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**
February 19.

PLOUGH.



Constantly on hand, a good supply of Howard's Improved Cast Iron Plough.

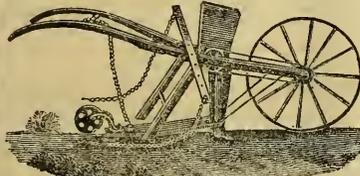
This implement, in its most essential parts, and has been greatly improved. The Cast Iron Plough is now most generally used among the best farmers, and considered decidedly the best. Among the different ploughs now made of cast iron, Howard's stand unrivalled. They have been used at the different Cattle Shows, and Ploughing Matches, and have in all cases been approved by them. At the Brighton Cattle Show at the exhibition in October, 1832, they received the premium of \$10, awarded as being the best plough presented.

Also, a good assortment of other Cast Iron and Wood-
en Ploughs; Willis's Improved Cultivators; Chandler's Improved Double Harrow; Lock's Garden and Field Rollers; English Scarifiers; Davis's Improved Patent Dirt Scraper, &c. &c.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 11, 1840.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



STILL LATER.

Willis has made some considerable improvement in his Seed Sower for the present year, making it as complete as time and hard study can possibly make it. He sold of the last year's improvement, over eighty machines, being all that was manufactured, (and could have sold at least fifty or sixty more had they been made), every one of which gave universal satisfaction. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one-half of his seed, and do the work at less than one-quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

IMPROVED HAND SOWERS.—Calculated for sowing small Garden Seeds, and very useful for the purpose intended.
March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale a great variety of Herbaceous Plants, among which are the following;—
Campanula persicifolia plena.
var. alba do.

With 8 or 10 other fine species and varieties.
15 varieties and species of Phlox.
10 do. Iris.
5 do. Corcepsis.
Double Scarlet and Double White Lychnis.
Double Chinese Larkspur.
Large Flowering do.
5 or 6 varieties beautiful Spiraea.
White Lilies, Peonies, of various sorts.
Pansies, in great variety.
Double Pinks and Carnations.
Draccephalums, Sweet Williams.
Lychnis flaseuculi plena, &c. &c.
March 11.

FLOWER SEEDS—CHOICE VARIETIES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received a choice assortment of Flower Seeds from England and France, which, in addition to what have been raised under their own inspection, embrace the finest collection to be found in the country, including all the new Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials worthy of cultivation; neatly done up in papers at 6 1/4, 12 1/2, and 25 cents each. For sale at 51 and 52 North Market Street.
February 5.

WINSHIP'S NURSERY,

BRIGHTON, MASS.

The proprietors of this Nursery are now ready to receive orders for their extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, For. at Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Roses, Green House Plants, Vines, &c.

Orders from a distance will be properly packed to go with safety to any part of the United States, and will be delivered in the city free of expense.

The Nursery grounds are five and a half miles from the city, by the Worcester Rail Road; cars stop three times a day. Orders by mail addressed to Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly attended to.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Mulberries, &c.

Fruit Trees of all the different species, of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds; the collection now offered is large. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is now ready and will be sent to all who apply. In that catalogue the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a *.

100,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, or any other reasonable quantity, or Cuttings of the same, are now offered for sale. The trees are genuine, all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here or at his Southern Establishment at Portsmouth in Lower Virginia. Also, the Blats, Canton, Moretti or Alpine, Broussa and some other Mullerries, Cockspur, Thorns and Buckthorns for hedges, &c.

All orders shall be promptly attended to, and trees will be securely packed for distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 4, 1840.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

An extensive assortment of Fruit Trees—a large variety of Ornamental Trees of large size—Flowering Shrubs—a very extensive variety of Roses—Peonies and Herbaceous Plants, &c. 80,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis of large size and Southern growth. Also 1000 bushels Rohan Potatoes. For sale by
JOHN A. KENRICK.
Newton, March 4, 1840.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

2,000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds.
1,000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season.
500 Quince Trees.
3,000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling.
3,000 Giant Asparagus Roots.
5,000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced.
Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds.

All orders left at this office, and at Gould & Howe's Iron Store, 3 Cornhill Hall, will be attended to at Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND,

March 4. Cambridgeport, Mass.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

For sale by S. & G. HYDE, near Newton Corner, Mass.
5,000 Grafted Apples, superior kinds.
2,000 do Pears, choice collection.
10,000 Cherry Trees, do. do.
5,000 Peach Trees, do. do.

Also, a large collection of Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs, for sale by the subscribers. Orders left at this office, or at the Nursery, will receive prompt attention.
March 4. if

SCIENS OF FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The collection of fruits cultivated at the Pomological Garden consists of more than 1400 varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach. Sciens of all those which have been proved are offered to nurserymen and others.—Gentlemen wishing to send collections of American fruits to their friends in Europe can be furnished with most of those of first rate quality. They are warranted true to their names, and are in all cases cut from fruit bearing trees.
Salem, January 23, 1840. ROBERT MANNING.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale a great variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs at Nursery prices, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry of every variety.

Horse Chestnuts, Weeping Willows, Mountain Ash, Silver leaved Aelder, Spruce, Fir, Larch and other Ornamental Trees.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.
Also—Roses, Honeysuckles, Altheas, Snowberries, Persian Lilacs, &c.

Orders carefully executed, and the trees well packed, in such a manner that they can be sent without injury to any part of the country.

March 11.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

A good collection of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach Trees, for sale at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass.
Salem, March 18, 1840. ROBERT MANNING.

Green House Plants.

Green House Plants of every description furnished at short notice, and well boxed, so that they may be sent to any part of the country in safety.
March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

White Silesia Sugar Beet Seed.

1000 lb. of the genuine White Silesia Sugar Beet Seed; the best variety for the production of Best Sugar and warranted to be pure from mixture.
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 62 North Market Street. Boston, March 4, 1840.

ROHAN POTATOES.

For sale by S. LOYTHROP, West Springfield. March 4. sw

GARDEN MATS.

For sale at the New England Farmer, 100 dozen Garden Mats, of extra quality, for covering hot beds, &c.
Feb. 12. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

ROHAN POTATOES.

A few barrels of genuine Rohan Potatoes may be had on application to the subscriber. Price 45¢ per barrel.
WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, February 19.

ROHAN POTATOES,

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 65¢ per barrel.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
October 16.

BOX FOR EDGINGS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale 500 yards of Box for edgings, in prime order; price 37¢ cents per yard; every yard will make two when re-cut.

Giant and Early Wilmot Rhubarb.

Roots of extra large size at 25 cents per root, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Asparagus Roots.

Large transplanted Asparagus Roots, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Also—Strawberry Plants, of approved sorts.

BOX.

For sale at the Garden of SAMUEL DOWNER, in Dorchester a small lot of tall Box. Also, a large lot of short box, with fine roots and will make a neat border.
March 11. 3t

Isabella Grape Vines.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Isabella Grape Vines, of a large size, many of them having borne fruit the last season.
March 25.

Fruit and Vegetable Garden, and Mowing Land. Two Miles from the City. To be Leased.

The subscribers offer to let on a lease of two or more years, the land situated in Dorchester (about two miles distant from the O'd South Church, Boston,) belonging to Z. Cook, Jr. There is a garden on the premises of about 2 acres, having a southern aspect; well filled with fruit trees of every kind. The land is rich and strong, and can be made to yield early and abundant crops, and from its vicinity to the Boston Market, offers the greatest inducement. The remainder of the upland is now laid down to grass, in which it yields abundantly, and there are several acres of salt marsh immediately adjoining. A large and convenient barn is also upon the ground.

The above will be let upon the most favorable terms, on application to
COOK & COFFIN.
sw No. 65 Commercial Wharf.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1840.

[NO. 40.]

N. E. FARMER.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers, at their Annual Cattle Show, Oct. 2, 1839. By HENRY COLMAN, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State. Published in the N. E. Farmer by request.

Farmers of Middlesex and Fellow Citizens:

Agriculture is the theme of this occasion. You expect me to speak of it. It is for this reason you have honored me with an invitation to address you. Possibly I may speak of it with some measure of enthusiasm. My sense of its importance, in various respects, cannot be increased. I entreat you to hear patiently and judge with candor. It would appear like affectation if I should pretend to any diffidence in speaking on this subject; but believe me, I am not wanting in a just sense of my own deficiencies, nor in the respect which is due to the intelligent audience whom I address.

The cultivation of the earth is man's duty and business. He was formed for labor. Labor is the indispensable and inevitable condition of his health, his bodily and mental health, his physical, intellectual, moral energy and vigor. Some have represented the love of ease and repose as a natural instinct. It is no more natural than the love of labor and action. Properly speaking, it is not so natural; and that we easily slide into habits of indulgence and indolence, is the fault of education, of false sentiments concerning the hardships of labor and the value of repose, of vicious cooing in our childhood, and sometimes of the exaction of labor beyond our power, and to an excess which makes it painful. Every young animal, the human as well as the brute animal, finds his chief pleasure in the exercise of his limbs, the expansion of his lungs, and the full display of all his senses and faculties. He delights to run, to leap, to dance, to wrestle. His mind wakes with his body. He is full of thought. He pants with curiosity and inquisitiveness. His imagination gathers its golden treasures every where, from field and roadside, from hill and valley, from the depths of the sea and the profounder depths of the azure ocean in which he floats. The beams of light bear him from sun to moon, from moon to stars. Nothing satisfies him. His mind never cries "enough." He penetrates into the third heavens; and explores a universe, on the gossamer wings of thought. The muscles having once tried their strength, acquire continually increased power, and find relief only in exercise. So it is with the mind: There is between them an electrical sympathy, the chain of which cannot be broken. It would continue so through life, until the light began to flicker in its socket, if we did not undertake, as we sometimes call it, to amend nature, but more properly, to defy and outrage her. We begin by repressing the vivacity of youth and childhood, and utter our solemn rules of decency and order, as though not a motion must be made, unless made in the precise line or angle or periphery of authority. Then fanaticism,

with its lean and lengthened visage, puts on its cowl, and comes upon the green, and tells the boys and girls boyant in the joy of life and youth, that it is a mortal sin to play and dance. Why does he not go to the lambs, and tell them not to skip and play; and clip the wings of the birds; and silence the busy hum of the insect tribe, rioting with ecstacy in the joy of existence, and thus proclaiming the beneficence of the Creator! Then, too, we begin the work of improving the human frame, and cramp it with ligatures and bandages and clogs, which render every healthful effort of the muscles almost agonizing, until use has reconciled us to this vile durance; and distort the joints and repress the rushing tide of the blood, and derange the pulsations of the heart. The feebler sex require a peculiar discipline, and with them the miraculous machinery of digestion is to be compressed and crowded into the smallest space possible, and the body cased so tight in its iron armor, like a chicken trussed for the spit, that respiration becomes all but impossible; and the spine is so crooked and twisted that an upright woman is hardly to be found in the community; and then with a nonchalance and a self-complacency ineffably ridiculous, we call the limping Chinese barbarians! This incapacitates us for labor; this destroys all muscular energy; this makes the plant wither; and renders every exertion painful. Then, likewise, we accustom ourselves to speak of labor as an evil, and to talk of rest and ease as a great boon. We compassionate the laborer. We pity his condition as severe. We look upon labor as vulgar, and to be dreaded and disdained. Then, likewise, much of labor is severe. It is the more severe and oppressive, because so large a portion of the community evade their obligations and do nothing, but consume the fruits of labor, excepting that with gracious condescension, not to say, more properly, with insufferable arrogance, they boast of their philanthropy and charity in patrouning labor, by permitting the industrious classes to administer to their pleasures and dissipations, and then paying them out of their own earnings for these services. The fill-horses do the work; they bear the weight; they start the load; they hold back; while many, like the forward horses in the team, wear the bells and wave the nodding plume; and amble and prance this way and the other; but take good care not to rub their sides with the traces, and do not move an ounce.

In the beautiful allegory of Genesis, man is represented as having been placed in a garden, redolent with spicy perfumes, and filled with every luxury which could regale or entrance the senses and charm the imagination. The velvet couch of green sward to recline upon; the gurgling brook to warble his lullaby; the shaded bower to protect him from the noontide sun; days unclouded by tempests; nights peaceful, serene, and spangled; and the earth pouring out its richest treasures, and scarcely demanding that he should stretch out his hands to gather them. This is portrayed in the brilliant language of oriental poetry, as the golden infancy of the human race. But man could not

stay there. I will awaken no painful recollections by alluding to the irresistible seductions which tempted him by an inexcusable disobedience, to forfeit all this luxury and delight. I would offend no man's prejudices; but I understand this as the language of poetry, and suited to point a most important moral. It is evident that man could not endure this condition. He would have sunk into effeminacy under such indulgence. Therefore it was that the Creator expelled him from Paradise, and sent him out to till and to dress the earth, and to get his bread by the sweat of his brow. So long as his nature is what it is, the divine Providence could not have ordained for him a greater benefaction.

The cultivation of the earth, therefore, is man's duty and business; made so by his constitution; by the necessities of his condition; and by the appointment of his Creator. Let us not complain of it. Let us thank God, for we have great reason to thank him, that it is so. If we must complain, let us complain as we may with the best reason, of every institution, sentiment, custom of man, and the world is full of them, which prevents or interferes with this great law of his being.

The earth, then, was given to man to cultivate. It must be cultivated or he must perish. All the bread which sustains him comes from the earth, and from no where else. All the clothes which he wears come from the earth, and from no where else. The various professions and occupations in society arrogate to themselves a great importance and an extraordinary and exclusive utility. What a dust we make, said the fly, as he whirled round upon the cart-wheel! We should be sorry to disturb the self-complacency of any of them; but you might extinguish all the commercial and trading community to-morrow; all the merchants, and bankers, and speculators; all the learned professions; all the fancy and ornamental professions and operatives; and the world could get on without them. But without the cultivation of the earth, the whole race of man must become extinct.

Look next at agriculture as the source of wealth. We shall not now entertain the discussion as to what constitutes wealth. We shall not undertake to consider the position, that agriculture is the only producer of wealth. Both these positions, however, are more nearly true than most persons would be perhaps at first willing to admit. These positions are indeed fully true of labor, though not exclusively of agricultural labor.

We admit that all may be called wealth which a man can appropriate to his necessities, to his uses, to his comfort, to his pleasure, to his improvement, or to his ornament. These several ends give a different comparative or relative value to different substances. Their value is also affected by their scarcity, or the difficulty or the ease of obtaining them, and the profusion in which they may be produced. We admit, likewise, that many of the products of agriculture require, besides the labor of production, much other labor to bring them into a condition for use. The manufacturer, therefore, from the turnspit at the fire, to the most delicate

worker of lace, who, in her exquisite workmanship, plies a needle in fineness almost rivalling a pencil of light; to the chemist, who examines the various soils and manures in his crucibles and filters, and explains their needs and uses; to the mathematician, who points out to the farmer in respect to the mould-board of his plough the precise angle of incidence or flexion by which the sod may be elevated and turned over with the least power of draught, and placed in the position in which it is desirable it should be laid, so as to expose the greatest amount of surface to the light and air; and to the philosopher, who calculates the planetary changes, and instructs the farmer as to the times and seasons of his various operations—all may be considered joint laborers in producing the means of subsistence and in fitting them for the use of man.

But none of these considerations affect the fundamental position that agriculture is the great source of wealth, of individual and of national wealth and power. Look around you, and of the things which you call your own, which you use, which minister to your pleasures or your comfort, what a vast proportion of them are the direct products of agriculture. Look at your tables, and what is there that you eat or drink, save the simple beverage of nature, which does not come from the field? Look at your dress, and what article either of comfort or ornament, of necessity or use, which is not the direct product of agriculture? Even the silken fabric, so bright, so fine, so beautiful, so brilliant, in its changing colors reflecting the gorgeousness of an autumnal sunset, and the plaited straw of the most exquisite fineness and finish; and even the paper of your books, radiant with the visions of the imagination, or beaming and burning with the flashes of genius and eloquence, what are all these but the products of agriculture? Ah, indeed, how is philosophy itself to subsist, how is the machinery of thought to go on, how is eloquence itself to pour forth its gushing and blazing torrents, without the products of the earth?

What constitutes national wealth? What are commerce and trade and manufactures all concerned with but the products of the field? A single article of the produce of southern agriculture is rated this year at 80,000,000 of dollars. But vast as this value of the cotton crop may seem, it is little compared with the value of the wheat and the corn crop, and the amount of vegetables and grasses, of dairy produce and of pork and beef and wool that are required and produced for the use and trade of the country. It is impossible to come at any exact estimate of these matters; but every individual may approach an estimate by considering what is the expense of cotton to him in the year, compared with other expenses incidental to his clothing and subsistence.

We have, it is true, in modern times invented another mode of increasing national wealth, and that is by the creation of bills of credit, bank notes, promises to pay.—Many of us are simple enough to believe that we grow rich just in proportion as we multiply and can circulate these promises to pay. Now, I admit, that to a certain extent and within rigid limits this may be a wholesome operation; but is it any actual increase of wealth? Does a man grow rich in proportion as he multiplies his promissory notes of hand? In private life, this would be deemed an *Irish* way of getting rich; in associations it does not differ from this. I mean where it is mere credit; not resting upon actual accumulations, nor based upon prospective results,

which are as certain as any thing future in human calculations can be. But when these promises to pay are once made, who is to pay them? If they are ever paid at all, it must be by the hand of productive labor—by the products of the field or the sea. If productive labor does not make them good, they will never be good for any thing. Every bill of credit that is issued is an assessment upon the industry of the country. It would have been well for the public had they seen this before they incurred the tremendous losses which they have already suffered. It would be well if they could see it now in season to guard, as well as they may, against the tremendous explosions which must accompany the extravagance and reckless extension of a system fraught with innumerable evils to the honest industry of the country, and adapted to frame the profligate idler's palace out of the laborer's bones!

But when will men learn any thing from experience? What we call the public is a long-eared animal. The crafty understand him. They go into the pasture with their measure of oats, the same decoy which has caught many silly animals before him, and stake it before his eyes, holding the bridle behind their backs, and coming up the blind side of him, before he can touch his nose to the grain he finds the bits in his mouth. Then it is all over; and he must take patiently the whip, which sometimes at every stroke brings blood, if he attempts by rearing or kicking to throw his rider.

The manufactures lean upon agriculture as their main support. Who turns these thousand spinning jennies, in gyrations which no other Jennie, not even a Vestris or Celeste, could ever dream of rivalling? Who moves the power wheel, the mighty mammoth, which revolves in thundering circles in his subterranean cave, hoary with the glittering jewels that trickle from his crown, and pour themselves down his sides? It is his noble sister; the elder sister of the household of industry, Agriculture—without whose aid and bounty all the operations of the family must cease at once.

Take that most beautiful of all artificial creations, the combination of the noblest triumphs of human art, that magnificent sea-bird, a gallant ship, with her wings spread to the favoring gales, floating in silent majesty over the crested wave, dashing the glittering gems from her sides, now calmly mounting the heaving surges, and now gracefully plunging into the azure valleys, fearless alike whether the zephyrs make her masts their lute, and utter their sweetest notes among her strings, or whether the tempest, pouring its violence among them, causes her spreading wings to echo and re-echo its voices of thunder—look, I say, at this beautiful, this grand object, when she leaves your port to explore many a trackless sea, and to carry your sympathies into lands many a sun's journey from your own, and ask yourself, what are her timbers, her masts, her sails, her ropes, her supplies, her cargo—but the products of agriculture? and how could they who build, and they who load, and they who navigate her, live a day without these products?

Agriculture, under God, is a creator. She speaks and it is done. She stretches her mighty wand over the earth, and countless beautiful and glorious forms rise at her bidding. She casts the seed into the ground; perhaps it is the least of seeds; but see how soon it becomes a tree, and its branches are glittering and pendant with fruit. What amazing miracles does she work before our eyes! With

what a boundless profusion does she compensate the labors of industry and skill! What marvellous products does she pour out, in fifties, in hundreds in thousands! The product of a single grain of wheat in a single season, was ascertained to be 21,109 ears, measuring three pecks and three quarters of grain, and producing no less than 576,844 kernels. What instrument secondary to the Almighty agent, is a creator like agriculture? and what is all the real, substantial, useful wealth of the community but its products? The agriculture of a country is the great source of its riches, and the right arm of its power.

Consider agriculture as a profession or occupation. I do not wish to speak invidiously of any of the occupations which society permits. I arrogate to myself the keeping of no man's conscience; it is employment enough for each man to take care of his own. There are men living without any occupation whatever. Is this honorable? Is it an honest mode of living? I would not ruffle even with a feather, the smooth waters of this day's festivity; and therefore I shall not say what I think of such a life as this. There are men who live upon the vices and corruptions of other men; vices and corruptions which they themselves help first to produce. These are the carrion birds of society, to whom the more putrid the carcase of their victim becomes, the more and the sweeter the gust with which they seem to hover round it. Need any thing be said of professions which require, as their inevitable price, the sacrifice of what ought to be far dearer to a man than his life, I mean his self-respect, his conscience, his moral nature and dignity? There are professions in society whose tendency is to absorb the whole soul in the pursuit of mere pecuniary gain. There are professions which tax all the powers of body and mind to minister to mere frivolity, show, fashion, and parade. There are professions and occupations, where day and nights are dragged out in never-ending toil, in the noisy streets or the subterranean hiding places and vaults of cities, where the glorious sunrise and sunset are never seen; and where the balmy air of heaven, as it sweeps over the green and dewy fields, is never breathed; but only pestilential vapors of a thousand commingled and detestable odors. There are professions called learned and honorable professions, too often the object of a mistaken envy; for they are full of headaches and heartaches; of feverish days and sleepless nights; of sorrowing bosoms and throbbing temples; and deeply cankered and poisoned by avarice, and envy, and ambition, and the lust of power, and the hatred of competition, and the chagrin of disappointment; and the countless evils which the inexorable and capricious tyrant, public opinion, whose bond slaves they are and must be, has all ways at hand to pour out of his Pandora's box.

Physic is an uncertain practice, where few can tell whether they kill or cure; where doubts hover in thick clouds over the reflecting mind; where an experience increases, distrust of one's own skill and the power of medicine itself increases; where uncorrupted modesty and incorruptible integrity shall often go feeless, when quackery shall change its labelled and gilded pill-box into a coach and four and where to be an "Indian doctor," or a "blind doctor," or a "rain water doctor," or to be an old woman and descended from the seventh son of some seventh son, or, better still, not to have been born at all, and to have had neither father nor mother, but perhaps to have come into the world as was

said of one, "by the force of vegetation,"* is likely to prove a better introduction to a wide and successful and profitable practice, than to have spent days and nights and months and years in studying the human frame, in watching the aspects and progress of diseases, and gathering knowledge and skill in the painful and disgusting but benevolent and useful offices of dissecting rooms and hospitals.

Law is a profession full of study and labor, of perplexing difficulties and subtleties, which are sore entanglements to the conscience; busied, in too many cases, about little else than the chicaneries and vices and tricks and crimes of the unprincipled and profligate; where a man sells himself to his client—perhaps the greatest villain unhung—soul and body; and where, after he has committed himself to his cause, it must be his great business to study what advantage he can take of his adversary; or to creep stealthily in the dark and see if his opponent has left his garden gate open or his door unwatched; or if perchance he has dropt asleep on the edge of a precipice, that whether innocent or blameable, he may shove him over; and then, if by any art or skill he can untie the net or break the meshes of the snare in which his client, whose name he knows is Legion, is caught, and set him free again to prey upon society—why then he has done only his duty; if such a course, by any honest rule of morals, can be dignified with the sacred name of duty.

What shall we say of theology, I mean sectarian theology; for a minister must be sectarian or partisan, or he will have few friends. Sectarian theology is generally a muddy pool, where the deeper one plunges the thicker it becomes, until perhaps he loses himself in the bathos of metaphysical subtlety and jargon. Here, if a man is simple-hearted, and frank and cheerful and playful, and does not go about in the world with the face of one who has just risen in his grave clothes, and when you offer to shake hands with him, does not deem it necessary to prove his dignity by putting into your warm grasp a bundle of icicles, people will say he is not serious; and when Sunday comes, before he can preach, like an honest man, on righteousness, temperance, or judgment to come, perhaps he must look out of his window at the vane of his church and see which way his people have determined the wind shall blow that day; or else, if he is not John Rogersized, his crying children shall have no more bread and milk from that magnanimous people. I ask, what attractions has such a profession, thus servilely dependent on popular caprice, likely to have with an honest and independent mind?

What shall we say of politics as a profession?—a game full of uncertainties; where to-day men shout hosanna, and to-morrow there is none so vile as to do you reverence;—where in general all is as heartless and hollow as heartless and hollow can be; where every man is for himself, or for the public, if the public is for him,—and where, in the race of competition, like shipwrecked sailors in a storm, they will shove their own friends and companions

from the same floating fragment, if in any respect they endanger or impede their own arrival at the shore; where men, however honorable their purposes, and high-minded and upright their conduct, must come before the public as a target to be pelted and shot at with missiles as vile as those who send them; and where if you break or slip the collar of party, though it may chafe your neck so badly, that "the iron enters into your soul," then the hounds are unleashed upon you, and will hunt you to the death without favor or pity.

The profession of agriculture bears with it none of these evils. If there lives the man who may eat his bread with a conscience at peace with man and God, it is the man who has brought that bread out of the earth by his own honest industry. It is canonized by no fraud—it is wet by no tears—it is stained with no blood. The profession of agriculture brings with it none of those agitating passions which are fatal to peace, to satisfaction, or to the enjoyment even of the common blessings of life. The profession of agriculture presents few temptations to vicious indulgence, and removes a man from those seductions by which too often in other situations, health and character and peace are sacrificed. The profession of agriculture is favorable to health, and to long life, to habits of industry and frugality, temperance and self-government, to the cultivation of the domestic virtues, and to the calm and delicious enjoyment of domestic pleasures in all their purity and fullness.

Allow me to speak of agriculture in the next place in its aspect of utility and beneficence. In this respect, as far as its power extends, no profession goes before it. The man who does what he can to multiply the productions of the earth, labors most effectually at the advancement of the general welfare and comfort. The more bread, the more meat, the more wool, the more flax are raised, so are the necessary supplies of life cheapened, and the more comfortably are the poor fed and clothed and lodged and sheltered; the more are early marriages promoted; and then the more are the ties of social life strengthened; the more are the domestic virtues, the virtues of all others most conducive to man's happiness and his moral improvement, formed and encouraged.

What a means of imparting pleasure is an improved agriculture. How many charming examples present themselves among us of improvements which every eye gazes upon with unmingled delight. Let a man according to his power, take his ten, his twenty, his fifty, his hundred acres. Let him comb the hair and wash the face of nature.—Let him subdue, clear, cultivate, enrich, embellish it. Let him smooth the rough places, and drain the wet, and fill up the sunken, and enrich the barren. Let him enclose it with a neat and substantial fence. Let him line its borders and roadsides with ornamental trees, and let him stock every proper part with vines and fruits. Let his fields and meadows wave with their golden harvests, and let his hills be covered with the herds, rejoicing in the fulness with which his labors, under the blessing of God, have spread their table, and who, when he goes among them, hasten from all sides to meet him, and gratefully recognise in him a friend and benefactor, and lick the hand which is accustomed to feed and fondle them. Here now let us see the neatly painted cottage with its green shades, its piazzas trellised with vines, its sides covered with the spreading elm or the flowering acacia, with here and there the beautiful fir to shade the picture, and the mountain

ash, showing its rich clusters of crimson fruit among the deep green foliage, and the smooth and verdant lawn, stretching its soft and beautiful carpet in the front view; then look again, and see the parents at the close of day, resting from their labors and enjoying the calm evening, with the pledges of mutual and devoted affection rioting before them in all the buoyancy of youthful innocence and delight; and if at such an hour as this, you can hear the hymn of grateful praise rising from this humble abode of peace and love, and its charming notes mingling with the music of the gurgling brook that flows near by, or broken by the occasional shrill and hollow notes of the gentle and fearless birds, which deem themselves loving members of this loving household,—if then, whether traveller or sojourner, your heart is not touched with this charming and not unusual picture of rural felicity, cease to call yourself a man. If still you sigh for the bustle and the noise and the confinement of the city, with its impure water, with its offensive odors, with its despicable affectations, with its heartless formalities, with its violent excitements, with its midnight festivities, with its utter destitution of sympathy, with its low estimate of human life, with its squalid poverty, its multiplied forms of wretchedness and crime, its pride, its vanity, its ambition, its pomp, its scrivility; then go back into your gilded prison-house, and to pleasures which an uncorrupted and refined taste, accustomed to drink in the free air of heaven, and to appreciate its freshness, its purity and its salubrity, will find no occasion to covet or envy. The man who by his cultivation and good husbandry presents such a picture to the passer-by, shall he not be called a benefactor to the community? Has he not done much to improve and bless society by his example? Has he not built a monument to his own honor, more eloquent than the sculptured marble?

I have already anticipated, in some measure, much that I designed to say of agriculture as matter of taste and of science; and of the profession of agriculture in its moral and religious character.—As matter of science and as concerned directly with the profoundest intellectual investigations, I know few pursuits of practical life that should take a higher rank. Botany, geology, chemistry, natural philosophy, in all its departments, vegetable physiology, comparative anatomy, the propagation of fruits, the improvement of plants and animals, the changes of the nature of plants by art, the habits of animals, of birds, insects and reptiles, the influences of meteorological changes, the mechanical construction of implements of husbandry, the influence of other arts upon the rural arts, the political economy of agriculture, agricultural education, agricultural improvement, are all matters of science, all having a direct bearing upon, and an immediate affinity with agriculture. The art must remain in its infancy until all these subjects of science are studied and applied in their connexion with it.

As matter of taste agriculture presents scope and demand for the exercise of the most refined sentiments. The farm offers a field for the embellishments of taste in the construction of buildings, in the laying out of grounds, in the leading of water courses, in the arrangement of the garden, in the planting of trees, in the cultivation of flowers, so as to combine and embody the highest efforts of the graphic art. As yet ornamental farming has made little progress among us. In Europe it has become a study and has engaged the attention of some of the brightest intellects. Your own county

*The following is an inscription on a gravestone of a man much esteemed by his neighbors, in Edgartown, Mass. which shows that there is no limit to the eccentricities of the human mind. We cannot say much for the poetry of the sentiment we say nothing. It was inscribed upon it by a direction in his will, and made indismissible upon his heirs.

"By the force of vegetation

I was brought to life and action.

When life and action that shall cease

I shall return to the same source."

presents almost the only examples in New England where it has been attempted on an enlarged and liberal scale; and the munificent proprietor of one of these beautiful establishments has set an example of tasteful embellishment, which though it can be followed, if followed at all, only at a very humble distance by the great body of our farmers, has already imparted a large amount of gratification to the crowds who have been permitted to visit these highly improved grounds; and cannot fail to exert a beneficent influence upon the public taste, and extend its effects far and wide, though the sources of this influence may not be always directly traced.— Wealth cannot purchase for itself cheaper or farther reaching or less exclusive means of beneficence than in these rural embellishments, which bring a double compensation in that the more they are enjoyed by others, the greater the pleasure which the liberal owner himself finds in them.

Of the moral and religious influences of agriculture, I have left myself but little space to speak. Certainly if there be any thing suited to impress the mind with the sentiment of its dependence upon a divine Providence, if there be any thing to make man feel the presence of God near him and always with him, if there be any thing to reveal to man the wide spread and unstinted bounty of heaven, it is the operations and the results of agriculture.

What an humble ministry is that which man performs in the cultivation of the earth; and yet what wonders follow the exertion of that humble agency! Who can remark the changing seasons, the miraculous influences of dew and frost, of heat and light, of rain and snow; who can watch the germination of the seed and trace the progress of vegetation, from the bursting of the dry kernel to the gathering of the ripened sheaf; who can remark the infinite multitudes of animated existences, and the diversities of their form, organization and condition, all sustained by the products of the field; who can reflect upon that bounty which takes care of all, and from the products of the earth daily spreads a repast for every thing that lives, so that not one is sent empty away; who can see all this, and fail to lift up his soul, with grateful adoration, to an all present but invisible Benefactor, and see "God in all and all in God."

Such, my respected audience, are some general remarks which I have taken leave to address to you as not inappropriate to the occasion on which we have assembled. They are perhaps less practical than you may have felt a right to expect; but I shall have other opportunities of supplying this deficiency. I might have illustrated them by facts and examples without number, but I have already, I fear, occupied too much of your time. I wish most earnestly that by any efforts of mine I could produce, especially with the young, a higher appreciation of the honor of the profession, and of the value and dignity of agriculture as an art and a science.

It has indeed small pecuniary advantages to commend it; yet it is not without its profits. It never refuses an ample compensation and an honorable support to well-directed and intelligent labor, and exemplary sobriety and frugality. Its gains are small but sure; and it is secure from those violent risks to which all commercial and trading pursuits are always exposed, and by which so many fail.— Fortunes in agriculture are not to be made sudden-

ly; and to those who are accustomed to hear of an independent estate coming as the profits of a single voyage or a single speculation, and to those who choose only to reckon by their tens and their fifties and their hundreds of thousands, agriculture must be looked upon with disdain. Yet agriculture in New England, in instances which every where meet our observation, is the source of an ample and comfortable subsistence, and as often the foundation of a competence and independence in advanced life as certain and sufficient as a well disciplined mind can desire.

The profession of agriculture is often contemned as vulgar. Vulgarity is too often its concomitant, but it has no necessary or essential connexion with it. Much has been done to get rid of the vulgarity which has been too justly complained of with farmers by getting rid of those filthy, useless, and detestable habits, tobacco chewing and smoking and rum drinking. The general improvement which has already taken place in the houses and premises of many farmers by the disuse of these vile articles is great, and in the interior every where perceptible. May the great revolution go on in improving and elevating the character of our rural population.

As education likewise advances, the character of farmers must become more respectable and honored. Education is particularly important to the farmers, not merely as exalting their profession, as giving them the influence which as a class they ought to claim in the community; but especially as furnishing a needed and delightful resource in days when the labors of the field must be intermitted, and in the long evenings of winter. There is in truth no condition which among us affords a more favorable opportunity for intellectual improvement and cultivation.

To the successful and happy pursuit of agriculture as a livelihood and profession, we must first of all things bring our desires within the healthful limits of sobriety, and acquire such habits of industry as shall make work a pleasure. When thus entered upon and pursued, no profession, no condition of life affords, under the influence of sound judgment and religious principle, a fairer chance of earthly happiness, better opportunities of sound mental improvement, and a condition of more respectability.

New England, our beloved New England, presents the means of this rational rural felicity in rich profusion to all her sons and daughters, who will avail themselves of their advantages and perform their own part well. Its rough climate, though so often reproached, is in the highest degree favorable to labor and to intellectual power and improvement. The condition of society in New England is full of advantages for rural enjoyment. May her children continue to love and honor her.

Her soil is hard, but it may be made eminently productive. The winters are long, but the time of labor is in this way curtailed, and a better opportunity presented for the cultivation of the social affections, the interchange of delightful sympathies, and the general improvement of the mind. Her social institutions, her churches, her school-houses, and the general advancement of education, all favor her agricultural condition and progress.

The mechanic arts in her borders have reached an extraordinary success. May the sister arts of agriculture and horticulture still advance on her soil with the rapid strides of a few past years, until every hill-top and every valley of her picturesque territory is enriched and adorned by their skill and

taste. You have met here to-day to celebrate the innocent festivities of these beautiful arts; and to bring offerings of the rich fruits and the gay flowers of your cultivation to that Gracious Being, who has most signally blessed us in our gardens and fields. Thank him from your hearts for his wonderful, ceaseless, and unstinted bounty. Speed the plough and honor the cultivator of the soil. Let every blessing upon your labors attach you the more strongly to your homes; and remember that the best return we can make for the extraordinary beneficence which distinguishes our condition, is to enjoy with innocence, to improve with diligence, and to impart with liberality.

For the New England Farmer.

THE INDIAN CORN CROP.

MR EDITOR—In every country there is an adaptation of soil and climate to some particular crops which may be cultivated with more certainty of success than any other crop. The prosperity of the farmer very much depends on the selection of plants which are indigenous in the country, or proved by long experience to prosper and mature in the soil and climate as the leading objects of his attention. In New England, too little attention has been given to this subject, and our agriculture, in many instances, like several other branches of business, has been carried on amid so rapid and expressive transitions in the objects of pursuit, that numbers have exhausted their capital, and without looking at all into the indiscretions of their course, have endeavored to cast all the reproach on soil and climate; ascribing to good mother earth all the whims of a capricious or avaricious step-mother. The proper remedy of this serious evil may be found in reflection, inquiry, and discussion. We anticipate highly beneficial results from the weekly discussions in the State-House this winter, and have been particularly interested in that on the subject of Indian corn. We think this discussion of more than ordinary importance at the present time, because several unfavorable seasons and some gales of wind have disheartened many of our farmers, and inclined them either to abandon the crop, or assign it a very subordinate and neglected place in the annual course of cropping. And, even some professed theorists have in direct terms encouraged this neglect, saying, we had better attend to other crops, particularly in the vicinity of the city, and import our Indian corn. We have no patience with such recommendations, for we firmly believe there is no more occasion to import corn into Massachusetts than there is to import granite, which we are annually sending in large quantities to distant states. We think the transition course, which has produced most of our depressions and difficulties, is the moving cause of these vast importations of corn into this commonwealth, the aggregate amount of which no one can view without surprise, and some serious apprehensions of the ultimate effects. In asserting that our soil is capable of producing, and that our farmers ought to raise all the Indian corn used in the state we are not presenting merely theoretic positions, we have that best kind of evidence, experience, in the case. Our agricultural course commenced in 1802; it has been pursued ever since, almost exclusively by the aid of hired laborers. Till 1816 the most disastrous year to the crop of Indian corn we have ever known, in imitation of neighbors, we

had been in the habit of purchasing southern corn for animals, and to accommodate laborers. The impossibility of proceeding in the accustomed course during that year of scarcity; the sufferings witnessed, and in our view the unreasonable panic that had seized the minds of so many farmers on the subject of planting corn, induced us to change the course of proceeding. Contrary to general impressions of propriety, we determined to plant more extensively, and apportion domestic animals to the amount of crops. We believe Providence and our own soil the surest sources of dependence. Success under the change far exceeded expectation; domestic animals have been increased, laborers often compensated in native corn, and in some years considerable quantities sold for cash. Now if so much can properly be done by a man who hires all his labor, should not the farmer who daily works with his own hands raise a surplusage of corn every year for the market?

Some reader may think those who hire their labor have generally other sources of income beside the farm, and that the raising of corn after all is a losing business.

This was the confident opinion of some of our neighbors a few years since, and we were induced to put the thing to what we considered an unquestionable test. We weighed the whole crop, allowing 75 lbs. in the ear to make a bushel; we then estimated the corn at 75 cents per bushel, one fourth less than the value, and found without any consideration of the fodder, the corn in the crib would more than pay for all the labor bestowed on the farm, and considerable was accomplished in that year of what we call permanent improvements. It was an unusually favorable season for corn. A similar result could not be reasonably expected in a succession of years. At a just valuation, however, we are confident Indian corn will prove one of the most profitable crops to the farmer, more than nine tenths of the years in which it is planted.

If the representation we have made of the importance and profit of a crop of Indian corn be in any measure correct, the cultivation of this plant is a subject of great interest with farmers, and they should endeavor by interchanges in views, by inquiry and reflection, to ascertain the best methods of culture, and by all the means within their power promote improvements in so good a work. We give some sketches of our experience and practice, not on the idea that we have made advances beyond other cultivators, but rather as our acknowledgment of the debt we owe those enlightened and patriotic men, who have kindly favored the public with accounts of their practice. We began with planting in hills three and a half or four feet apart each way. The corn was dropped on a shovel full of barn manure, five kernels in a hill, with very little attention to location. In dressing the corn, laborers were directed to draw the mould liberally towards the plants; when the dressings were completed, each hill was nearly as large as a bushel. All this was done in accordance with general management, and our first admonition of error was in the effects of strong winds on the plants. The earth was raised nearly as high as the first joint of the spire; the wind operated with almost the power of the lever upon it, and in certain stages of the growth numerous spires were destroyed. The practice of forming large hills was gradually abandoned, and the benefits were so manifest both in the greater safety of the plants and their more vigorous growth, that we at length requested the la-

borers to leave the fields after all the dressings levelled enough for mowing. This has often been effected and without perceivable injury to the corn crop.

Some dry seasons convinced us the practice of placing manure directly under the corn is wrong. Plants so manured, wilt much sooner under the influences of the sun, and when this effect is produced a succession of weeks, there will seldom be much more than a crop of stalks. And even if no drought take place, it may be reasonably doubted whether a crop of corn will be at all increased by planting directly on manure. The influences of it when thus placed are manifestly the greatest in the first of the season, when the corn requires the least nourishment. At the time when the ears begin to form, and an abundance of food is wanted, the energies of the manure begin to decline, and a large portion of the ears set in the stalks never reach maturity. Whenever manure is applied to this crop, it should be in such manner that the greatest influence of it will be felt in the last of the season. Evenly spread over the surface, and lightly covered with a harrow or cultivator, is probably as good an application of manure as we can make, without we submit to the expense of a top dressing about the time of the third hoeing, which would be very efficacious. Where circumstances will admit of such a course, we think it best to make the land sufficiently rich two or three years before the corn is planted. English mowing land, which has been liberally dressed with compost manure a succession of seasons, is a favorable situation for corn. The sward should be turned over as evenly as possible, then the new made surface thoroughly pulverized with the harrow, cultivator, and roller; after these operations, the corn may be planted. It will appear rather feeble and unpromising when it first springs up, but will continually increase in vigor with the progress of the season, and yield more bushels to the acre than we have ever obtained under any other management.

We have supposed that manure furnishes too much food for the corn in the early periods of its growth; in the language of farmers, forces it; when there is only the soil to feed the plants and this has been made sufficiently rich, the food is evolved in an increasing ratio through the season, and an abundance of it is imparted at the critical period with corn.

If corn be planted in hills, we think three feet quite a sufficient distance in well prepared fields; but our success has been greater when the planting has been in drills, the rows three feet apart, and the kernels in the rows about nine inches. It is attended with some difficulty to reconcile laborers to this method of cultivation, but after a few days it will become easy, and they will take only a little more time in dressing an acre than they would in hills. And the product will be greater both in corn and fodder.

At the first hoeing we pass a plough as near the left hand row as possible, without disturbing the plants, turning the mould from the corn; returning we pass it in the same manner by the next row, forming a ridge between every two rows as high as the plough will make. This the laborers leave undisturbed, their business is to destroy weeds that have sprung up, and loosen the mould round the spires of corn. At the subsequent hoeings the cultivator is used, and in passing twice it effectually levels the ridge between the rows; the hoe is used as at first, only to pulverize the earth near the

corn. We are careful in the selections of the most perfectly matured corn for seed, and prefer taking from the most fruitful spires.

In the management of the corn crop the last of the season, we have established no uniform practice; in seasons of drought we sometimes take the top stalks to feed the stock; when threatened with early autumnal frosts, we cut at the ground and stook the corn. We think it best when there is a fair prospect of favorable weather, to leave the crop in an unmatulated state to ripen in the field.

Feb. 27, 1840.

M. A.

For the Farmer's Cabinet.

CAUSES OF DEGENERACY IN PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

"And God said, let the earth bring forth the living creatures after his kind, cattle and creeping thing, and beast of the earth after his kind; and it was so."

The instinct of all animals prompts them to select the sweetest, the most nutritious, and the best pasture, leaving that which is coarse and sour, and particularly avoiding every thing which comes under the denomination of weeds. A constant repetition of this procedure prevents the best description of grasses from spreading and extending themselves by means of their seeds which are prevented from ripening, while the weeds and inferior kinds of plants not offering a sufficient temptation to prompt their destruction, grow, flourish, and ripen their seeds, which are annually dispersed, and give rise to new generations of their progeny. This is the cause of the running out of the finer and better kinds of herbage, and of their places being so copiously supplied by pernicious and worthless intruders. Many people entertain a very erroneous opinion on this subject, and suppose that *naturally* there is a constant tendency to deterioration from good to bad, and from bad to that which is worse; when the fact is, that the good is carefully selected and consumed, and the bad suffered to remain unmolested to propagate their kind. One of the best remedies for this state of things is, to sow grass seed thick and of various kinds on the same field, so as not to leave any unnecessary room for unwelcome guests; keep your table full of hidden guests, and fewer intruders will thrust themselves in amongst them. If the weeds were cut off or exterminated as they grow up, and not permitted to seed, and the valuable grass protected so that it could propagate its kind, it would be found to maintain the ascendancy so long as it could procure nutriment to sustain it.

Many farmers are constantly pursuing the same system with their stock which their stock is pursuing with their grass; selecting out the best for consumption or sale, and propagating from the more inferior or worthless specimens that remain; and the result is the same; a constant down-hill progress, from bad to that which is worse; and hence they very unsagely conclude that there is in the *natural* progress of the animal and vegetable kingdom a constant and invariable tendency to degeneracy. "Look nature through," and you will see that like begets like; and if the desire is to improve stock, always propagate from the best and most perfect specimens; those that arrive at early maturity or take on fat most rapidly, or acquire the greatest value in the shortest time, being generally to be preferred—The laws of nature are unchangeable: from bad comes bad, from good, good: according as thou sowest so shalt thou reap. JACOB.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1840.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT.

ROXBURY, Mass. April 3, 1840.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

DEAR SIR—In the last number of your valuable periodical, I noticed an article upon "Poultry Management," over the signature of Mr Thomas P. Hunt. Some of the suggestions contained therein are new, and (as the author has been kind enough to observe that "any further remarks will be cheerfully made when requested,") I have taken the liberty of proposing a few inquiries on the subject, most of which have been elicited by the communication above referred to. By giving them a place in your journal you will very much oblige one interested in the subject.

1. Mr Hunt says, "never let your roosters run together. In a large poultry-yard, how can it be avoided?"

2. Should their "animal food" be cooked or given them raw? In what quantities, and how prepared?

3. What temperature is requisite to keep fowls "warm" in the cold season, and at the same time be healthy?

4. What degree of heat is required to raise chickens successfully, in "a room warmed by a stove"?

5. What should be the size of the room say for 200 chicks hatched on the same day, and would so many do well together?

6. Would it not be well to put one old hen in the room at the time the chicks are placed there?

7. What should be the furniture, etc. of such a room, and how should it be arranged for the best advantage?

8. How soon after hatching should the chicks be taken away from the hens (to be raised in this manner,) and what disposal should be made of the mothers?

9. How long would it be well to confine the chicks in the room?

10. Why are not sugar beets, carrots, ruta baga, or other roots, when boiled or steamed, good food for poultry?

11. How long does the "moulting season" continue?

12. Are the "Creole" fowls a native breed, and can they be obtained? What is their color and particular shape?

13. Where can the "Booby" fowls be purchased?

My stock consists of about two hundred, and the breeds are the Poland, Dorking, Surrey, and Malay, with a few Creepers and common fowls. To the first named I give the preference.

Respectfully,

T. W.

We publish the above queries, and hope we may hear from our friend Hunt in reply. As he is now in Pennsylvania, this cannot be immediately expected. We regret that we cannot fully answer the questions of our correspondent at once.

In respect to the 1st question; we believe it would be impracticable, unless there are enclosures or yards which are completely fenced and secured from intrusion.

2. To the second question, their food may be given them either in a raw or cooked state. It is generally preferred in a raw state. The amount cannot be prescribed, but they may be fed with liver or coarse pieces of meat occasionally. Some animal food is indispensable to their health.

3. Artificial heat can only be necessary in intense cold.

Let the hen-house be faced to the south, and thoroughly closed at the back side; let it be glazed so as to admit the sun; let the entrances be near the ground, and in winter not numerous, and capable of being closed at night, and the roosting places so that they can sit together; and they will be comfortable enough.

4. After the first few days 45 to 50 deg. will be warm enough.

5. 20 ft. by 30 ft. and 15 ft. in height would be ample. The floor should be the ground; and cleanliness is highly important; so also is fresh air.

6. It is not necessary. A celebrated poulterer near London, had some stables of hens made of wood, with their wings and bodies covered with flannel or woolen, under which the chickens nested. These are said to have answered very well.

7. If for chickens exclusively, nothing but roosting places and inclined steps to reach them are needed, with the wooden mothers above referred to and a watering tub. If for a poultry house, to which ingress and egress may be free, boxes to lay in and poles upon which to roost.

8. The mothers will dispose of themselves. The chickens may be taken away at a week old, if due provision is made for their comfort. Excepting in cold weather, an open yard is much preferable for them to range in at pleasure than confinement in a covered building.

9. According to your discretion.

10. Do not know of their having been tried—but probably not comparable to potatoes.

11. Two to three months in autumn.

12. Cannot answer. The best fowls for the production of eggs which have come within our knowledge are the Sicilian; a dark colored, full sized fowl, with a towering plume.

13. Know boobies enough, but not of the feathered tribe. A friend has told us that he found at Head's table in Philadelphia on one occasion a pair of fowls weighing 17 pounds, and that Mr Head said they were common in that market. These we should think were the "Great Boobies" They were probably originally from Calcutta. We have had of this kind, which we suppose may be the Malay, referred to by our correspondent. The roosters of this tribe must not be placed with our common fowls.

We are inclined to believe that the Poland hen is the same with the Sicilian.

We trust our friend Hunt will answer in due season, and with all-fit learning and experience. We throw out these hints merely as an apology for an answer.

H. C.

Boston, 2d March, 1840.

To Benjamin Guild, Esq., Corresponding Secretary Massachusetts Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR—At the request of some of the Trustees I submit to you some account of the process adopted by Mrs Harriet F. Blake, on the farm of Geo. Denny, Esq., Westboro', of making butter, a sample of which I had the pleasure of submitting to the Board at their last meeting; and a small sample of which I send to-day.

The cows, as I have seen, are kept with most exemplary neatness, certainly not excelled in my observation. "The fore part of the winter," Mr Blake says, "the cattle are fed with cut feed (Green's straw cutter is used,) of meadow hay, barley-straw, husks, allowing each cow half a bushel of ruta baga per day. Since the cows have calved they are allowed two parts of English hay and one of meadow hay or barley-straw, with one peck of carrots twice a day to each cow. They are kept clean and fed with regularity."

The milk is placed in tin pails, the pails put in a caldron of boiling water and allowed to stand until scalding hot, and then put in pans to cool and remain until the cream is taken off. At the time of churning, a pint of heated milk is put into one pail of cream. The cream is not allowed to come near the fire, as it has a tendency to make the butter oily and of a light color. The time occupied in churning never exceeds half an hour. The butter is taken into a marble tray; the buttermilk all pressed out with the hand; the salt rolled to a fine powder and thoroughly blended with the butter.

Mr Denny adds in a note; "Three years ago I procured a marble butter tray with a hole through the centre, that the buttermilk might escape as expressed from the butter. The object was, that the butter might be worked in warm weather without ice; and presuming that it would be sweeter than wood during warm weather."

The sample of butter which I presented at the last meeting, was made when the cows were fed on carrots. The sample which I send to-day was made when the cows were fed one week upon beets instead of carrots. Mr Denny adds: "The color of the butter is changed, and I think the quality also. I have always leaned on the side of carrots; and on the whole am of the opinion that for neat stock they are the best and most profitable. Perhaps," he adds, "you will observe that the butter has more of a putty appearance when cut than that made from carrots. I have no doubt that beets will produce more milk than carrots, but inferior in quality."

I am of opinion that the trustees will consider this sample of butter as of superior quality, especially for winter butter. The trustees will understand that Mr Denny had no view to present this matter to the Board; and has given this account at my request. The butter seemed to me to be of such remarkable excellence for winter butter, that I knew the exhibition of it would gratify the trustees; and especially as showing, that with proper feeding of the cows and neat and skillful dairy management, almost as good butter may be sent to our market in winter as in June; and this deserves encouragement.

Should the trustees be of opinion that Mrs Blake's neatness and skill, as well as her husband's good management of his cows, deserve their commendation, an honorable notice of them, if it were only the expression of their favorable judgment in the case would, I am persuaded, conduce to farther enterprise and improvement in this matter of simple and innocent luxury.

I am, sir, with the highest respect,

Your ob't serv't,

HENRY COLMAN,

Commissioner of Agricultural Survey.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, held March 21, 1840, Mr Colman, the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, having presented some butter of great freshness and excellence from the dairy of Mrs Blake, on the farm of Mr George Denny, at Westboro'—

It was voted, that the Treasurer be authorized to purchase and transmit to Mrs Blake, as a premium for her skill and success, a cream-pot or any other article of silver of the value of twelve dollars, and that the communication of the Commissioner be published.

A copy of the record.

(Signed)

BENJAMIN GUILD,

Boston, 6th April, 1840

Recording Secretary.

The Commissioner had great pleasure in receiving and transmitting the above well deserved premium to Mrs Harriet F. Blake, of Westboro', on Saturday last.

NOTE.—In the notice of the very superior potatoes presented at the tenth agricultural meeting, as having been raised from the seed of the Chenango, by Mr Pollard, of Maine, it was, by an inadvertence, omitted to be mentioned that they were received by the Commissioner through the politeness of the Messrs Hovey, of Boston, who have some of them remaining at their store in Merchants' Row. They have proved excellent on being boiled
H. C.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 6, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 300 Beef Cattle, 25 yoke Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 310 Sheep and 1570 Swine. 40 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week; about the same prices were obtained, viz. a few extra brought \$7 00. First quality, \$6 50 n \$4 75. Second quality, \$6 00 a \$6 25. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 00.

Working Oxen.—Sales \$65, \$92, \$100, \$110, \$115. **Cows and Calves.**—Sales \$24, \$27, \$31, \$35, \$42.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$3 00, \$2 25, \$4 25, \$5 00, and a few at \$6 00.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 4 1-2 and 4 3-4 for sows, and 5 1-2 and 5 3-4 for barrows. Large 5 1-4. At retail 15 to 6 1-2.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending April 5.

April, 1840.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	30	45	46	5 5	S.
Tuesday,	31	39	43	33	W.
Wednesday,	1	30	46	34	S. W.
Thursday,	2	32	33	38	N. W.
Friday,	3	31	52	30	W.
Saturday,	4	33	60	43	W.
Sunday,	5	36	43	44	N. W.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Mulberries, &c.

Fruit Trees of all the different species, of the most celebrated kinds. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, for 1839, is ready and will be sent to all who apply. In that catalogue the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a *.

Morus Multicaulis and other Mulberries, Cockspur Thorns, Buckthorns, Strawberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, &c. &c. Dahlias, Roses, Honeysuckles, &c.

All orders will be promptly attended to; and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places. **WILLIAM KENRICK.**
Nonantum Hill, Newton, April 8, 1840.

Scions of Fruit Trees Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to procure Scions of the following, for which an equivalent will be given in money or choice Scions.

Figs.—Early Bergamot Pear, of Cox's. Shuck's Pear, from Pennsylvania. Baringtone Pear, from Marietta, Ohio. Green Sweet, Hightop Sweet, and Seek no Further, of Hatcher's American Orchardist. Dartmouth Sweet Apple. Lewiston Egg Plum, Tomlinson's Charlotte, Gifford's Lafayette, of Prince's Pomological Manual. And all the Plums originated by Mr Corse, of Montreal, except the Nota Penna. **ROBERT MANNING.**

Pomological Garden, Salem, April 8, 1840.

FARM FOR SALE.

The highly cultivated Farm of the late Captain A. Delano, situated in North Charlestown, N. H. four miles from the flourishing village of Claremont, containing 160 acres of first rate arable and wood land, with a well furnished two story dwelling house with all necessary out buildings, unfailing water at house and barns, two good barns, with shed 80 by 20 feet, and all necessary buildings for a well stocked farm; together with a good assortment of young fruit trees, among which is a fine variety of pear and apple in a flourishing condition, with two good gardens. Terms liberal. Apply to H. F. DELANO, on the premises, or ISAAC HUBBARD, Esq. Claremont.
North Charlestown, April 8, 1840.

BONE MANURE.

A good supply of ground bones constantly on hand, and for sale at William Clace's mill, one and a half miles north-west of Providence bridge.

A sample may be seen at Remington and Whitman's store, No. 32 Market St. Providence, R. I.

Also, Bone Mills on a new and improved construction, for sale at the above place.

April 8. st

SPLENDID PEONIES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Pearly White, or Chinese Double White; Peony fragrant of Rose scented fine Double Crimson; P. Humei, Double Chinese Crimson. All the three preceding at \$1 each. Also, P. Tenuifolia or Single Crimson; Double Crimson; Rosee or Rose Colored; P. Carnea or flesh colored; Albiflora or Single White; Double Crimson. An assortment of all colors. **WILLIAM KENRICK.**
Newton, April 8.

FARMING AND GARDEN TOOLS.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

- 500 dozen Cast Steel and other Scythes.
- 300 " Patent Scythe Snathes.
- 200 " Common do. do.
- 100 " Cast Steel Hoes.
- 200 " Crooked Neck Hoes.
- 200 " Common do.
- 100 " Prong do.
- 100 " Garden do. superior.
- 500 " Hay Rakes.
- 1500 " Scythe Rifles.
- 500 " do. Stones.
- 100 " Ames' and other Shovels.
- 50 " Spades.
- 100 " Manure Forks:
- 200 " Hay do.
- 300 pair Trace Chains.
- 100 " Ox do.
- 200 Halter do.
- 300 Chains for tying up Cattle.

Together with a most complete assortment of Farming and Garden Tools of every description.
March 11. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

TO LET.

A large Garden, Green House and Hot House, situated in Cambridge, about one mile north of the University, and within three miles of Faneuil Hall Market. Said Garden contains about four acres of excellent land, and the houses are spacious and convenient, and well stocked with young Grape Vines. The above described property will be let upon moderate terms. For further information application can be made to the subscriber in Cambridge.
Cambridge, April 1. 31* **OZIAS MORSE.**

TAVERN FOR SALE.

For sale, at public auction, on Thursday, April 9th, 1840, at 3 o'clock, P.M., the Tavern situated on Waltham Place, known as the Green Tavern, formerly kept by Leonard Smith, now occupied by Nathan Nourse, together with the land adjoining, consisting of 25 acres of pasturing and Tillage. The premises are too well known to need a particular description. The house and land will be sold together, or the land in lots as may be desired. The sale will be positive and the terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of **FRANCIS WINSHIP,** Brighton.
March 25, 1840

Buckthorns.

Buckthorns for Hedges, for sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** from 20 to \$30 per thousand, according to size and age.
March 25.

BROUSSA MULBERRY SEED.

We have recently received 50 lbs. fresh Broussa Mulberry Seed, which we offer by the ounce or pound.
March 11. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

GARDEN FOR SALE.

MOSES GREENLEAF, of Bolton, offers for sale about 10 acres of fine land, on which is a good house and barn, and a good assortment of fine fruit. He has raised on this ground Onions, at the rate of 750 bushels to the acre. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and view the premises, or inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office.
March 25.

TO FARMERS.

500 casks Lime, of good quality, for sale by the subscribers at their wharf Front Street.

We would remind consumers of this article that the casks are larger and have at least one fourth more in quantity than in former years. Price 112 cents per cask.
CARTER & WILLARD.

February 26. 4w

FOR SALE.

A short horned Durham Bull, bright red, four years old in April next, was raised by Gorham Parsons, Esq. at Brighton. Apply to **MARTIN DAVIS,** River Street, Dolchester.
March 25. 5t*

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	barrel	5	5 1/2
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	"	5 37	5 50
" Pot,	"	5 00	5 12
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,	"	2 00	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 00	15 00
No. 1,	"	13 00	14 00
prime,	"	11 00	11 50
BRESWAY, white,	barrel	23	35
yellow,	"	35	70
BRAWLES, American,	"	10	11
BUTTER, shipping,	"	16	18
dairy,	"	13	14
CANOLS, milled,	"		39
do. dopped,	"		10
sperm,	"	1 25	1 50
CHEESE, new milk,	barrel	2 00	4 00
refined,	"	3	37
BONE MEASURE,	bushel		37
in casks,	"		12
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	barrel	37	46
southern, geese,	"	9	12
FLAX, (American),	quintal	2 18	2 25
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	"	1 83	2 00
Bay, Chaleur,	"	1 12	1 17
Haddock,	"	11 75	12 00
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	9 75	10 00
No. 2,	"	5 25	5 50
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	5 00	5 25
Salmon, No. 1,	"	17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	6 03	
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		5 50.
Richmond canal,	"		
Alexandria wharf,	"		
Rye,	"	3 75	
MEAL, Indian, in blbls.	"	3 50	
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	68	60
southern flat, yellow,	"	62	63
white,	"		
Oats, northern,	"	75	40
southern,	"	38	34
GRISTONES, per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	"	13 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished	"	23 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	barrel	9	10
southern and western,	"	7	8
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	16 00	18 00
Eastern swarded,	"	10 00	10 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	barrel	23	30
2d quality,	"	10	11
LARD, Boston,	"	10	11
southern,	"	29	30
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	27
do. do. country do.	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	21	23
do. dry hides,	"	22	24
New York red, light,	"	21	22
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	20	22
Boston dry hides,	"	85	90
LIME, best sort,	cask	27	29
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	50	55
Sugar House,	"	1 07	1 15
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	60	55
Winter,	"	65	70
Whale, refined,	"	95	
Lined, American,	"	3	5
Neat's Foot,	"	18	00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	18 00	19 00
PORK, extra clear,	"	17 00	18 00
clear,	"	14 00	14 00
Mess,	"	4 1/2	5
Prime,	"	2 50	2 75
Whole Hogs,	bushel	70	80
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	"	2 00	2 25
Red Top, southern,	"	2 25	2 50
" northern,	"	1 37	1 50
Covary,	"	14	15
Hemp,	"	16	17
Flax,	"	5	7
Red Clover, northern,	barrel	12	13
Southern Clover,	"	12	13
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	10	11
Castile,	"	10	11
TALLOW, 1st sort,	pr M	2 50	3 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	barrel	40	50
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
do. 3-4ths do.	"	42	43
do. 1-2 do.	"	35	37
do. 1-4 and common,	"	32	37
Northern pulled,	"	35	40
No. 1,	"	35	40
No. 2,	"	25	25
No. 3,	"	18	20

WINSHIP'S NURSERIES,

BRIGHTON, MASS.



The proprietors of this Nursery are now ready to receive orders for their extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, For St Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Roses, Green House Plants, Vines, &c.

Orders from a distance will be properly packed to go with safety to any part of the United States, and will be delivered in the city free of expense.

The Nursery grounds are five and a half miles from the city, by the Worcester Rail Road; cars stop there, thence a day. Orders by mail addressed to Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly attended to.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.



2,000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds,
1,000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds
and extra size—many of them have borne the
past season.

500 Quince Trees.
3,000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet
high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg,
Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling.

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots.
5,000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced.

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of
different kinds.

All orders left at this office, and at Gould & Howe's Iron
Store, 5 Faneuil Hall, or with the subscriber at Cambridgeport,
will be met with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND,
Cambridgeport, Mass.

March 4.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.



An extensive assortment of Fruit Trees—a
large variety of Ornamental Trees of large size
—Flowering Shrubs—a very extensive variety
of Roses—Paeonies and Herbaceous Plants, &c.
80,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis of large size
and Southern growth. Also 1000 bushels Roban Potatoes.

For sale by
NEWTON, March 4, 1840.

JOHN A. KENRICK,
Cambridgeport, Mass.

March 4.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.



For sale by S. & G. HYDE, near Newton
Corner, Mass.

5,000 Grafted Apples, superior kinds,
2,000 do Pears, choice collection,
10,000 Cherry Trees, do. do.

5,000 Peach Trees, do. do.
500 Orange Quince.

Also, a large collection of Ornamental Trees and Flowering
Shrubs, for sale by the subscribers. Orders left at this
office, or at the Nursery, will receive prompt attention.

March 4.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.



The collection of fruits cultivated at the
Pomologic 1/2 Garden consists of more than 1400
varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and
Peach. Scions of all those which have been
proved are offered to nurserymen and others.

Gentlemen wishing to send collections of American fruits to
their friends in Europe can be furnished with most of those
of first rate quality. They are warranted true to their names,
and are in all cases cut from fruit bearing trees.

Salem, January 28, 1840. ROBERT MANNING.

ROBERT MANNING.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale a
great variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees
and Shrubs at Nursery prices, consisting of Apple,
Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry of every
variety.

Horse Chestnuts, Weeping Willows, Mountain Ash, Silver
leaved Aler, Spruce, Fir, Larch and other Ornamental
Trees.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

Also—Roses, Honeyuckles, Altheas, Snowberries, Persian
Lilacs, &c.

Orders carefully executed, and the trees well packed, in
such a manner that they can be sent without injury to any
part of the country.

March 11.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale, a superior farm of nearly fifty acres, between
Boston and Lowell, 15 miles from the former place; on
which is situated a convenient dwelling house, barn, and
other buildings in good repair, and an orchard of choice fruit
trees. For further particulars inquire of the subscribers, No. 52
North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

February 26.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

Just received, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse
and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street,
per Ship Chatham, from England, a splendid assortment
of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, viz.

- 100 dozen best Cast Steel Sickles.
- 50 " stout Cast Steel Briar Hooks.
- 25 " Breaking up Hoers.
- 5 " Pruning Chisels with Saws.
- 25 " pair Grass Shears.
- 20 " pair Pruning Shears, with slides.
- 25 " pair Ladies Iron handle do. do.
- 25 " pair Ladies Coco do. do.
- 5 " Large Hedge Shears.
- 25 " Wakefield's Pruning Shears, with slides.
- 10 " Vine Shears.
- 50 " Large Pruning Knives.
- 25 " Budding do. do.
- 15 " Cast Steel Edging do.
- 5 " " Hay do.
- 40 " " Garden Trowels.
- 20 " Bill Hooks.
- 10 " Furze Bills.
- 10 " Gentlemen's Bright Bills.
- 5 " Horticultural Hatchets.
- 50 " Dutch Hoers.

April 1. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SILK WORM EGGS.

The Eggs of the celebrated Sila Silk Worm, now offered
for sale, were raised in 1839 by M. Camille Beauvais, super-
intendent of the experimental silk farm, established near
Paris, by the government of France. The Sila Silk Worm
was introduced to France from China by Louis XVI. in
1784, and has been proved by M. Beauvais to be superior
to all other silk worms. They are also stated to
possess the precious property of hatching simultaneously.
Just received, by the subscriber, from the Chevalier Bodin,
who is the only agent for their sale in France.

Each sheet contains an ounce and is signed "Camille
Beauvais." Price 53.

WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton.

Or apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
March 25.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A wooden two story house, with six acres of fertile land,
situated in Medford, within half a mile of the village.
Said house contains four rooms on the first floor and six
chambers. The premises are plentifully supplied, with a
variety of choice fruit trees, in a thrifty and bearing condition.

A portion of the land is a superior location for a ship-
yard. The above is a pleasant and desirable place for a country
residence.

For terms inquire of JONATHAN BROOKS, near the
premises, or WILLIAM BRIGHAM, No. 35 Court Street,
Boston.

March 25.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A valuable farm in Harvard, County of Worcester, the
well known Bronfield Place, an excellent dairy farm, well
wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families.
The situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially
for private or High School. Conforming a part of the farm is a
beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to
the estate. Inquire of the Subscriber at South Natick.

March 4, 1840.

H. T. BLANCHARD.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

A good collection of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach
Trees, for sale at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass.

Salem, March 18, 1840.

ROBERT MANNING.

Green House Plants.

Green House Plants of every description furnished at
short notice, and well boxed, so that they may be sent to any
part of the country in safety.

March 11.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

White Silesia Sugar Beet Seed.

1000 lb of the genuine White Silesia Sugar Beet Seed;
the best variety for the production of Beet Sugar and war-
ranted to be pure from mixture.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 52 North
Market Street. Boston, March 4, 1840.

ROHAN POTATOES.

A few barrels of genuine Rohan Potatoes may be had on
application to the subscriber. Price 53 per barrel.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, February 19.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

GARDEN MATS.

For sale at the New England Farmer, 100 dozen Garden
Mats, of extra quality, for covering hot beds, &c.

Feb. 12.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the publi-
c, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground
bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied
to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone,
and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community.
Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks at de-
livered at any part of the city at 37 1/2 cents per bushel, and no
charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cents per bushel at the
mill; put up in casks four bushels each at 60 cents per cask
delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Rox-
bury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and
Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post
Office will meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARD.

New York Urate and Poudrette Company.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO. are agents to receive subscrip-
tion for stock in "The New York Urate and Poudrette
Company.

The manures are not divided among the Stockholders, as
are those belonging to another establishment, but sold, to ap-
plicants, for cash on delivery. Orders are supplied in the
order of time in which they are received. Urate 50 cents and
Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, with contingent charges for
bags or barrels &c.

The material is disinfected and rendered free from off-
ensive smell, by a compound, every part of which is in itself a
good manure.

The experience of the past and present years, 1838 and
1839, on Long Island, has satisfied many of the farmers that
these manures have the greatest operation upon vegetable
matter, producing greater abundance, and the cheapest of any
manure they have ever tried.

Amended instructions for their use, the result of practical
experience, will be furnished on application. The effect of
Poudrette upon Grape Vines and Morus Multicaulis is be-
yond all comparison. JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Agents.

March 11.

FLOWER SEEDS—CHOICE VARIETIES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received a choice assort-
ment of Flower Seeds from England and France, which, in
addition to what have been raised under their own inspec-
tion, embrace the finest collection to be found in the coun-
try, including all the new Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials
worthy of cultivation; neatly done up in papers at 6 1/4,
12 1/2, and 25 cents each. For sale at 51 and 52 North
Market Street.

February 5.

SILK WORM EGGS.

Just received, a few ounces of Silk Worm Eggs, from
Smyrna, said to be of a superior variety. Price 53 per
ounce, clean seed.

April 1.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

ROHAN POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and
Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 53 per barrel.

October 16.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BOX FOR EDGINGS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale 500 yards of Box
for edgings, in prime order; price 37 1/2 cents per yard; every
yard will make two when reset.

Giant and Early Wilmot Rhubarb.

Roots of extra large size at 25 cents per root, for sale by
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Asparagus Roots.

Large transplanted Asparagus Roots, for sale by JOSEPH
BRECK & CO.

Also—

Strawberry Plants, of approved sorts.

BOX.

For sale at the Garden of SAMUEL DOWNER, in Dor-
chester a small lot of tall Box. Also, a large lot of short
box, with fine roots and will make a neat border.

March 11.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Isabella Grape Vines.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Isabella Grape
Vines, of a large size, many of them having borne fruit the
last season.

March 25.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at 53 per annum
payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with a
sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a re-
duction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 NICHOLS STREET, BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. VIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1840.

[NO. 41.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM FOSTER, Esq.

Boston, 21st Feb, 1840.

MR COLMAN—Sir—Since you are of the opinion that some of my hints may be acceptable to the agricultural community, and being aware that my hasty remarks last evening, could not do justice to the various topics which I then merely broached, I will now offer you a few letters on some of those topics, in which I shall endeavor to give my recollections and thoughts in a more intelligible form.

If any speculative philosophers should be radical in their researches, it should be the agriculturists; or their speculations are so apt to be reduced to practice, and their consequences felt, for good or evil, that it behoves them, especially, to approach as near as it is allowed to man to do, the primitive cause of every desired or known effect.

Vegetation is now a mystery, and will probably remain such; but that is no necessary barrier to the boldest philosophical approaches to its cause and means, which the ingenuity of man can devise.

Now if time were so precious as to make it necessary to cut short these disquisitions, it might be thought inexpedient to go so far back as I am now about to do;—but time is a cheap article with us.

When this globe, as the igneous geologists seem to think, was a ball of liquid fire, there could have been no water on its surface; and where the water came from we know not: here it is, and it seems to be the great menstruum of vegetable and animal life, as well as one of the principal agents of mineral composition. It is equally necessary to the formation and decomposition of all nature's works.

When the water first made its appearance on the surface of this globe, after it had sufficiently cooled to bear it in a liquid state, it found, surely, no alluvial bottoms, no rich intervals fraught with vegetable matter. All must then have been dry volcanic scoria, or igneous mineral;—no secondary or tertiary formations. At this period—if I may be allowed to suppose such an one; and I may as well suppose it, as to take for my purpose a mountain range of barren granitic rock,—at this period, I say, we find ourselves reduced to the comparatively simple elements of air, water, heat, and caput mortuum. Vegetable and animal existences are not yet produced. Nature now opens her mysterious laboratory, with powers and means unknown to us. The heat which we can produce, compared with that of her chemical furnace, is like polar ice; and her hydrostatic press is as much superior to all imaginable human power, as the pressure of an inverted pyramid of Egypt resting on its apex, would be to feather pressing the same surface.

Water, air and sun, great agents in the hands of the Creator, now begin the work of vegetable formation, either out of their own substance or with that substance combined with the hard crust of the earth; which last has never been supposed to pos-

sess any generative powers, but only the powers of cohesion and attraction. Experience, however, leads us to suppose that this hard and barren crust is operated upon chemically, and mechanically by the other three active elements: chemically, through various combinations, unknown to human chemists, or even to Albertus Magnus, the great alchemist of old, whose powers were supposed by the vulgar to be not altogether human;—and mechanically, by contraction and expansion, occasioned by changes of temperature. Now we are acquainted with some of the chemical powers of air, water, heat and light, separately and combined; and it is not difficult to imagine such others as would decompose and render a fit aliment for vegetable composition the hardest substances, even flint. Glass we know is decomposed by exposure to the atmosphere; and why should not silex, or sand, which enters into the vegetable compound, be thus prepared, or even rocks of every description? That the rocks have been very much diminished in the greater part of Europe, must be evident to those who have seen much of that part of the world and compared it with America.

These feeble beginnings, which seem to be the first rude essays of vegetable life, observable on the barren rocks, and called Lichen, by annual decay and reproduction, being washed down by the rain to a stable resting place, would in time afford aliment to vegetation of a higher order; as in the animal kingdom, the *small fry* is pasture for larger animals. The metals, we know, are reduced by acids from their most compact and adhesive form. They are also decomposed by the active elements of nature, and made a suitable pabulum for vegetables where we find them incorporated.

I have dwelt thus long on a known process of nature, too familiar to every one perhaps, to require so much notice, and for the purpose only of fixing attention to the various means of drawing from the prolific earth her hidden treasures. The production, decay and reproduction of vegetable and animal matter in its organized form, pound for pound, or a proportionate yield of these products, for a given quantity of old vegetable or animal material; or with that increase derivable from the forest, the ocean, the bogs, or other sources of prepared aliment, should not be the limit which enlightened philosophy should admit; for that would be making no allowance for the increase of our race beyond the territorial limits of our country—which country may be before many years, perhaps, a single State. Moreover, the forest, the ocean, and other sources of an increased supply of vegetable aliment, may not be within the reach of many, and yet the want of an increasing supply of products be sensibly felt. These sources of increase are too well known to be neglected for any speculative essays on the decomposition of rocks or sand. But, when their present value is known, and the importance of preserving and economising them is attended to, we may safely venture to speculate on the very probable agency which these things themselves have, in reducing the stubborn rocks and the fleeting sands to vegetable nourishment, and spreading wide their

nets to draw from the air, the rain and the light, the vivifying principles of vegetable life.

It may be useful to dwell somewhat more, on the less obvious sources of vegetable formation, without derogating from those more obvious sources, such as manure, with moisture and heat; for vegetation surely began without manure, since it probably preceded animal life.

Rocks and sands may be partially decomposed by the gentle dews and small changes of temperature of Arabia Petræ and Egypt; but the barren condition of those countries, where a few secluded spots alone show any signs of vegetable life, prove that *more water*—nature's prolific handmaid—is required to cover those unhappy regions with a new coat of verdure.

I will now leave speculative philosophy to those who may incline to apply it further to the purposes which I have had in view, but merely to illustrate, and to fortify the theory of close cultivation and shelter, and the preservation of forest trees on all lands fit for no other use, and especially on high lands. I would even recommend frequent green borders of forest or fruit trees on the best arable lands, and artificial borders, if they can be raised, on our vast prairies of the West.

Fortunately, there are numerous historical facts to corroborate the theory above. When the Phœnicians, with a view to extend their commerce, reached the columns of Hercules, they found there that beautiful country now called Spain, which they then considered the end of the world. The principal attraction for those merchants was the rich silver mines of that new country; and they speak of its implements of husbandry being of silver, and of having ballasted some of their ships with that metal. But they tell us what is more to our purpose; that the country was exceedingly fertile, well watered and wooded. We learn from the Roman historians, at a later period, that Spain contained a population of fifty millions. Still later, in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, it contained twenty-two millions of inhabitants. And now it barely supports a half-furnished population of about ten millions. Yet this favored spot of the earth has the best climate, a good soil, and is almost surrounded by the ocean.—In my youth I spent several years in Spain; and in travelling over the country, I was surprised to find it so divested of wood, where little else could be expected to grow, viz. the hills and mountains. The number of dried rivers (*rio secos*, as they are called,) was equally remarkable. As Spain has now very few good roads, these dry rivers are commonly used as the best mule paths for travellers; and it is not uncommon to see the remains of fastenings in the rocks, where the boats which navigated those rivers made fast. Immense tracts of arable land once highly cultivated, are now to be seen with scarce a spire of vegetation upon them. Even weeds require the shelter of more lofty vegetables and their aid in the attraction of moisture. Thus has that once fertile and populous country, lost its vegetable and animal products.

Now is there any thing unreasonable in attributing this astonishing change to the destruction of

the forests on the highlands, their attraction of water from the atmosphere to irrigate the sloping hills and the valleys, and to replenish the rivers, and to cause them to fertilize the bottom lands with their annual inundations? The evidences of ponds and lakes are discernible everywhere.

This now fortunate country which we possess, is in the full enjoyment of advantages lost to the unhappy Spain. Shall we secure them by a prudent use, under the guidance of an enlightened philosophy, or shall we, like the prodigal son, dissipate and waste this goodly heritage? Shall we kill the hen which lays the golden eggs? Shall we strip our highlands of their trees, which bring to all that lies beneath, the essential part of our golden harvests?

The Gauls, generally, when first conquered by the Romans, were well wooded; and those parts of the same country, now called western Europe, which have preserved the most forests or found a substitute in the cultivation of ornamental trees, or the vine and the olive, remain the most fertile; and the best vintages, and the best crops of all sorts, are made under their shelter.

Perhaps it may conduce to the object now in view, viz. the preservation of forest trees, to state the difficulties of replenishing with wood the hills or vast open tracts of land exposed to the storms of winter or the desiccating blasts of summer.

Between Bordeaux and Bayonne, in France, there is a great extent of sea-coast, from whence are blown immense drifts of sand, which were encroaching fearfully on the fertile soil beyond. The French government had made various attempts to stop its progress, until about seventy years ago, when a philosophical engineer proposed to prepare a wide belt of land, the whole length, taken from that part yet capable of cultivation, and to sow it broadcast with pine. The plan succeeded, and the sand-drift has been stopped. The sectional view of this plantation explains the whole philosophy of the scheme, in the most graphic language. The trees nearest to the shore are very short, and almost buried in sand; but the successive lines inwards, rise gradually, until the innermost range presents full grown trees. This may be a lesson for some of our western farmers, if they should ever find it necessary or useful to protect the grain and the grass of the prairie lands from the exhausting blasts of summer or the chilling winds of spring.

Now to replenish the denuded hills with their coat of verdure, is a more difficult task, and requires ages to accomplish it. This has not yet been effected, I believe, by the hands of man; although it was attempted many years ago by the government of Spain. Colonies were brought from Genoa with a view to improve the cultivation generally, of the neglected soil; they were located in the hilly country. It seems that the colonists were aware of the importance of covering the highlands with those fructifying forests which they left at home; and made various attempts to effect this, but all, thus far, unsuccessful. In fact, they began wrong; they wanted the aid of the French philosophical engineer; they began on the highest ground, instead of beginning at the foot of the hills. This last was probably nature's process, when she first began to clothe with verdure the hills which her internal fires had thrown up. But it will be perceived here, that the broadcast plantation mentioned above, which was but an affair of sixty or seventy years, would require many repetitions of that period of time, to climb to the top of high hills

by the same process; for the ascending forest could climb no faster than that it could find shelter from below.

These, then, are the difficulties of clothing hills which have been once thoroughly deprived of their trees, in an open country, without adjoining forests; and that consideration ought to make us think twice before we cut down a single mountain tree. Although such forests were never to know the axe, still they would pay good interest to the whole neighborhood; and it might be good policy for townships to own such highlands, and to keep them untouched forever. Much timber was imprudently cut down in Spain to build ships, and to furnish outlets for the golden harvest of South America, whose discovery was the most unfortunate event in the history of Spain.

The attraction and the discharge of the clouds in rain and electric fluids, by forest trees on high lands, is not the only advantage which may come from that source, if there be any truth in the conjectures above, on the formation of vegetable aliment. If that theory be correct, and I can discover no reason to doubt it, these wood-capt hills must be perpetual laboratories of vegetable substance, which every shower brings down to the plains below. It is like the fertilizing waters of the Nile, which bring from the mountains of Central Africa their superfluous vegetable matter, without ever exhausting the supply.

I would offer a few more remarks, to convince the most incredulous, if any such there be, that vegetable matter may be greatly increased without the aid of manure, and by the combined action of the elements, among which water seems to be the material basis, and heat, air and light, the vivifying principle—the *effluvia* of vegetable life.

(To be continued.)

• For the New England Farmer.

LETTER FROM JOSHUA K. LAWTON,

Explaining his Mode of Cultivation.

GT. BARRINGTON, March 20th, 1840.

Rev. H. Colman—Dear Sir—I cannot do justice to my feelings without tendering to you my unfeigned thanks for your repeated favors, and especially your personal visits at my place. The honor conferred on me by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society's committee, in making me again one of the successful competitors on farms, is of no small gratification; therefore I do feel much indebted to you, sir, for your arduous labors in carrying into operation this great and grand stimulant, which has caused the breast of the husbandman to thirst for knowledge and instruction, awakening into action and directing the dormant faculties of men to their best interest, and that too which enlarges and fills their barns, multiplies their bushels of grain, and renders their soil healthy and productive.

In viewing the report of the committee, I find their views do not all correspond with my theory of ploughing sward land and stacking hay. In those particulars I will give my reasons why I differ in practice from the opinion of the committee.

Ist. I have been a dependant farmer, standing in need of the avails of my fields for defraying the necessary expenses of the farm and family; therefore it has caused me to experiment (though not extensively,) more or less every year, and especially in ploughing, and that too in the commencement of my farming system. Deep ploughing, where the

soil is thin, either naturally or made so by shallow ploughing and tillage, calls for 40 or 50 cords of manure to the acre, to prepare it to bring a good crop of corn. If a dry season ensues, and the manure is not incorporated with the soil, the plant suffers for the want of moisture, and the crop is light. The farmer in the country where his means are limited for making or procuring manure by purchase, can do justice to but a few acres; and therefore cannot raise one quarter of the grain or root necessary for fattening their swine and beef cattle and for family consumption. Of course he cannot meet the demands that will come against him, and consequently he must fall in arrears. Should he have one or two hundred acres of thin tillable land, much of it must lie a number of years in dormant, useless state, before he can, by ploughing and manuring, bring it into a state of fertility, which would require surplus funds to some considerable amount to carry on his business. "Necessity, with me, has been to some extent, "the mother of invention." This plan, therefore, I have adopted, and as rigidly as I have been able, have pursued the method of ploughing which I have stated in my communication to the committee of the Massachusetts Society on farms; that is, to make all the manure I can, plough deeper and deeper every year, accordingly as I can manure, and bring my land in a steady progression up to a high state of cultivation. I would explain myself more fully by giving you a statement of the management of one lot of twelve acres, which had been ploughed shallow being rather cold clayey land, as much so as I have.

The first years after it came into my possession it was almost useless to me. It had no sward and yielded no production of much value. The sight of this lot gave me pain every time I crossed it, though my neighbors would sometimes say to me they had seen good crops on this ground for some years after it was cleared off. In the year 1837, I made up my mind to see what I could do with this dormant piece of land; I therefore stacked upon some hay, peas and straw; foddered their out of the land, drew on and spread twelve cords of manure to the acre, mostly compost, and in the spring of 1838, I ploughed it carefully to the depth of five inches, which brought up some yellowish dead loam. I then harrowed and planted it to corn about the 10th and 12th of May. It came up appearing rather sickly, being on this dead loam. I then had it plastered and hoed; and until the roots had reached the manure, it wore the same forbidding appearance that the lot had shown for years past. It was ploughed and hoed three times. It finally returned me fifty-eight bushels and some quarts to the acre. In the following spring of 1839, I sowed it to spring wheat and oats, after ploughing six inches deep, which was an inch deeper than it was ploughed in sward. It gave me twenty bushels wheat and fifty-five bushels oats to the acre. For the wheat on this land, the committee of the Berkshire Agricultural Society gave me the first premium.

Thus you see, sir, that the system which I have pursued for many years, cannot be the worst if it is not the best. I however hold myself open to conviction on this as well as on every other branch of my profession.

About 144 [loads?] of manure were all that could be spared for this lot. Had I put this manure on three acres and then ploughed it eight or nine inches deep, it would have taken the corn roots at

summer to have reached the manure, and my crop would not have been probably one-half what it was. "Circumstances alter cases." A man having manure sufficient for his land and incorporating it with the soil after ploughing deep, suffering the inverted sod to remain, is best in my opinion, and will be so considered by every practical farmer.—My motto is, *Onward*—and I find in operating, there is sure to be results; and from these I find myself under the tuition of that excellent schoolmaster, experience.

A few words will suffice in respect to stacking hay. I have the last year made an addition of a considerable extent to my barns, by building, and then was under the necessity of making nine haystacks of four tons or more in each, having my barns, cow-house and straw-house all as full as they could be stowed. I am of the opinion of the committee of their being a loss in hay stacked out, and also that stock suffers much by not having a shelter. But this is not my plan: my stock is all sheltered, or have the means of shelter either at barns or slantways. My intention is to build another barn as soon as I consistently can.

JOSHUA K. LAWTON.

ON STAKING NEWLY SET TREES.

We give the subjoined communication without any knowledge whatever of the person or paper referred to; having never seen the directions for supporting newly set trees, to which the writer refers, and having never heard of them before. If any answer is received, it shall certainly have a place; but should it unfortunately lead to a challenge, (for editors are a very combustible sort of animal,) we give it to be distinctly understood that we are no parties in the case, and shall carry no votes and not even prime the pistol nor hold the cogne bottle. As to the percussion caps, after arising of the dreadful accident of the child that allowed half a dozen of them and then exploded on drinking a tumbler of cold water, into (as one of our female acquaintances says) a million of atoms! we should hardly venture to come within sight of one.

H. C.

For the N. E. Farmer.

MR EDITOR—Some years ago I had some little experience in transplanting trees, and knew something about that business, or—*thought I did*; which now, I believe, pretty generally admitted to be true and the same thing. I have not yet forgotten it all, and feel desirous of giving to the lover of antiquities, what little there is left, before I forget it. I do not select your paper because it is the best, but only because it is older than some others. I distinctly remember that in regard to "staking," something like the following wandered in my mind.

The broken roots, like a broken bone, when set in, require to be kept still. The little particles nutritious matter in the earth, obedient to the will and laws of their Creator, set themselves in motion to enter the roots, to heal their wounds and increase their size. These little things, as seems very reasonable, desire to know where the root is to be found. The least distance is to them more than a mile is to us. If the root is kept perfectly still, great numbers of them will find it in a short time—perhaps the first day. But if it be frequently mov-

ed, the least conceivable distance, they will never find it at all, and the tree will not grow.

To prevent this evil by keeping the roots still, I used to have a way of "staking up," which I thought a good one enough, and it seemed to answer the purpose. But a native modesty, which I could never get entirely rid of, prevents me from stating it till after giving another method from a better and higher source.

The editor of a certain paper, whose name, in tenderness to his modesty, will not be made public, has given us the method in his last paper. It was not entirely new to me, inasmuch as it had been imperfectly shadowed forth in preceding numbers of the same paper. But it is justice to the editor to say that, so far as my limited researches have extended, the method is believed to be original with him.

Well, as I was a saying, in answer to an inquiry from one of his numerous, laudatory, and confiding correspondents, (which some, with a sneer bordering upon impudence, have wickedly intimated are manufactured to order,) our editor gives his method in the following language:

"When the tree is carefully set, stake it up with a lot of old straw, poor hay, sea weed, or litter from the barn-yard. Let this be pressed down close about the body of the tree, and no further support will be needed for one that is of decent size.

"A little racking by the winds will not prove injurious, when there is litter about the body, so that the air will not get in to dry up the roots."

It is true that I have not given this method the deliberate meditation and study which its intrinsic merits doubtless deserve. And it is unquestionably for that reason, that I am not able very clearly to discern how the roots are to be kept still, if the wind should happen to be stronger than the straw; and I cannot get rid of the old exploded maxim, that "I stags show which way the wind blows";—nor can I see what is to keep the boys and other unmanageables, away from the trees. But I will be candid, and confess that, if by a "decent size," is meant a tree so small as to be beyond the reach of the wind and the boys, the main difficulties are removed.

It is not probable that the old-fashioned way of "staking up," which I adopted, *de bonis non*, (to speak in English) for the want of a better, can, in this age of enlightened improvement, be of much interest to any one; but I have promised to give it, and it must therefore be done.

Take three genuine, bona fide stakes, and set them round the tree at about equal distances from each other, and eight inches or more from the tree. It is best to set them when the tree is set; as they may thus be made to stand firm, without any danger of interfering with the roots. Their size and length must, of course be proportionate to the height of the tree. Take three strips of leather, or strong cloth, an inch or more in width, and pass them round the tree, nailing both ends of each to a stake. The straps should be up as near the limbs as convenient. Before putting them on, tie some rags or hay about the body of the tree, to prevent them from chafing the bark—taking care to tie it so loosely as to admit the air to pass through. Two stakes will do, but three are better. The body of the tree will thus be kept still, and consequently the roots. The incipient process of their growth cannot be interrupted. They will very soon feel at home, and the growth of the tree will be but little retarded by its change of place.

If the body of the tree be crooked, it may be made to grow straight by putting the straps in the proper places.

The two methods seem, it is true, to be different; but not more so than is to be expected in this age of improvement; and I submit it to a candid public to say if they do not resemble each other as much as a sub treasury and a national bank,

Yours,

L. H.

ON THE CURCULIO.

Plymouth, March 18th, 1840.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

DEAR SIR—I have been gratified by the perusal of Dr Burnett's communication in the Farmer of the 11th inst., on the subject of the Curculio. There are few insects more destructive to our cultivated fruit than the various species of Curculio; and it has long been my desire to see among fruit cultivators a union of efforts for its entire extermination. That the extirpation of this pestiferous race is in our power, I have no doubt. But however valuable the experience and observations of Dr Burnett, according to my experience something more is necessary to render the remedies infallible. It is well understood that it is by the mode of propagation that this insect effects the destruction of our fruit. The female parent is led by unerring instinct to deposit her eggs where the grubs or worms will be supplied with nutriment as soon as required: it continues however, but a short time to receive its supply from the plum or apple in which it is embedded, and a continuance of existence depends on its finding and entering the earth, where in its chrysalis state, it remains during the ensuing winter. A part of this progeny find a vehicle of conveyance to the earth in the immature fruit, containing them, falling to the ground; but a considerable portion are known to anticipate their future destiny by means of a web of their own forming, by which they web themselves down, leaving the fruit in its ruined state on the tree. Thus they elude our vigilance and cheat us of our finest fruits. We should now use our best endeavors to intercept their progress into the earth. In the first place, let all wormy fruit as soon as discovered, be immediately destroyed, and not suffered to be one hour on the ground for the worm to escape. Next, there are many materials which if spread under the tree to the extent of its branches, will effectually prevent the descent of the grub into the earth: these are lime, wood ashes, fresh sea-weed, ground bark from tan-pits, coal ashes, &c. These substances, except the two last, are very beneficial to the soil. In the spring the same materials must be employed to prevent the ascent of the female beetle to deposit her eggs on the tree.

This course if adopted in addition to the judicious measures recommended by Dr Burnett, we may be assured will in a few years exterminate not only the curculio, but the canker-worm, and many other noxious insects. It is possible that the curculio may fly over a fence from a neighbor's garden, but if all the cultivators will unite in the measures recommended, no mischief need be apprehended from that source. Let us then be vigilant in our warfare.

Not many years since an old English pear tree came into my possession: it had for several years been so greatly infested by the curculio, that one-half of the fruit fell to the ground in a wormy, immature state. For four years last past, I destroyed

every wormy pear that fell from the tree: this has effected a very essential improvement in the condition of the fruit. I collected some of the worms taken from these pears and put them into a box of earth in the cellar: they lived through the winter a few inches below the surface, but in the spring they either died or made their escape: the experiment is worth repeating.

There is another process to be recommended, in which I have great confidence, as a part of our warfare against the curculio. It is, to make a direct attack upon the female beetle while she is about to puncture the fruit to engender her young brood. This may be done by throwing from a garden syringe or Willis' excellent syringe, a liquid substance that will create a sort of deleterious atmosphere which will compel her to quit the tree, and will destroy the vitality of her eggs, should they have been deposited. I will name the following articles for this purpose:—the composition of sulphur and lime recommended for grapes in Mr Kenrick's Orchardist, page 328; a strong decoction of tobacco or snuff; chloride of lime; a weak solution of potash or even soap-suds. These materials, if showered over the trees and fruit, would prove so offensive as to force the female visitor from her generating process. The most proper time for this operation is in the evening, in order to meet the enemy, whose attack is supposed to be during the course of the night. This operation should be repeated several times during the week, from May to August, and the tree should frequently receive a thorough shaking, by which the insects will be greatly disturbed and made to fall to the ground. Should my plan be deemed too onerous, the cultivator who may adopt it in full or even partially, may be assured that (in my opinion) he will have no cause to regret his labor.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES THACHER.

P. S.—In the Farmer of Oct. 2d, 1839, I communicated a sure method by which bees may be secured against the depredations of the bee moth. It should arrest the attention of bee cultivators at the present season.

For the N. E. Farmer.

ON ASHES AS A REMEDY AGAINST THE TURNIP FLY.

New York, March 28, 1840.

MR HENRY COLMAN—Dear Sir—Referring you to "W. B." in the N. E. Farmer of March 16th, respecting the Black Fly, I will suggest the common and effectual remedy as far as my experience has gone, viz.; sow ashes (dry) broadcast, a peck or half bushel to an acre, when there is moisture or dew on plant, whether turnip, radish, melon, cucumber or any other article that the fly may attack: the best time is the second* or third day from the time they make their appearance—the sooner the better after they are out of the ground; but as they will not all appear at once, it is as well to wait a day or two; but if the farmer happens to wait six days, he will not find a single turnip in a field of acres, and will insist that the seed was bad. I have known seed to fail with some and prove good with others, when this was the only seed.—This specific I will call it, though commonly known among farmers, may not be known to all; therefore before the season of sowing turnips each year, I think it should be published in every agricultural

periodical in the country. Some farmers sow ashes upon their turnips (and have good success thereby) because their fathers did so before them, without knowing the reason why or wherefore.

Allow me to recommend to my brother farmers, whom I may be allowed to call so, though pent up in this great city for the present, (but for the present only,) to ask a reason for every thing that comes under their observation, and we should go ahead in agricultural improvement faster than we ever have done. Opinions are worth nothing without the reasons, to my mind. In my religion, my politics, and my profession, I must have reasons: opinions are useless lumber to me without.

By a recent notice of the 'broer' of the locust, I observe that it does not like shade or smooth bark. *Hint.*—May it not lay its eggs in the rough bark, and may not the sun be necessary to hatch them? Would not scraping the bark be beneficial, and some artificial shade answer as well as large forest trees?

I presume all that is necessary to obtain a remedy, is to study the habits of the animal, and by concentrating the information of all observers in the agricultural papers, we shall soon be able to find out the ways of the animal, and as I have quite a large number of young locusts to cultivate, shall feel under great obligation for information, and shall not fail to give any facts that I can obtain.

Respectfully, yours,

J. G.

For the N. E. Farmer.

LIME—RUFFIN ON CALCAREOUS MANURES.

MR COLMAN—Sir—I have perused with very great interest your weekly reports of the agricultural meetings during the session of the legislature; and as most of the gentlemen that have spoken upon the subject of agriculture are practical farmers, their experience is of great value to the farming interest generally. They pursue some different courses, and have different views in the cultivation of their corn and other crops, but upon the whole it will have a good effect, and excite to inquiry and investigation many farmers, and stimulate them to step aside from the old beaten track they and their fathers have pursued, and imitate the courses pointed out at your meetings.

Upon the use of lime, there seems to be much difference of opinion. In my own vicinity, within four years past, there has been much money expended in the purchase of lime for agricultural purposes, at from \$2 50 to \$3 per cask for Thomaston lime: it has been applied in various ways, and as far as my knowledge extends, no one can tell whether he has derived any advantage from it or not. They have not been careful to make and note experiments, but in true Yankee style, guess it is good as a manure. Some farmers have applied it to their growing wheat, and have raised good crops, which was mostly attributed to the lime: others have grown equally as large without it. Dr Jackson, I believe, thinks it of great importance in agriculture. Dr Dana says, "a bushel of ashes is equal to a cask of lime." B. V. French, Esq., in his remarks upon the cultivation of wheat, at the eighth agricultural meeting, stated that he used 150 bushels lime per acre; his own experience was unfavorable to it, and some others had not derived much if any advantage from its use.

So also the Berkshire marls not proved so beneficial as was anticipated, from the great amount of carbonate of lime they contain.

I have lately had the perusal of a work on the calcareous manures of Virginia, by E. Ruffin, Esq., who after many years' experience, and with the most careful, accurate and numerous experiments, has proved, I think beyond all question, their great value in agriculture; and as the shell marls of Virginia, the Berkshire marls and the lime from the State of Maine, are almost the same thing, that is, the carbonate of lime, I can conceive of no possible reason why lime and marl may not be as useful and as profitably employed in Massachusetts as in Europe or Virginia or New Jersey. But I think every farmer who purposes to use lime or marl, should procure Ruffin's Essay on Calcareous Manures, and carefully peruse and study the work, which will enable him to apply his labor and means more understandingly. There is, without doubt, many soils upon which lime would be of but little or no use, but if there is any reliance to be placed upon chemistry, it must be of much use upon soils containing oxide of iron and sulphur, as the lime will combine with the sulphate of the iron, and form the sulphate of lime, or gypsum. It may be equally useful upon acid soils, or such as grow sorrel and pine luxuriantly.

B.

March 30th, 1840.

We shall venture no opinion in this place on the subject of lime, referred to in the above letter of our esteemed correspondent; but we perfectly accord with him in the estimation in which he holds Mr Ruffin's work on calcareous manures. It is an essay of much merit, showing great intelligence and carefulness of observation. Whatever conclusions on the subject of the work the intelligent reader may form, he cannot fail to entertain very high respect for the tact and talent of the author.—Mr Ruffin's book on calcareous manures and his Farmers' Register, published monthly, and edited with distinguished ability and knowledge, and eminent fairness of mind, ought to be possessed and read by every inquisitive farmer in the country.

H. C.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Answers of Ichabod R. Jacobs to the Interrogatories of the Committee of the Society, as presented in their proposals.

- No. 1. My farm consists of one hundred acres.
- The soil is gravelly and rocky, loamy, and lowland or bog meadow.
- I think the best management to be this: to plant corn and sow rye at the last time of hoeing, and after reaping the rye, take another crop of corn, and then lay it to grass with oats or summer rye. I plough up some of the rocky land and plant with potatoes one year.
- I till and sow ten acres a year, and put about ten loads to the acre.
- My mode of applying my manure is, to apply a part manure and a part in compost.
- I spread and plough in one-half of my manure and put the other half in the hill.
- My mode of cultivating green sward is, to plough it in the summer or early in the fall, and again in the spring and harrow it.
- I mow sixteen acres of grass and obtain about a ton to the acre.

9. I have not practised irrigation.
10. I put on my English mowing as much horse manure as I can obtain from my stables; how much to the acre I cannot say; but I put it on where I think it most needed.
11. I mowed about ten acres of fresh meadow the present year, and obtained six tons of hay of rather a poor quality; also eleven acres of black-grass meadow, and obtained about fifteen tons of good hay.
12. I have not redeemed any meadow land.
13. I planted four acres of corn this year. I ploughed the land in the fall and spread part of the manure; ploughed it again in the spring and harrowed it: my seed was the common yellow corn. I put of compost manure about ten loads to the acre; a part of it in the hill. I had thirty bushels on an acre, and also about twenty cartloads of pumpkins on the same ground.
14. I planted one acre of potatoes: I planted in the hill; put on fifteen loads of manure and raised about a hundred and fifty bushels of long red potatoes and chenanagos; also thirty bushels of turnips on the same ground.
15. I cultivated also half an acre of beans, pease, squashes, cabbages, beets, carrots and French turnips, for the use of my family.
16. I sowed six acres of grain. The land was ploughed in the fall and spring and rolled: sowed one bushel of rye, or five pecks of wheat, or three bushels of oats to the acre. I cultivated a bald wheat in a loamy soil with the use of lime.
17. I have stocked down to grass the last year six acres; two in the fall and four in the spring. I am accustomed to sow half a bushel of herds grass, a bushel of red-top and five pounds of clover on an acre. It was sowed with grain.
18. For the purpose of making manure I get mud, loam, leaves and stuff out of the woods, and some straw to litter.
19. My stock consists of two oxen, four cows, nine young cattle, two horses and ten sheep. Of my barns, one is thirty by forty feet, the other thirty feet square. I have no cellar under them.—My manure is not covered.
20. My cows are of native stock.
21. I allow my calves to suck the cows until they are about three months old.
22. I make about two hundred and fifty pounds of butter and four hundred pounds of cheese: not all of new milk but all good.
23. I have nine swine. I keep three over winter and make a thousand weight of pork. They are of the common breed.
24. I feed my hogs on whey and meal and apples in the summer, and fatten them on potatoes and pumpkins boiled, and meal and corn.
25. Of compost manure I obtain twenty loads, made of trash and ditch sods from the meadow and some green stuff mowed, and some straw and some loam.
26. The labor of my farm is performed by myself, one man and two boys. I generally pay \$12 per month the year round.
27. I have 200 apple trees, some grafted and some natural fruit.
28. I have fifty peach, plum, pear and quince trees.
29. I have never been troubled either with canker worms or borers.
30. I have not drank a glass of spirit for forty years, and have not used any for my laborers for

several years. I think it is of no use: they can do more without it than with it.

ICHABOD R. JACOBS.

Seitate, Nov. 29, 1839.

[The Committee of the Society awarded Mr Jacobs a gratuity of \$50.]

For the New England Farmer.

EVERY THING IN ITS PLACE.

But this cannot be practised unless a place be provided for every thing. When a man takes possession of a particular premises, he should make a general and then a particular survey of the various implements which are on hand and the conveniences afforded for the disposal of them. This done, he should determine upon the place which each article shall occupy; and if there are many persons in the family, some designation should be made, so that no mistake be made about it. When this is done, then he should himself be very particular not to transgress his own arrangement, and that others shall not do it. The axes, the shovels, the iron bar, hoes, rakes, baskets, wheelbarrow, each, every one, and all, should have its hook, nail, location, and when not in use, kept there. It may sometimes be thought unnecessary to be so particular. It may be supposed just as well to leave them where you expect to use them next; but before this *next time* comes, you may alter your plan, or some other of the family may have occasion for them and you at the moment be out of the way; or you may have forgotten; then comes the inquiry, the hunt, the general wonder where the article can be; then follow mutual suspicions that each other has been in the fault; next, recrimination; then evil surmises that some neighbor has without leave *borrowed* it, and neglected or forgotten to return it; and in the end, beside all the excitement, recrimination and evil surmising, twice the time and labor is lost in searching that would have been required to put the article in its place at first. I have presented no overdrawn representation here; all and more than all of the evils above numbered, I have known many times to have grown substantially out of what many would think hardly worth a notice. A hoe or some other utensil had been left where it was last used instead of being put in its proper place, and a whole family set in confusion thereby. How serious then must be the inconveniences, how many the excitements in those families where nothing has a place, or where if things have their places, the members are negligent about putting them there.

B.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.

Among the first and greatest difficulties in raising cucumber and other vines of a similar nature, is their liability to be destroyed by a worm under ground or the yellow fly above the ground, soon after they come up. I could not well count up the number and varieties of the preventives which I have used to guard against this evil, and sometimes with apparent success; but as a constant and effectual security they have all failed: neither elder blossoms, lime, soot, ashes, pepper, mustard, alkalies, nor acids have done the work effectually and lastingly. My method now is, to plant so many, say a hundred or more in a wide hill—no matter if the whole ground devoted for the vines to run upon be sowed entirely over with them. In this way there will be sufficient for the flies, and enough escape

uninjured. This I believe upon the whole is the safest and least troublesome method. The only plausible objection that presents itself to this course is, that in choice varieties great quantities of seed cannot be afforded; but the objection may be obviated by planting the choice seeds in the centre of the hill, and putting up such marks as certainly to designate them, and then planting common seed around them. Let those who have been disappointed in their former preventives, try this. I think they will upon trial approve it. If they do not, and can find a better, I hope they will communicate their discovery, as I do this, to the public, for the common good.

If any upon reading this, shall reject it upon the principle that it is 'book' gardening, such will permit me to say that I have communicated the same fact to many of my neighbors and friends, by *word of mouth*, and it has worked well with them, and I cannot believe that ink and paper will mar its operation.

B.

For the N. E. Farmer.

USEFUL HINTS.

On many farms there is mowing land which produces a good crop of after grass, or second crop, which is very good for milch cows. It is the practice of most farmers to turn their cows on to such land in the morning, when there is a great white frost, apparently not thinking that it is very detrimental to the grass.

If any one will drive cattle or a team on to a good growth of such grass, when the frost is on, and will take a view of the same grass in the afternoon, he will find it killed—looking as if fire had been on it.

Beside the injury to the grass, the cattle will not eat until the frost is off, but will keep travelling, to the great injury of the grass. Cattle ought not to be turned out of the yard and be permitted to go on to such grass till the frost is off. My cattle are never allowed to go on to a large crop of feed when the frost is on, but are kept confined in the yard until the frost is off.

Whenever cattle are put from a short pasture to a large growth of grass, they should not be allowed to remain on it at any one time, longer than suitably to fill themselves: this for two reasons;—one is, they will eat more than does them good, and perhaps injure them; the other is, they travel about or lie down; either of which is injurious to the grass.

A FARMER.

March 26, 1840.

Rotation of Crops in Gardening.—A rotation of crops should be observed in garden as well as field culture. As a general rule, tap-rooted crops should succeed those of spreading roots; those with large and luxuriant leaves should succeed those of less size; those requiring much tillage should be succeeded by those needing but little culture. Deficiency in practical and scientific information relative to the proper succession of crops, renders it advisable to sow red clover on alternate portions of the garden, even if it is ploughed or spaded in the same season. The sowing may be at the last hoeing of some crops.—*Rural Library.*

New potatoes were for sale in the Baltimore market three weeks since.

Strawberries at N. Orleans sell at 4s. a pint.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1840.

ON THE VALUE OF PUNCTUALITY.

Our friend's remarks below are delivered in a plain way, but are not on that account the less valuable. We commend them to the special attention of those who are setting out in life; and their bearing upon domestic peace and good will, is placed in a striking but not too serious a light. In all matters of business, indeed in any fixed appointment, the want of exactness and punctuality is inexcusable; and in many cases is entitled to no milder designation than that of an immorality. We will suppose an individual engages to meet a committee of ten or twenty at a fixed hour. Nineteen of them are at the place precisely at the time, but he does not make his appearance until a quarter of an hour after the time. This is a positive loss in the aggregate, of nineteen quarters, or four hours and three-quarters of time; and if these individuals have other fixed appointments, it is not easy to say how many persons may be put to great inconvenience and suffer very serious loss and much mortification by the neglect of this individual. Suppose an appointment is made with a tradesman or a laborer, or a professional man. His time is his money. Very great loss must be occasioned to him by unnecessary delay or disappointment. Robbing him of his time is not a whit more venial than robbing him of his money; to say nothing of the disappointment which it may compel him to occasion to other of his employers. What example can be more instructive or more useful than that of Washington, who was scrupulously precise in every engagement; who allowed ten minutes for a possible variation in clocks, but waited for no guest beyond that time; and whose orders to his cook were, not to inquire whether the company had come, but whether the hour had come.

H. C.

A GOOD CLOCK OR WATCH IS A GOOD THING.

The editor of the Farmer's Almanac somewhere passes off his jokes upon the Peter Foschins, who pride themselves upon their pocket turpins with tow chains and rusty copper and colored glass trinkets. But there is a difference between a watch worn for use and one worn for show.

Some years since, having business with a Mr. B., I called at his house and inquired for him. His wife observed that he was at work in a distant field, but would be in at twelve o'clock, which was their dining hour. I concluded to wait his return. The dinner pot hung over the fire: at different intervals the various articles designed for the meal were put in: the time not occupied with this, was spent in sewing, till the hour to spread the table and make the other necessary preparations for dinner. A bowl of water and a napkin were placed upon the wash-stand, and at the hour mentioned, Mr. B. came in: after a few words, he washed himself; and now all things were ready, and we drew up to the table. The dinner was well cooked; nothing overdone by remaining too long over the fire; nothing spoiled by standing after being taken up; no complaints because Mr. B. had come home so late, nor because Mrs. B. had not got things ready on his return. The clock in the house agreed in time with the watch which Mr. B. carried in his pocket: while Mr. and Mrs. B., confident of this, and being in the habit of regulating themselves by these, did not subject one another to those countless inconveniences which grow up in families, because the wife never knows when the husband will be at home, and the husband never

knows when his meals will be ready. Some may calculate time without a watch more accurately than others, but very few can do it with such accuracy as to have the whole concerns of a family well regulated without one, or not in a very short time to lose more from loss of odd hours and minutes than the purchase of such articles of furniture amount to; to say nothing of numerous little collisions of feeling and the chagrin of disappointment arising from mistakes made in respect to the true time of day.

Among the first things which a couple setting out in life should furnish themselves with, are a clock to be kept in the house, and a watch to be carried when any of the family have occasion to be from home; and the seasons fixed for their regular meals, with specified times for other events, should be like the laws of the Medes and Persians.

But to revert to the family of Mr. B. My acquaintance with them continued during their life, (they are now gathered to their fathers,) and I often had opportunities of noticing the advantages of the strict regard which was paid to time; how much it facilitated the labors of the family, how much confidence it excited among its members, how it saved them from fears and apprehensions, least the delay of one member might thwart some of the plans and arrangements of the rest. Every one could fix a time when he or she would do a thing, or be at a certain place, or attend to an entrusted duty. Order, confidence, peace were in the family, as the fruits in part at least of the fact that neither Mr. or Mrs. B. had to guess the time.

How different, I have often thought, was it with Mr. and Mrs. G. They were naturally kind in their feelings, and industrious in their habits; but they did not succeed well in life, nor could it be said that they always manifested the best feelings or used the kindest expressions in speaking to each other. The fact was that Mr. G. had so often been disappointed in his plans by being obliged to wait for his dinner, and so often had an over-cooked or cold dinner, because either he or his 'better half,' or, as was often the case, both, had calculated wrong about the time, that his feelings had become fretted, his countenance soured, and his observations occasionally bitter, while the causes of a like character had been gradually operating, if slower yet not less surely upon his wife. Both felt in a degree injured, and though their better sense kept them from real outbreaks of passion and re-primand, they did not always meet with the most gracious look, nor speak to each other with the most acceptable words. The children caught something of the parents' spirit, and there was very little of the "dew of Hermon in that house."

A good clock in that house, and strict regard to its striking, would have spread much peace and comfort through the family, and the same amount of labor would have given him the real profit.

A wooden tripod for show may be folly in the pocket of the Foschins, but a good clock is a good thing. B.

THE DAY FOR LABOR, THE NIGHT FOR REST.

This is the arrangement of Providence, and our observance of it in its leading principles is essential to health of body, strength of mind, and the most perfect exercise of the moral faculties. I do not believe that an instance can be found where a wilful and long continued departure from this principle has been indulged, and the transgressor not experienced some sensible inconvenience from it. It is no less important to the laboring part of animal creation than to man. I have many facts which I could produce as confirmation of this, but one among these will simply express the conviction of my own mind, as made

up from personal observation. For a number of years, I had occasion to travel considerably. I used my own horses. At first, if I had a long or hard day's ride to make, I was accustomed to rise quite early and go on some distance, feeding my horse or breakfasting myself; but finding, as I supposed, that my horses suffered inconvenience, and perfectly confident that I did myself from this course, I changed my manner, gave my horse time to eat, took my own breakfast, drove probably faster, and made shorter stops, the result of which was, or I was unaccountably deceived, my horses would get through the service with less exhaustion, and I am sure that I experienced much less fatigue.

There are other reasons, I know, beside the one first suggested, why travel must be more exhausting to the horses and labor of all kind to cattle in the night than the same would be by day: these come in as additional considerations, and should not be overlooked in reasoning upon the subject; but it must not be forgotten that the great governing consideration is to be found in the fact that the wise and benevolent Governor of the universe has so constituted the laboring portion of creation, that when the sun ariseth, they should go forth to their labor until the evening; while those who will sleep so as to gain the refreshment which this wonderful principle in our nature is designed to afford, must, as the apostle observes, sleep in the night. If Jehovah, in accordance to our necessities, does stay the evils which an occasional departure from this order would naturally produce, we have no encouraging grounds to expect he will do it when these departures are habitual or consulted. Therefore it must be an act of ignorant or foolish presumption for any to expect the best success in any business, while the laws by which God directs the universe are disregarded. Apparent exceptions there may be to this observation; those however, could the real causes of the exception be fully searched out, would be found to originate in other causes, and their existence not in the least possible degree to invalidate the general truth of the observation.

The laws of the physical, mental and moral world just as certainly bring poverty, in the wide sense of the expression, poverty in substance, bodily health, mental vigor and moral discernment, upon those who work unreasonably by night as upon those who sleep unreasonably by day; and there are as many considerations why persons should be regular in their hours of rest, as there are why they should be regular and fixed in their hours of business. The Maker of all has so planned his works, while the reason and experience of men both bear testimony to the general wisdom and goodness of such arrangements. B.

NOTICE.

The Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will hold a meeting at the Rooms of the Society, 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday, the 14th instant, at half past 11 o'clock, A. M.

E. M. RICHARDS, Chairman.

April 15th, 1840.

The speeches of Hon. Mr. Webster and of Professor Silliman at the first agricultural meeting in January, at the State House, have just been published, with copious notes upon various important agricultural subjects, by Mr. Colman, the Commissioner. Mr. Webster's speech has been revised and rewritten by himself, at the request of the Commission, from the notes taken at the time and published in the N. E. Farmer. It will be found for sale at the New England Farmer office.—These speeches will, we are confident, be heartily welcomed by the agricultural community; and besides the instruction which they furnish, the personal influence of men so distinguished in the public esteem and regard, must contribute to elevate the profession and help to give it the high place in the estimation of the public to which it is entitled. The notes contain nearly as much in type as the speeches, and are wholly practical.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 13, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 270 Beef Cattle, 23 pairs Working Oxen, 14 Cows and Calves, 150 Sheep and 1355 Swine. **Prices.—Beef Cattle.**—Sales were quick without much advance. We quote a few extra \$7 00 First quality, \$6 50 a \$6 75. Second quality, \$6 00. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 00.

Working Oxen.—Sales \$80, \$85, \$92, and \$110. **Cows and Calves.**—Sales quick. \$25, \$32, \$37, and \$40. **Sheep.**—All at market were ordinary and were sold at \$2 50 each.

Swine.—Sales quick at the prices obtained last week. Lots to peddle at 4 1-2 a 4 3-4 for sows, and 5 1-2 a 5 3-4 for barrows. Large barrows 5 and 5 1-2. At retail 5 to 6 1-2.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending April 12.

April, 1840.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	6	30	43	40	W.
Tuesday,	7	29	38	37	N. W.
Wednesday,	7	27	33	32	W.
Thursday,	9	27	45	40	E.
Friday,	10	42	63	50	S. W.
Saturday,	11	51	69	61	S.
Sunday,	12	55	60	57	S.

BEAN POLES.

500 dozen of Bean and Dahlia Poles, for sale by MOSES FRENCH, Maine Wharf, Broad Street, near the bottom of Summer St. April 13. At

Week's Treatise on Bees

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

For sale by April 15.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Mulberries, &c.

Fruit Trees of all the different species, of the most celebrated kinds. The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready and will be sent to all who apply. In that catalogue the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a *.

Morus Multicaulis and other Mulberries, Cockspur Thorns, Buckthorns, Strawberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, &c. &c. Dahlias, Roses, Honeyuckles, &c.

All orders will be promptly attended to; and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places. WILLIAM KENRICK, Nonantum Hill, Newton, April 8, 1840.

Scions of Fruit Trees Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to procure Scions of the following, for which an equivalent will be given in money or choice Scions.

Fruit.—Early Bergamot Pear, of Coxé. Sheuk's Pear, from Pennsylvania, Burlington Pear, from Marietta, Ohio. Green Sweet, Hightop Sweet, and Seek no Further, of Thatcher's American Orchardist. Dartmouth Sweet Apple. Lewiston Egg Plum, Tomlinson's Charlotte, Gifford's Lafayette, of Prince's Pomological Manual. And all the Plums originated by Mr Corse, of Montreal, except the Nota Bona. ROBERT MANNING.

Pomological Garden, Salem, April 3, 1840.

FARM FOR SALE.

The highly cultivated Farm of the late Captain A. Delano, situated in North Charlestown, N. H. four miles from the flourishing village of Clarmon, containing 160 acres of first rate arable and wood land, with a well finished two story dwelling house with all necessary out buildings, unfailing water at arable and barns, two good barns, with shed 30 by 20 feet, and all necessary buildings for a well stocked farm; together with a good assortment of young fruit trees, among which is a fine variety of pear and apple in a flourishing condition, with two good gardens. Terms liberal. Apply to R. F. DELANO, on the premises, or ISAAC HUBBARD, 154, Chestnut Street, Boston, April 8, 1840. if*

Isabella Grape Vines.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Isabella Grape Vines, of a large size, many of them having borne fruit the last season. March 25.

BONE MANURE.

A good supply of ground bones constantly on hand, and for sale at William Chace's mill, one and a half miles north-west of Providence Bridge.

A sample may be seen at Remington and Whitman's store, No. 32 Market St. Providence, R. I.

Also, Bone Mills on a new and improved construction, for sale at the above place.

April 8. St

SPLENDID PEONIES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Præny Whitelej, or Chinese Double White; Præny France, or Rose seated fine Double Crimson; P. Humi, Double Chinese Crimson. All the three preceding at 31 each. Also, P. Teunifolia or Single Crimson; Double Crimson; Roseo or Rose Colored; P. Carnea or flesh colored; Albiflora or Single White; Double Crimson. An assortment of all colors. WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, April 8.

FARMING AND GARDEN TOOLS.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

- 500 dozen Cast Steel and other Scythes.
 - 300 " Patent Scythes Saathes.
 - 200 " Common do. do.
 - 100 " Cast Steel Hoes.
 - 200 " Crooked Neck Hoes.
 - 200 " Common do. do.
 - 100 " Prong do.
 - 100 " Garden do. superior.
 - 500 " Hay Rakes.
 - 1500 " Scythes Rifles.
 - 500 " do. Stems.
 - 100 " Axes and other Shovels.
 - 50 " Spades.
 - 100 " Manure Forks.
 - 200 " Hay do.
 - 300 pair Truss Chains.
 - 100 " Ox do.
 - 200 Halter do.
 - 300 Chains for tying up Cattle.
- Together with a most complete assortment of Farming and Garden Tools of every description. March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention. March 4, 1840. NAHUM WARD.

TO LET.

A large Garden, Green House and Hot House, situated in Cambridge, about one mile north of the University, and within three miles of Faneuil Hall Market. Said Garden consists about four acres of excellent land, and the houses are spacious and convenient, and well stocked with young Grape Vines. The above described property will be let upon moderate terms. For further information application can be made to the subscriber in Cambridge. Cambridge, April 1. 31* OZIAS MORSE.

Buckthorns.

Buckthorns for Hedges, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. from 20 to \$30 per thousand, according to size and age. March 25.

BROUSSA MULBERRY SEED.

We have recently received 50 lbs. fresh Broussa Mulberry Seed, which we offer by the ounce or pound. March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE.

A short horned Durham Bull bright red, four years old in April next, was raised by Gorham Pارسوس, Esq. at Brighton. Apply to MARTINDAVIS, River Street, Dotchester March 25. 61*

ROMAN POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at 64 per barrel, \$2 per bushel. October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

White Silesia Sugar Beet Seed.

100 lb. of the genuine White Silesia Sugar Beet Seed; the best variety for the production of Beet Sugar and warranted to be pure from mixture. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market Street. Boston, March 4, 1840.

GARDEN MATS.

For sale at the New England Farmer, 100 dozen Garden Mats, of extra quality, for covering hot beds, &c. Feb. 12. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

	PRICE	TO
ALUM, American, pound 5 54
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs. 5 12 6 25
.. Pot, 4 87 6 00
BEANS, white, Foreign, bushel 1 75 2 25
.. " Domestic, 2 00 2 00
BEEF, mess, barrel 15 50
.. No. 1., 13 00 14 00
.. prime, 11 00 11 50
BEEFSW, white, pound .. 28 35
.. yellow, 35 70
BASTLES, American, 10 11
BUTTER, shipping, 15 13
.. dairy, 13 14
CANDLES, mould, 33
.. dipped, 10
.. sperm, 125 1 50
CHEESE, new milk, dozen 2 00 4 00
CIOPER, refined, barrel 32 37
BONE MANURE, bushel .. 37 45
.. in casks, 9 12
FATHERS, northern, geese, 2 18 2 25
.. southern, geese, 1 83 2 00
FLAX, (American) 1 75 1 20 00
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank, 5 25 5 60
.. Bay, Chaleur, 6 00 5 25
.. Haddock, 17 00 18 00
.. Mackerel, No. 1, 5 87 6 09
.. No. 2, 5 37 5 50
.. No. 3, 6 25 6 37
.. Alewives, dry salted, No. 1, 17 00 18 00
.. Salmon, No. 1, 5 87 6 09
FLOUR, Genesee, cash, 5 37 5 50
.. Baltimore, Howard street, 6 25 6 37
.. Richmond canal, 5 37 5 50
.. Alexandria wharf, 3 75
.. Rye, 3 50
MEAL, Indian, in bibs, bushel 58 60
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow, 54 55
.. southern flat, yellow, 40 41
.. white, 35 37
.. Rye, northern, 15 00 16 00
.. Barley, 25 00 30 00
.. Oats, northern, (prime) 9 10
.. southern, 7 8
GRINDSTONES, per ton of 2000 lbs. rough 16 00 18 00
.. do. do. finished 11 00 11 50
HAMS, northern, pound 35 33
.. southern and western, 10 11
HAY, best English, per ton, 21 23
.. Eastern screwed, 21 22
HOPS, 1st quality, 20 22
.. 2d quality, 21 22
LARD, Boston, 22 24
.. southern, 22 24
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, 25 27
.. do. country do. 26 23
.. Baltimore city tannage, 22 24
.. do. dry hides, 21 23
.. New York red, light, 21 22
.. Boston, do. slaughter, 20 22
.. Boston dry hides, 85 90
LIME, best sort, 85 90
MOLASSES, New Orleans, 30 35
.. Sugar House, 85 90
OIL, Sperm, Spring, 12 15
.. Winter, 60 55
.. Whale, refined, 63 70
.. Lincsed, American, 95
.. Neat's Foot, 3 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs. 18 00 17 00
PORK, extra clear, 14 00 15 00
.. clear, 13 00 14 00
.. Prime, 44 5
.. Whole Hogs, 2 37 2 75
SEEDS: Herd's Grass, 70 80
.. Red Top, southern, 1 50
.. northern, 2 09 2 25
.. Canary, 2 25 2 50
.. Hemp, 1 37 1 62
.. Flax, 12 13
.. Red Clover, northern, 15 16
.. Southern Clover, 5 7 7
SOAP, American, Brown, 12 13
.. Castle, 10 11
TALLOW, tried, pr M. 2 50 3 00
TEAZLES, 1st sort, 43 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces, 40 42
.. American, full blood, washed, 37 39
.. do. 3-4ths do. 35 37
.. do. 1-2 do. 42 47
.. do. 1-4 and common, 35 40
.. [Pulled superfine, 35 40
Northern pullel: No. 1, 23 25
.. No. 2, 18 20
.. No. 3, 18 20

MISCELLANEOUS.

TENDER HEARTED LANDLORD.—"James," said a worthy merchant on Main Street, to his clerk, the other morning, "go down to Water Street, to Mr. ———, and tell him his rent must be paid today. I can't wait any longer, as he's already two quarters in arrears."

The clerk obeyed the direction, and soon came back with great appearances of milkiness about the eyes.

"Mrs. ——— wants to see you, sir, about that rent, very much, sir."

The merchant happily was at leisure, and went at once to visit the tenant. He found him extended on a coarse bed, in an insensible stage of a dangerous malady. His wife was busy over a scanty fire, apparently preparing some simple aliment for her husband.—Three little children sat shivering in the corner. His approach was unnoticed.

"Ma," said one of the little urchins, "when do you go to get breakfast?"

"Breakfast, my dear child, that is more than I can tell."

The merchant advanced.

"My good woman—my good woman—ahem—that is!"—and the worthy man felt very much like choking. He grasped his pocket book convulsively, and laid some bills upon the table—he opened the door, and disappeared.

"James," said he again to his clerk, "take this order to Mr. ———, and tell him to have the provisions delivered immediately."

The merchant felt much better than he would have done, if he had got his rent. There is something in a good action that makes one's heart feel lighter—warmer—better. We would publish the good man's name, but we know he would dislike it, and we would not for all the world offend him.

New York Paper.

THE CONTRAST.—B. was an active merchant, distinguished alike for his accurate knowledge of his profession and his strict integrity. The best appointed ships, however, are sometimes wrecked, and plans laid ever so wisely, in seasons of panic and disaster often miscarry. B. failed, grew sick from too close attention to the studies of the counting room and died. His wife was left destitute; and of course friendless, and she had four young children to support. How could she do it? B. had been familiar with a distinguished merchant down town, Mr. A. T., who sometimes presided at meetings in the Tabernacle; and to him the young widow, who was an exemplary member of the same church as himself, applied for a credit of about \$500 worth of goods for six months. She had caused the lower part of the house to be fitted for their reception, and determined to turn her knowledge of trade to account in supplying her acquaintance with a particular kind of merchandise. The merchant gave no answer at the time; he would consider it; and put her off a dozen times, and then told her he would not grant the request.

There was an actor at Delmonico's a few mornings after, and he overheard a relation of the above circumstances, in a conversation between two gentlemen with whom he was acquainted.

"How is she now?" said the actor.

"In despair."

"Cannot obtain the money?"

"Nor the credit."

"Well, relying on the correctness of your representation, I offer a proposition. If you will each lend her \$250, I will lend her twice that sum."

They had no money which was not invested.

"Well, then, here is a check for \$1000—go and get the money, carry it to her, and take the note for it payable to yourself or bearer in one year. Bring the note to me, and mind that you say nothing of the source from whence the funds came."

His directions were obeyed. When the note fell due it was paid, with interest; and the widow is now doing a fair business on her own account.—The actor was EDWIN FORRESTER.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

WINSHIP'S NURSERIES,

BRIGHTON, MASS.



The proprietors of this Nursery are now ready to receive orders for their extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Furst Trees, Shrubs, Heraceous Plants, Roses, Green House Plants, Vines, &c.

Orders from a distance will be properly packed to go with safety to any part of the United States, and will be delivered in the city free of expense.

The Nursery grounds are five and a half miles from the city, by the Worcester Rail Road; cars stop three times a day. Orders by mail addressed to Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly attended to.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.

2,000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds.
1,000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season.

500 Quince Trees.
3,000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling.
30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots.
5,000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced.

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds.

All orders left at this office, and at Gould & Howe's Iron Store, 8 Faneuil Hall, or with the subscriber at Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND,

Cambridgeport, Mass.

March 4.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The collection of fruits cultivated at the Pomological Garden consists of more than 1400 varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach. Scions of all those which have been proved are offered to nurserymen and others.—Gentlemen wishing to send collections of American fruits to their friends in Europe can be furnished with most of those of first rate quality. They are warranted true to their names, and are in all cases cut from fruit bearing trees.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, January 24, 1840.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale a great variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs at Nursery prices, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry of every variety.

Horse Chestnuts, Weeping Willows, Mountain Ash, Silver leaved Alerle, Spruce, Fir, Larch and other Ornamental Trees.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.
Also—Roses, Honeyuckles, Altheas, Snowberries, Persian Lilies, &c.

Orders carefully executed, and the trees well packed, in such a manner that they can be sent without injury to any part of the country.

March 11.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A wooden two story house, with six acres of fertile land, situated in Medford, within half a mile of the village. Said house contains four rooms on the first floor and six chambers. The premises are plentifully supplied, with a variety of choice fruit trees, in a thrifty and bearing condition.

A portion of the land is a superior location for a shipyard. The above is a pleasant and desirable place for a country residence.

For terms inquire of JONATHAN BROOKS, near the premises, or WILLIAM BRIGHAM, No. 33 Court Street, Boston.

March 25.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

Just received, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, per Ship Chatham, from England, a splendid assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, viz.

100 dozen best Cast Steel Sickles.
50 " stout Cast Steel Brar Hoeks.
25 " Breaking up Hoeks.
5 " Pruning Chisels with Saws.
25 " pair Grass Shears.
25 " pair Pruning Shears, with slides.
25 " pair Ladies Ivory handle do. do.
25 " pair Ladies Coco do. do.
5 " Large Hedge Shears.
25 " Wakfield's Pruning Shears, with slides.
10 " Vine Shears.
15 " Gentlemen's Bright Bills.
25 " Budding do. do.
15 " Cast Steel Edging do.
5 " " Hay do.
40 " " Garden Trowels.
20 " Bill Hooks.
10 " Purse Bills.
10 " Gentlemen's Bright Bills.
5 " " Horticultural Hatchets.
50 " " Dutch Hoeks.

April 1. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SILK WORMS EGGS.

The Eggs of the celebrated *Sina Silk Worm*, now offered for sale, were raised in 1839 by M. Canille Beauvais, superintendent of the experimental silk farm, established near Paris by the government of France. The *Sina Silk Worm* was introduced to France from China by Louis XVI. in 1784, and has been proved by M. Beauvais to be superior to all other silk worms. They are also stated to possess the precious property of hatching simultaneously. Just received, by the subscriber, from the Chevalier Bodin, who is the only agent for their sale in France.

Each sheet contains an ounce and is signed "Canille Beauvais." Price 83.

WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton.

Or apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 25. epif

FLOWER SEEDS—CHOICE VARIETIES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received a choice assortment of Flower Seeds from England and France, which, in addition to what have been raised under their own inspection, embrace the finest collection to be found in the country, including all the new Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials worthy of cultivation; neatly done up in papers at 6 1/4, 12 1/2, and 25 cents each. For sale at 51 and 52 North Market Street.

February 5.

SILK WORMS EGGS.

Just received, a few ounces of Silk Worms Eggs, from Smyrna, said to be of a superior variety. Price 83 per ounce, clean seed. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 1.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale, a superior farm of nearly fifty acres, between Boston and Lowell, 15 miles from the former place; on which is situated a convenient dwelling house, barn, and other buildings in good repair, and an orchard of choice fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of the subscribers, No. 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

February 26.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A valuable farm in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families. The situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for private or High School. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the estate. Inquire of the Subscriber at South Natick.

March 4, 1840.

I. B. T. BLANCHARD.

Green House Plants.

Green House Plants of every description furnished at short notice, and well boxed, so that they may be sent to any part of the country in safety.

March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at 83 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with a sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a reduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND GILSHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1840.

[NO. 42.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM FOSTER, Esq. (Concluded.)

Cadiz in Spain, is a city of about eighty thousand inhabitants. It is a peninsula, and is separated from the main land by a barren neck of sand, seven or eight miles long, without a sign of vegetation, excepting where it has been created by the industry of man, and the elements in conjunction. This city is wholly supplied with vegetables, and chiefly with milk, by gardens made on this barren sand.—The city affords little manure, the streets being very narrow, and there being but few horses there.

These gardens are made level, and intersected by little gutters to conduct water into the beds, into which they are divided about 40 by 20 feet, hemmed round by little dams about 12 inches high. When the ditches are filled with water in the manner I shall explain presently, the gardener with his hoe makes a small gap in the dam and floods these beds, one after the other, and closes them when so flooded. This operation is performed once or oftener, in a day, according to circumstances. It must be noticed that there are six months of the year during which little or no rain falls in the south of Spain. But the water for this irrigation is drawn from wells in a very simple and cheap manner.—

Over the well there is a machine called *Notice*, consisting of one perpendicular wheel with projecting cogs, which gear into an old-fashioned lantern. On the opposite side of the cogs, stand off wooden spokes about 14 inches long; over these spokes hangs an endless band, composed of two parallel bass ropes; between these ropes there are fastened a number of earthen pots, which go down empty on one side and come up full on the other, and discharge into a trough, from which the little garden canals are supplied. The pots have a small aperture in the bottom, to allow the air to escape, while they are filling.

Notwithstanding the numerous hydraulic machines to draw water from wells, this, although the most ancient, is the most productive by any given power. It is still in use in Egypt and on the whole northern coast of Africa. This simple mill is turned by a horse, a cow, or an ass.

Here there is nothing but water, air, sun and sand to produce vegetables for eighty thousand inhabitants. I make no mention here of the shipping, which is very numerous, but leave that to balance the supply of vegetables which may come from more distant places.

I will mention one small experiment of my own. While in France, and a *quasi* farmer, I came in possession of a few potatoes from an English wreck, and planted them on a perfect swamp, barely strong enough to support a few wheelbarrow loads of barren gravel, which was near at hand. In these heaps of gravel, which I made in imitation of the potato hills which I remembered at home, I planted

a few potatoes, and gathered an excellent crop of fine potatoes. Now these floating hills of gravel performed merely the function of a matrix, in which the vegetable congestion was performed: the nourishment of the plant came from the air and water; or their united powers decomposed a part of the gravel and a part of the bog, and prepared them also for vegetable aliment. I dwell on this subject for the purpose of fixing your attention to the very important part which air, light, heat and water have in vegetable formation. It will not be strenuously contended by any one that the lifeless gravel was, in this case, an important constituent of the potato crop. And if there be any analogy between the powers of animal digestion on living food, (which are said to be null,) and vegetable digestion, the living bog could not have afforded any nourishment to my potatoes, although the decayed portions of the bog might have contributed to it in some degree. Still there is scope enough left to show that water and air were the principal constituents. That water will produce solids, in a great variety of forms and substances, has been sufficiently proved in our own imperfect chemical laboratories. What wonders nature can perform with the same substance, we may never entirely know. But we find this important element in all her works; and none of them without some proof of its agency.

Stagnant water in a basin of inert clay, cannot remain long without discovering signs of incipient vegetation, in that green scum which soon appears; and soon after, without any apparent generative cause, animal existence becomes apparent.

Being now convinced of the vast importance of this great agent, let us keep our sylvan nets always spread, and ready to arrest it in its passage from the lakes and the ocean over the thirsty earth; and then let us economise it by all possible means; and not let it run too hastily to the ocean from whence it came, before it has paid its due tribute.

We often hear during great droughts, of water being so scarce that cattle must be driven miles to be watered. Now, it would be hardly possible to find a farm which presents some inequality of surface, where the superfluous water from higher grounds could not be conducted into a place of deposit below. There are thousands, even, which offer better places of deposit on high locations, in the gorges of hills, where a short dam would retain thousands of hogsheads of water, which might be used for irrigation, as well as for other purposes; and where water is at command, we have scarcely vegetable increase is certain. As it is well to mix a little practice with theory, I will relate the story of a small trial in this neighborhood and on a place not the most favorable.

A number of years ago, Mr Francis Amory, called upon me to visit his farm in Milton, to advise him about getting soft water for his house. This farm is near to the Blue Hill ridge, but is detached from it, and forms an insulated rising by itself, the greater part of the land being higher than the grounds about the house. We chose the lowest part of an adjoining meadow, near the house, for the place of our reservoir, over which the wash of

the higher ground in the rear naturally flowed, though not in the form of a brook, but quite imperceptibly, as on any moderate declivity. There we dug a reservoir about twelve feet diameter, and as many deep, and stoned it with common wall stones. From the house to this reservoir there was laid a lead pipe, for the convenience of pumping the water into the kitchen. This reservoir, I am almost annually informed by Mr Amory, has never failed in the driest seasons.

The city of Cadiz occupies less ground by three quarters than Boston, and contains about the same number of inhabitants. For six months of the year little or no rain falls there; yet the roofs of their houses furnish them water for all purposes but drinking. This water is conducted into stone tanks. It was on a suggestion of this fact, several years ago, that our city government adopted their present system of reservoirs, which may be made to furnish twenty times more than it now does, at a small additional expenditure.

There are situations where water may be easily collected, but from whence it cannot, without too much expense, be taken by natural inclination for irrigation or other purposes where it is wanted. But there are various modes of removing this water mechanically. Let us suppose that it is now wanted in a direct line over a rising ground of 20 feet elevation, to irrigate a meadow. The *Notice*, described above, would answer the purpose, but might be too expensive for our country. The *Hydraulic Ram*, of which I shall offer you a plan, would be less expensive of labor, but vastly wasteful of water; and is useful only to elevate smaller quantities of water for houses and stables. The *Syphon*, however, may be used to great advantage, under all elevations, which come within the pressure of the atmosphere, viz. about 32 feet; or where the crown of a hill may be reduced by a trench for the *Syphon*, to that elevation. This *Syphon* may be from one inch bore to any other convenient calibre; and will continue to run as long as there is any water in the reservoir.

It would seem, when we contemplate the expensive Roman aqueducts, that they were unacquainted with this hydraulic instrument. It was first applied upon a large scale in this country, I believe, at my suggestion, by the father of our present Mayor, at Charlestown, to draw water to a well in his distillery, from another well, several hundred feet distant; and afterwards on the Boston Hill Dam, for one mile. All over continental Europe, where the smallest spring can be found, it is used in succession by all who can have access to it, to make artificial ponds, where fish are raised for consumption. It would be an interesting question of rural economy to learn how much these ponds contribute to the food of man. The amount must be very great, but I do not remember to have seen it stated in the European statistics.

In that part of France where I lived, although the farms are very small, from ten to twentyfive acres, they obtain shelter for their grain and other low vegetation, and attract moisture from the air by the same means. These small farms are divid-

ed into small fields, each one fenced in by mounds of earth, supported by sods laid flat one upon another. These earthen fences are about six feet at their base, and five feet high; and are covered with a nine years' growth of scrub oak, hazelnet or chestnut. I say nine years' growth, because they are cut in rotation every nine years; thus yielding an annual cut for fuel out of nine fields; and yet retaining the advantages of shelter and attraction, for the whole farm, for a large part of these enclosures is always covered with a thick hedge of verdure of various degrees of elevation.

It is difficult to account for the great product of these small farms otherwise than by giving great credit to this mode of close culture. The arguments used in favor of it are these. These hot-beds or moist beds, as I may indifferently call them, retain all that is put on them, in nature, and the rain which falls in them has time to penetrate the earth, and does not run away laden with vegetable spoils. The driving winds cannot sweep off too suddenly the volatile elements of the manure, or exhaust the plants by too rapid breathing, or shake them too violently, and break or disturb their roots; and as for a general prostration, that cannot happen. Although the temperature is sufficiently high for vegetation, and more equable, the scorching midday sun is mitigated. No drenching showers can here carry away the seed, and the soil.

To form an opinion of these little farms, it is enough to know, that their occupants, who before the revolution never owned them, and now, not commonly, pay first rent to the landlord, then very high direct taxes, besides an infinity of indirect impositions; such as the tobacco tax, even on that which they raise; on their own wine, on a certain quantity of salt, whether they consume so much or not; and after all, on the very articles they carry to market, they pay an excise city duty. To do all this, on a farm of fifteen acres, and raise three or four horses, a yoke of oxen, several cows, pigs and poultry, is evidence enough of a very productive system of culture. Yet their instruments of husbandry are very inferior to ours. On the seacoast, besides kelp and seaweed, they draw from the sea a calcareous substance, about the size of coarse gravel: it is the exuvia of shellfish, I believe. They obtain this substance with what the fishermen call a drag-net. It answers the double purpose of plaster, chemically, and sand, mechanically: it mellow and loosens the soil; also, like lime and salt, attracts moisture, to aid in the decomposition of every thing which may enter into the vegetable construction.

The roots of the trees which cover closely the earthen fences, contribute to hold them up; and they require but little repairs in the spring. Thus much for close culture.

Extremes are sometimes used by logicians to prove cases; and I would be allowed this privilege in this case.

The once fertile and cultivated northern shores of Africa, are now a barren wilderness: the once productive plains of Spain now produce nothing.—These sites were once measurably protected by vegetation of a lofty growth. This was, in a degree, a system of close culture. From the barren condition in which we find them now, to the close culture in France, just mentioned, are my extremes. The gradation from one to the other has been a matter of necessity, growing out of the increasing wants of an increasing population. Science has no initiative merit in this affair; otherwise than as

all science is derived from experience. But we do learn in these extremes one useful lesson, which is, that vegetable substance is susceptible of great increase, independently of manure.

However little credit may be given to that theory which assigns such important powers over the vegetable creation as it has been attempted here to find in forest trees on high lands, especially, it requires not much credulity or forecast to believe that wood of itself, must become more valuable every year, so long as our population is on the increase. It is a silent, ever-growing crop, which requires no labor, nor even fencing, after it has got out of the reach of cattle. In the circuit of about fifteen miles about Boston, I am informed by one of the most observing and intelligent landholders of this state, that woodlands increase by their growth about fifteen per cent. If this be near the truth, putting the annual increased demand out of the question, it would seem, that this is a very great interest.

To talk of an annual crop of wood in this country of rapid movements, and of impatience to enjoy precocious fruits, would be idle. Fathers are too apt to think that no heritage is so good for their children as a little ready money, or stocks which yield a semi-annual interest: yet how many have paid dear for this opinion. My father-in-law planted about five thousand forest trees annually, and had for sale an annual crop of full grown timber. How could he do this, it will be asked: why, because his predecessors did the same before him; and his successor is now, I trust, following the same practice.

It has appeared wonderful to Englishmen and Americans, that such a population as that of France could be supplied with wood fuel. In addition to the wood raised in the manner described above in Brittany, there are forests of various dimensions, all over France; some owned by government and others by individuals. These forests are of two kinds; the one called *Bois de Haut Futaie*, or full grown trees; and the other *Bois Taillis*, or wood of nine, or eighteen years growth, according to the usage of different provinces. These forests are divided by cart-ways in measured sections, and are commonly sold at auction when of the given age. Thus the proprietors have an annual crop without labor or manure; and thirty-three millions of people are supplied with fuel. The lands destined for this purpose are generally such as are least suitable for cultivation, although there is much good land covered with wood. These forests require no planting; they grow spontaneously, as the lots stripped of their wood are protected all round by other lots in full growth. The plantations made by my father-in-law, are border and ornamental plantations, dividing the fields of a large estate. In making his transplantations from his nurseries, I observed that he was particularly careful to mark each tree, so as to give it the same exposition in its new bed as it had in the place where it was raised.

Foot Rot in Sheep.—The Maine Farmer gives the following remedy for this disease:—First, cut away, with a sharp knife, the horn of the hoof, and let the part diseased bleed freely; then cleanse it well with soap suds; then take blue vitriol, make a strong decoction of it in water or spirits, and plunge the foot in it, or apply it faithfully to every part. This should be done frequently, and care be taken that no dirt get into the diseased parts.

For the N. E. Farmer.

SCIENCE FOR FARMERS.

To witness the improvements which have been made in agricultural implements, it is only necessary to contrast the most finished and convenient ones of modern times with the clumsy, ill-constructed accoutrements of the ancients, or indeed of the nations of modern times who are pursuing the dauntless paths which have been travelled by their ancestors from time immemorial. Thus we see the finished and well executed plough of modern days, a beautiful and useful improvement upon the misguidedly, ill-contrived, and vexatious working implement of the middle ages, when a strength of man and beast was necessary to subdue the soil, which would ill become the labor saving propensities of the nineteenth century. We may carry the contrast further, and witness the more visible difference between the ploughs even of those dark and distant days, and the pick-like instrument with which the nations of earth's morning broke the soil.

But we need not unshroud the past nor remove the veil from the sepulchre of buried ages, to witness the march of improvements to which "the earth which calls the harvest forth" is daily becoming more and more subjected. Take the world as it is (and it is certainly a "matter-of-fact" world), and we have sufficient evidence. Compare the agricultural implements of those parts of the United States where agriculture has been carried to the greatest perfection, and of England with those of other nations. As we have begun with the plough we will not look back from it, but consider the difference between those which "heave the glebes" around us, and those of some other countries. Take China, where, as Loudon says, "agriculture has in all ages been encouraged and honored," where "the emperor once a year holds a plough in the presence of his subjects," and the article (a specimen of the whole) thus guided by his royal hand, is said to have but one handle, no coulter, to be drawn by an ox, sometimes by women. It is described as possessing all the rudeness which the state of a nation like the Chinese would naturally warrant. Go to Egypt, and we are assured of finding ploughs and other implements of the rudest kind. The common plough of Castile, Spain, is supposed in kind to be the same as was used by the old Romans, which that of Valentia is said to approximate very near to the one described by Virgil almost two thousand years ago. What an excitement one of these articles would create, if exhibited at a New England ploughing match! What wondering would arise if a New England farmer should assert his intention to till the earth with such a thing! The public voice would rise unanimously against him, and public opinion would declare him to be so furious mad as to render his going at large dangerous, and adjudge him a fit subject for commitment at the Worcester lunatic hospital. But we will take one step more in representing the horrible. In Poland, where the peasant acts as plough-maker, wheel-wright, &c., it is not unusual to see a plough constructed of the trunk of a young fir tree, a rope supplying the place of a share, and the trunk of the ploughman's handle, with a cow attached as team. The ploughs of Russia and the countries of the north of Europe, have a rudeness in the construction which would forbid a Yankee to guess what they are.

We have named only a single article of husbandry

ry in the models of which improvements exist, in proportion to the advancement of the nations where they are to be found in civilization, refinement and the arts. We might go through with all the et ceteras of agricultural labor and improvements, and find a similar state of things existing with regard to carts, wagons, ploughs, hoes, spades, scythes, indeed every thing which is brought in the culture of the earth, and the ingathering and securing of its crops. Now the problem for solution is, whence come all these differences? Why does not the Chinese throw away his plough, formed from a model as old as his empire, or the Polander et al. his fire-tree grow, root and branch, and adopt the light, thorough working, labor-saving, cast iron plough that we of these regions of the setting sun so much admire? Simply because they know no better. Guided by a sort of instinct in these matters, they seek no better things. They are, in fact, very much like the Dutchman, who put his bushel of corn in one end of the bag and a stone of equal weight in the other, to balance it, and threw it across his horse to carry to mill. On being enquired why he did not throw away the stone and divide the corn in the bag so as to balance itself, he replied, he had never thought of that, but as his father always used the same stone for similar purposes, he was sure it was the best way. Such is the case with nations and individuals, who pass long in the old rutted track of their ancestors, with regard to improvements in agricultural implements. They know of no other—seek no other way. But how are these improvements brought about? Just as are those in navigation, travelling by land, propelling machinery by water or steam, or any thing else is accomplished—by the application of science to the completion of the object; and the effects of art are as positive and as useful in the construction of the humblest tool which the laborer uses in cultivating the earth, as in building steamboats, railroads, introducing labor-saving machinery into manufactories, or “for any other purpose or purposes whatsoever”; because these improvements enable the farmer to perform more labor, cultivate more earth, and do it better than it could be done under the discouraging circumstances which bad soils would necessarily create.

In proportion as the earth is thoroughly cultivated its productiveness is increased; consequently the farmer receives greater returns for his labor in ratio to the number of his acres, and in the same proportion the surplus for public demand is increased; so that the benefit of this improvement is not restricted to the farmer, but extends itself through every nerve and muscle of the body politic, insomuch that all classes of consumers share its good effects.

We are well aware that it may be said that farmers are not plough-makers nor wheel-wrights, nor any of these things; that it belongs to the artisan to invent and fabricate his implements. Admitted, the mechanic must manufacture the tools of agriculture. He can do it cheaper and in a more workmanlike manner than one unused to such employments, and by so doing the obligations of trade meet a happy reciprocation. But then the farmer is the only true judge of the merits of a plough, whether in all its particulars it is most admirably adapted to operate successfully in this soil or that; or in the construction of a wagon or cart, whether one of this construction can be most easily drawn over his fields and the highways, adjacent thereto, or whether a variation of structure would not be

desirable; and when he has ascertained the fact to his mind's satisfaction, which may be done by models, he may go to his artisan and have one constructed accordingly. Hence we see the propriety of the farmers understanding the science of mechanics, one which is by no means restricted to the things herein specified, but as having an extended effect in his operations—in the construction of gates and bars—in building walls—opening drains, locating and working highways and private ways,—indeed in almost every thing.

The location and construction of roads is a matter of interest to all men, whether of business or pleasure; to the teamster who moves his heavily laden cart sluggishly along, and the bearer of the express which requires despatch. In hilly regions, where roads must of necessity pass over many of “earth's protuberances,” it is certainly an object to secure their location in such places as that a team will haul a given burden over them with the least fatigue; humanity and interest, the great mover of human effort require it; and in these rises and descents, must be performed on an inclined plane, more or less perfectly constructed. We have sometimes seen instances where this was done in the worst way imaginable. It was like passing over the bail of a kettle; sometime almost perpendicularly and then nearly horizontal. There is no necessity for such roads. They are laid out and wrought by no fixed principle. The inclination of the plain might invariably have been so regular as to have been overcome with comparatively perfect ease, insomuch that great labor will be saved in moving a given weight over them.

These swamps, too, are all of them one day to be cleared of their superfluous moisture, and for their owners the sooner it is done the better, for they are certainly in many instances, his deepest, richest soils. One of them in the neighborhood of where we write, over which the western railroad is now building, has been fathomed sixty-five feet, and there are others around us of less depth of pure mould, and many of them of nearly a water level. How shall the water which is so abundant in them, be most successfully taken off? Drains must be constructed to collect and carry it away we know; and that a proper construction of them to do so, is evident; and the utility of the knowledge of hydraulics in giving them a right location and structure, is fact positive.

It may, to be sure, so happen that farmers are not their own ditchers: very seldom that they are, and while the present influx of foreigners, among whom there are so many who can do faster, cheaper, and in many instances better than himself, continues, he will probably find it to his advantage to employ them in these services; yet it is for him to make the draft and give the plan of the work; and if a total failure result, he may give credit to his own ignorance.

The same science which applies to draining lands, by a change of canals calculated to produce alike beneficial effects, teaches the best mode of irrigation,—a method of watering dry territories not so much practised among farmers at present as it should, and eventually will be. How much of the wealth of barnyards is now utterly lost to its owner in consequence of being allowed to evaporate or pass into the atmosphere, or what is worse, pass off into the highway to create mud, to the great annoyance of man and beast, or to some field or land where no salutary effect can be produced from its action? And on our highways too, how often, in

time of showers, do we see the accumulated water allowed to course the distance of half a mile or more—not only opening hideous gulleys to entrap the traveller, but bearing a wealth to annihilation, so far as useful purposes are concerned, which, if it had been taken from the road at proper distances and turned upon the neighboring fields, would have given them a wealth indeed, more than sufficient to have compensated the owner for his trouble, and to some extent would have abridged the vexation of raising an enormous highway tax, while the traveller as he jogged smoothly and easily over a highway, which by such care and attentions almost always kept itself in good repair, would mentally at least, express his obligations while passing along, and when he had, after the journeyings of the day are ended and he seeks repose, instead of dreaming of the horrors of an inquisition or the tortures of the knot, the airy vigils of his midnight slumbers would lead him through arcadian groves, beside still waters and flowery fields.

Yours, truly,
Mount Osceola, March 28, 1840.

W. B.

The subjoined is a well written and instructive essay on the raising of poultry, by one who evidently has some practical knowledge of what he is writing about. We hope soon to hear from our friend Hunt, of Pennsylvania. We trust our readers will not think that the hens make too much cackling in our paper of late. If any married man complains of this, we shall know very well that he is hen-pecked, and is a little disturbed at finding the same dish abroad that he is obliged so often to sit down to at home. We know our Hingham subscribers will not find fault—where, good careful souls as we know them to be, they never suffer a hen to quit the house in the morning until she has paid for her night's lodging, “cash down.”

H. C.

From the Yankee Farmer.

P O U L T R Y — E G G S .

Among all nations throughout the globe, eggs and poultry have long been used, and highly prized as articles of food. But for lack of information, or the bestowal of proper attention in the management of fowls, the small quantity and high price of eggs in New England markets, during the winter season, cause most persons in moderate circumstances to do without them, while those of larger means use them as expensive luxuries. This, it is believed, is quite unnecessary; and as the Yankee Farmer is ardently devoted to all good improvement, I propose to give in its columns, a few practical hints, which are the result of personal observation and experiment.

The first important requisite in *henology* is, to provide suitable shelter. As cheap and good a method as any is, to erect a shed or ‘lean to,’ attached to a barn or other building; the size for thirty hens and three protectors of the flock, should be twelve feet long and eight feet wide, with the earth for a floor. The south side should have rather large openings for glass windows—(these windows may be used for the hot-bed in the spring and summer)—in the winter, and grates in the summer.

At the north side of the room, there should be built at one end, rows of boxes for nests, the number of nests to be about three-fifths of the number of the flock, leaving a small passage near the end wall, just sufficient for a person to pass between

the wall and the edge of the nests, for the purpose of sweeping, cleansing and white-washing it; and allowing the nests to project into the room in the centre, where they should be well boarded and secured by lids to cover the nests from sight. The passage spoken of would form a sort of alcove, with the nests presenting a front towards the wall; but by lifting the lids of the nest, a view of the nests may be had, and the eggs obtained from the back of the nests towards the centre of the room. This passage should be guarded at the entrance by a door with an aperture at the bottom, sufficiently large to admit the easy passage of the largest member of the flock; and should also be lighted by a small window in the north end. The hen is a prude and delights in secrecy and mystery about her nest, and if watched, and without the advantages of such concealment as is agreeable, will cease laying.—She is, moreover, like certain politicians in public life, delighted at the chances to “dodge,” and to please her in this particular, an aperture should be made near the floor at the north end of the passage for her to retreat into the centre of the room, so that on finding herself pursued in the passage, she may dodge out, without being obliged to fly over the person's head or between his feet. This method of arranging the nests secures all the desired advantages of secrecy and security, although the hen were as fastidious as a hypocrite.

The hen-house should be provided with large boxes, which for thirty hens, should be each about three feet square and one foot high. One to contain wheat or corn and oats; another, dry sandy soil and wood ashes; another, old lime, mortar, small light colored pebbles or gravel, pounded crockery, glass ware, bones, and clam and oyster shells; all or either of them, as they may be convenient; and the other to receive the crumbs from the kitchen. A trough cut from solid timber, will be found the best vessel to contain water, as it will not be likely to leak, and in the winter season the ice can be cut from it without injury.

Neither of the boxes should ever be filled more than half full, or suffered to become quite empty; for if filled, the hens will waste their food—and if allowed to become empty, they will miss their supply of food, and when again supplied will eat too much, in expectation of another similar famine.—By keeping a supply before them they will pick what they need, consume much less food, and keep in better condition than when fed occasionally, though plentifully. The soil and ashes are necessary for the hens to dust themselves in; and the lime and pebbles, to aid in the digestion of their food, and to supply shells to their eggs.

Hens suffer from vermin when shut up in filthy pens, and care should be exercised to keep their room clean and sweet, by sweeping, changing the litter in the nests, and whitewashing every part in a thorough manner. A sick hen is always dirty, and a dirty hen is very liable to become sick. The cottagers of Scotland always have eggs in abundance, and of superior quality; and the reason assigned is, that the hens share the dwelling of the owner, and lay their eggs among the clean straw of the children's crib.

There should be affixed near the roof of the hen-house, several poles for roosts, under which should be a scaffold for holding the manure. This manure is highly esteemed by many as a dressing for onion beds, and I believe is sometimes used in the arts. At one corner of the room there should be a ladder, reaching from the floor to the ends of the

roosts, at an angle of about forty-five degrees, for the accommodation of young pullets and heavy old hens, and for those who, for reasons best known to themselves, come down from the roost at too late an hour for them to fly to their places again.

When the owner desires to raise chickens to increase his flock and supply his table, the period from the last of March to the first of June should be taken for setting the hens, and a larger number of eggs than usual allowed to remain in the nest.—When a hen chucks, and remains on the nest, instead of allowing her to set in that situation where she will be constantly liable to disturbance from other hens, I prepare a hard smooth nest in a box, in which I place the eggs, and in the evening I raise the hen, remove the eggs that are under her, put the hen in the box I have prepared, and the box in the original nest. By the next evening the hen has become attached to her new nest, which may then be removed to some secure place, away from other hens, and where she may find room for exercise and a supply of food and drink. I have frequently used empty flour barrels as shelter for setting hens, by turning them down upon the side in the yard, and placing the box inside. There is quite a benefit in setting a number of hens at the same time, as advantage may be taken of their simultaneous hatching to put two broods of chickens to one hen, and remove all the unhatched eggs to the nest of a setting hen, as there is frequently several days' difference required in perfecting the operation of hatching. The depraved disposition and careless habits of some hens at times, makes such a course desirable, as they appear to be entirely deficient in the organ of *philoprogenitiveness*.

Chickens may be weaned when from four to six weeks old, by providing them with an enclosure to protect them from the attacks of the older fowls, who acknowledge no right but that of might; and also, so far removed from the mother hen as to be beyond the sound of her clucking. Without some efforts to wean the chickens, the mother hen will keep from laying a long time, and labor to procure subsistence for her brood when there is no occasion for it.

When it is desired that a hen should not set, although disposed to do so, it is only necessary to confine her with one or two others and a protector, in a box having gates on one side, and feed them well for two or three days, when she will return to laying again.

I have already intimated the food that should be furnished to hens, but that I may be distinctly understood, I will state my own practice, and some of the results. I procure pinched wheat and seeds thrown out by the cleansers at a flour mill, for the principal food of my hens, throwing into the box occasionally, a peck or two of corn and oats. For my chickens, I prepare a dough of boiled potatoes and corn meal, until they are a week or two old, when I feed them with wheat and such crumbs as are made in the kitchen. With this method of feeding, I have obtained from something less than one hundred and fifty laying hens, over nineteen hundred eggs in the month of January, a month selected as usually the most unpropitious in the year. My estimate of the cost of eggs through the year, is four cents a dozen; and chickens weighing one and a half pound each, six cents.

In my management of hens, I find great pleasure as well as profit. It is my invariable practice, in my visits to the hen-house, to treat them with a little music, in the way of a familiar whistle. This

becomes to them, in a short time, a well known call and I have often “put out my whistle” in a hearty laugh, to see my flock of nearly two hundred fowls flying towards me from all directions, when I have whistled for them. To make this signal effective a few crumbs or grain should be thrown to them as an encouragement. In the winter I never allow my hens to go out upon the snow, excepting in moist warm days; and in the summer I let them out every day just before sunset, when they hurriedly range through the garden in search of bugs, grubs and grass, but are too sparing of time to attempt scratching the beds.

Willis, in one of his letters published in the New York Mirror, gives an amusing and graphic description of the character and habits of a protector of a barn-yard flock. But divested entirely of the ideal there will be found as great a difference in the health, habits and disposition of different hens, as in their size or color. These differences may be easier learned and better understood by the attentive observer, than they can be described. Of the breed of hens, however, I give a decided preference to what is called, for what reason I know not, the Poland hen.

With such arrangements as I have mentioned or a similar plan in a barn or wood shed chamber every family in a city or village, may, at a trifling expense, keep at least twenty hens, that will furnish each year about three thousand eggs, and not far from two hundred plump, full grown chickens for the table. Yet farmers and others have kept hens ranging through their barns, destroying their hay and grain, and scratching and destroying their gardens, proving an unprofitable pest to themselves and a nuisance to their neighbors, when by proper management all these troubles would be avoided, and the fowls would form a source of enjoyment and profit, of too much profit for any thrifty farmer or good natured married man to dispense with.

Bangor, March, 1840.

J. S. S.

For the New England Farmer.

ENQUIRY.

Some twenty or thirty years since, I recollect having read an account of a great hunting or shooting match, which the inhabitants of Rowley and vicinity held, perhaps a century since. At that time a very great number of birds, squirrels and other creatures were killed. Their success was the subject of general congratulation, supposing as most did at that time, that these creatures were the greatest enemies which the farmer had to contend with, and thought that they could now look forward for crops greatly increased for several years if not through future generations, as it was not likely these would soon if ever become so numerous again. But the result was, as every well instructed man at the present time would expect, that the next year every kind of grain and fruit fell a sacrifice to worms and insects,—a less obvious but a much more powerful and unmanageable part of creation,—the locust, the cankerworm and caterpillar, each devouring what the other had left. The account of this was to me highly interesting at the time, and I should be very glad to see it again, not only because it was a very well written article, containing many observations of much practical utility, but because if brought before the public again, I must think it would help forward a change in public sentiment and practice, which is certainly

going on yet very slowly;—a change no less important to the interest of agriculture than to the high and benevolent feeling of an enlightened and sanctified heart.

I have kept my mind directed to the subject for many years, and have had conversation with many enlightened and observing persons in different parts of the state and nation, and am constrained to believe, that while there may be occasionally in some places an undue proportion of some kinds of birds and other creatures, who subsist much if not mainly on worms, insects, &c., and that sometimes there may be a lack of food for them, as there is occasionally for man, and that in consequence they may be driven to use very unceremoniously the grain and other kinds of produce which men were cultivating for their own use, yet, as a general fact, the number and variety of birds is at present much less through the country than the true interest of the farmer calls for, and that the killing them, as is ordinarily done, for sport, is an act as contrary to true wisdom as it is full of wanton cruelty; and I think that an observation which has been made is susceptible of as clear proof as the nature of the case admits,—which is, that the farmer who destroys a bird, loses thereby a peck of grain and a bushel of fruit, and robs his neighbors of twice that amount: while he who cultivates no land and yet sports himself in their destruction, does his citizens a wrong for which he can make no just and adequate restitution.

The leading object of this communication is to inquire if any one recollects the account referred to, or can give information through your paper where it can be obtained.

B.

THEORY OF DEW.

Notwithstanding the researches of Dr Wells, and others, upon the subject of dews, there are many who still remain either in total ignorance of the principles of the deposition of the moisture, called dew, or hold to the old theory that it is caused by the air alone becoming colder. The ancient Greeks observed the fact, that dew was deposited in clear nights, and not in windy or cloudy ones, and every barefaced boy who goes out early in the morning, knows that it is much more abundant on the grass by the wood side, than it is upon the sand or gravel in the road itself. Dr Wells, of England, made many experiments upon the subject; and from the facts thus ascertained, explained the cause of the phenomena, in a treatise which he published some time ago. He ascertained the cause of the deposit of moisture in the form of dew, to be the radiation or throwing of the heat imbibed by the sun, which thus cools the particles of air that come in contact with it, and causes the moisture which was in the warm air to be condensed. It may be well, for the better understanding of the theory, to state, in the first place, that as all bodies receive heat more or less easily, so they part with it, or radiate it more or less easily. Some bodies will part with, or radiate the heat which they have received, as fast again as other bodies. Hence they become cooled before the others. Warm air will hold more moisture than cold air: therefore, the body which radiates heat fastest, becomes cool first, and cools the particles of air which surrounds it, which deposits the moisture or dew upon it first. Grass parts with its caloric, or heat, much faster than sand or gravel—hence it has more dew upon it.

The following experiments may not be uninteresting to some of our readers. After a long period of drought, when the air was very still, and the sky serene, Doctor Wells exposed to the sky, twentyeight minutes before sunset, previously weighed parcels of wool and swandown, upon a smooth unpainted and perfectly dry fir table, five feet long, three broad, and three feet in height, which had been placed an hour before, in the sunshine, in a large, level grass field.

The wool, twelve minutes after sundown, was found to be fourteen degrees colder than the air, and to have acquired no weight. The swandown, the quantity of which was much smaller than that of the wool, was at the same time thirteen degrees colder than the surrounding air. At the same time, the grass was fifteen degrees colder than the air four feet above the ground. From such experiments, he established the proposition, that bodies must become colder than the surrounding air, before they become dewed.

He also explained the reason why there was no dew in cloudy nights. It is because the clouds act as reflectors, and throw the heat back again; in the same manner as the bright tin top of a tin baker throws down or reflects the heat down upon the bread. A blanket, or umbrella, put over any body, would prevent the dew settling on that body for some time, although it was falling all around it.

On this principle, vines, and other things, are protected from frosts, by putting a blanket or covering over them, at night.

Frost is dew, frozen. By putting the covering over the body, it reflects heat back, and prevents, for some time, the dew being deposited upon what it covers.—*Maine paper.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

QUINCE TREES.

The cultivation of the quince is much neglected, though it may be justly ranked among our most valuable fruits. For preserves, it has long maintained a distinguished rank, and the fruit either in a green or dried state, is not surpassed by any other article for communicating a pleasant and agreeable flavor to pies made of apples. It is easily propagated by layers and also by cuttings, and any approved kinds may be perpetuated by grafting in the usual manner.

It produces the finest, fairest fruit when planted in a soft, moist soil, in a rather shady or sheltered situation. It keeps well if properly managed, and always sells for a very high price; the markets never being overstocked with them, as is the case with many other fruits in plentiful seasons.

The quince derives its name of Cydonia, from the town of Cydon, in Isle of Crete, whence it was originally brought. There are four kinds of the quince;—the pear quince, from the resemblance in its shape; the apple quince; the Portugal quince, which is less harsh and more juicy than the two preceding kinds; and the eatable quince, which is less astringent and milder than either of the other kinds enumerated. The trees being small, they can be planted ten or twelve feet apart along fences, or in places where they won't interfere with other tree, or the business of agriculture.

It is hoped that the present season will not be permitted to pass over without the cultivation of this valuable fruit being considerably extended among our farmers and gardeners.

PULIF.

EXCRETIONS OF PLANTS.

The following notice of some of the substances excreted by the stems and leaves of plants, is taken from a work of Prof. Lindley: "Acid excretions are formed by the hairs of the chick-pea, the stag-horn sumach and some other species; and it is supposed that the singular property which some lichens possess of imbedding themselves in calcareous rocks is owing to their excretion of oxalic acid. The stinging power of the nettle is produced by an acid matter excreted by the hairs with which their leaves and stalks are covered. The nettles of Europe simply produced an uneasy sensation, but some of those of India have brought on lock-jaw, and even death itself by the torments which they inflict. A discharge of sticky matter by the hairs or by the bark of plants, is of very common occurrence. It is this which gives their viscosity to such plants as the rose acacia, to the buds of the horse chestnut, and to the young leaves of the birch tree. In many cases this sticky matter is analogous in composition to common bird lime.—Wax, or some substance analogous to it, is of very common occurrence on the surface of plants. Saccharine matter, in different forms, is also a common excretion from many plants. European manna is discharged by the flowering ash (*fraxinus ornus*), either in consequence of wounds artificially inflicted on the branches, or of the puncture of insects. The manna spoken of in scripture is yielded by a species of tamarisk, and by the camels-thorn, a plant which is common in the deserts of southern Asia. But the most curious instance of matter excreted from the leaves, is afforded by the fraxinella. The leaves of this plant are covered with little brown glands, which excrete a species of volatile oil. In warm weather this oil is converted into vapor and surrounds the plant, as an inflammable atmosphere, readily taking fire when a flame is brought in contact with it, and burning without doing any injury to the plant."

The possession of the power of rejecting such matter as is found unsuitable for their nourishment, would seem to be a necessary condition of the life of plants. Did they not possess it, their vessels must soon become clogged, and rendered unfit for performing their appropriate office. From some experiments which have been performed, it would seem that plants possess the power of disembarassing themselves of all kinds of matter which are found unfit for their nourishment. Macaire took a plant of mercury (*mercurialis annua*), and having divided its roots into two parcels, introduced one of them into a glass containing a weak solution of acetate of lead, and the other into a glass of pure water. At the end of a few hours he found that the glass of pure water had become perceptibly tinged with acetate of lead, which of course must have been taken into the circulation by the roots on one side of the plants, and thrown off again by the roots on the other. In this instance the excreted matter was thrown back without having undergone any change; as a general thing, however, this is not the case; thus, leguminous plants, of which the pea may be mentioned as an example, although they absorb only carbonic acid and water, will excrete the elements of those substances combined so as to form a species of gum. Grasses excrete principally certain alkaline and earthy muriates and carbonates, but very little of any gum.—*Farmer's Register.*

Be always at leisure to do good.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1840.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—1839.

We have much pleasure in announcing the appearance of the annual publication of the Essex Agricultural Society; a pamphlet of about 150 pages, and full of interesting matter. It embraces the excellent address of Allen Putnam, Esq., of Danvers, which we have already given to the readers of the N. E. Farmer, and which we know they must have perused with instruction and pleasure; and various reports of their committees on manures, on milch cows and heifers, on the diseases of animals, on reclaimed meadows, on the dairy, on fruits and vegetables, on domestic manufactures, on ploughing, on working stock, on forest trees and mulberry trees; to which is added the Commissioner's report of the first agricultural meeting, held at the State House in Boston, the current year, containing Mr Webster and Prof. Silliman's speeches on that occasion, with copious notes on housing sheep, on cultivating turnips, on draining, on redemption of peat meadow, on irrigation, on cultivating the bean and the tare, on the product of sheep, and on agricultural statistics.

These together constitute a valuable pamphlet, and add to the obligations which the public are already under to this exceedingly well-managed and useful society.

This periodical publication of the transactions of the Society, is one of the most useful measures which could be adopted by them to promote their objects; and the members of the Society are not insensible how much they are indebted for it to the intelligence, zeal and indefatigable and public spirited efforts of their secretary, to promote the agriculture of the county and the prosperity of the Society.

It is very much to be wished that the other societies in the commonwealth would adopt a similar plan, in order to preserve their often highly interesting reports.—These pamphlets in the first place, embody much valuable local information. They serve in the next place, to give a permanent record in the names of the successful competitors for premiums. In the next place, they bring the society more constantly before the public and excite a strong interest in its concerns. This must often serve to remind its members of their duty to the society and to the subject; and lead likewise, to a regular increase of members.

We shall take leave here to repeat suggestions which we have often made, respecting the form in which premiums are generally distributed by our agricultural societies. With the exception of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, they are usually given in money, without any formality whatever. The name of the successful competitor is barely announced, and he calls quietly upon the Treasurer for his money, which commonly goes at once into the general purse for expenditures, and is seldom heard from or thought of afterwards. Not so where the premiums are bestowed in the form of silver plate or some article of value with the name and occasion endorsed. Then it is preserved and shown with honest pride in the family, and is transmitted to others, and operates as a constant incentive to excellence. In Berkshire the premiums are given, where it can be done, in public, at the close of the annual address. This has an exciting and excellent influence.

We shall give to the public such extracts from this pamphlet as are likely to be interesting; and begin with the publication of a valuable paper from Mr Keely, of

Haverhill, on the subject of ploughing in green crops for manure. H. C.

[From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.']
ON TURNING IN GREEN CROPS AS A MANURE.

The committee on the subject of turning in green crops as a manure, report:

That they have examined Mr Keely's communication, and are of opinion that his experiment is not such as to entitle him to the Society's first premium, inasmuch as the plants turned in are not the most succulent for the purpose of enriching the soil; also, because the experiment was extended only to a single year, without reference to the future improvement of the soil.

The committee are of opinion that a part of the field should have been manured in the usual way, in order to test with exactness, the comparative advantages of the two processes; but do not hesitate to express their satisfaction at the result of Mr Keely's experiment, as far as it went, and would recommend that a gratuity of ten dollars be awarded him for his valuable communication.

For the Committee,

Dec. 31, 1839.

JOSEPH KITTREDGE.

JOHN KEELY'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on turning in Green Crops as a Manure:

GENTLEMEN—Perceiving that for several years no claim has been entered for premium on green crops, and deeming the subject one of great importance, I have concluded to present you with a statement on this subject. And I do it more with the hope that perhaps others may become inclined to try the efficacy of this mode of manuring, than on account of the great result abstractedly considered.

The experiment was made on the same estate where the crop of rye was raised, on account of which I obtained the Society's premium, in 1832, but on a part which is very inferior in quality to the piece on which that crop was raised. It is indeed so poor that nothing but sorrel grows upon it spontaneously.

But although I have long been firmly convinced of the great efficacy and economy of green crops, yet I thought sorrel alone scarcely fit even to plough in for manure, until the following circumstance convinced me of the contrary.

At the close of June, 1837, the ground then being too wet to hoe, (as a storm was just clearing off,) I began to plough the piece of land, on which I intended to sow rye, principally, to prevent the sorrel from seeding. The next day was fine, and I left the remainder unploughed until September, when the whole was ploughed and sown together. The following spring a difference was seen on that part where the sorrel had been ploughed in, which difference became so striking that my neighbors saw it and inquired to know the reason. This determined me to try the experiment, which is here presented.

At the close of June, 1838, while the sorrel was yet in blossom, I ploughed it in immediately after a heavy rain, and sowed upon the furrow one bushel of buckwheat per acre. On the 6th and 7th of August immediately after a rain, and while the buckwheat was in blossom, that was also ploughed in. On the 13th September it was sowed with winter rye. The present season, the striking difference between this rye and that in the same neighborhood on land of better quality, was seen and remarked by several individuals, and some persons who have known the estate for more than forty years, say that they never before saw such heavy rye on that part. The whole piece contains nearly 2 3/4 acres; and it yielded 48 bushels of rye, of excellent quality, weighing 59 lbs. per bush-

el. I should remark that about one-third of an acre of this piece is so poor that no sorrel ever grew there; the buckwheat was very light, and of course the rye was also. I should judge that upon rather more than two acres the produce was twenty bushels per acre. The previous crop on the same piece in 1837, did not average quite six bushels per acre.

You will perceive that the whole extra expense of this experiment is one ploughing and one harrowing, and one bushel of buckwheat per acre, which would cost about three dollars and a half per acre, and the extra produce 14 bushels per acre.

Although this crop is not large compared with other crops upon rich land, yet for land of this poor poor quality, I consider it very large. Nor is this all. This crop was not obtained by extra expense, to force the land to yield more than it could continue to produce; it is only the first of a series of crops, which if continued by the same management, undoubtedly will, in a few years, double its fertility, instead of exhausting it; and especially if the stubble is ploughed in soon after the crop is harvested, for this with the weeds amongst it, will furnish a third green crop, and the scattering grain which would otherwise be lost, will then grow and very materially increase the first green crop the ensuing season.

You will allow me to remark that experience and close observation upon the management of green crops, have convinced me that three things, among others which may be more obvious, are essential to a successful result.—First, it is absolutely necessary that the plough used is of good construction. Second, that some method be devised to prostrate the crop before the plough, or it will not be covered. I use a wooden roller about four inches in diameter and sixteen inches long, fixed on the end of the plough beam in a frame temporarily put on for the purpose. Third, it is necessary that the land should be ploughed very soon after rain, while it is moist, or the plough will crowd the furrow instead of turning it handsomely. It will also be of considerable advantage to roll the land after each ploughing.

Very respectfully,

JOHN KEELY.

Haverhill, Sept. 24th, 1839.

THE SEASON.

The impression seems to be general that fruit trees from appearances, have never passed through a winter with less injury, and that the promise of an abundant yield was never stronger. The months of December and January were remarkable for the intensity of the cold. February and March were remarkable for the mildness of the temperature. April has been variable; sometimes frowning and sometimes smiling. The season however, must be regarded as early; and the opportunities for ploughing and the usual spring work were seldom more favorable. It is a little extraordinary, that in spite of all the complaints of hard times, labor commands a high price, and laborers in most cases make their own terms.

H. C.

IMPORTATION OF EGGS. The sloop A. M. P., Capt. Brightman, has regularly, for twenty three years, made twenty five trips a year from Westport, Mass., to this port, during which period she has brought to our market, on an average, five hundred dozen of eggs each trip, making a total of 3,450,000, averaging twelve cents per dozen—amounting to thirty four thousand five hundred dollars! *Providence Jour.*

It is stated that there is corn enough in Alabama to last the inhabitants two years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SINGULAR HISTORICAL INCIDENT.

The Essex (Salem) Register, of 9th inst., quotes from the Mayor's Address to the City Council, the following singular facts: "In the amount received for rents is included the sum of \$153 82, which was paid by the lessee of the small tract of ground at Winter Island, which has, for several years, been occupied as the site of a Powder Magazine. This tract, described in the old Town Records as 'a portion of the upland, beach, and flats, at Obear's or Palmer's head,' was leased originally, to Richard Dorby, for the term of one thousand years from March 1, 1756, by an indenture executed by the Selectmen, under the authority of a vote of the town, at the rate of a shilling a year. The rent appears to have been irregularly paid by the lessee and his successors, though it is all shown to have been collected. The present occupant, to relieve himself from the trouble of annual payments, as well as, perhaps, to place his title beyond the risk of contingency, proposed to pay in advance without discount, the amount that would become due for the unexpired term of nine hundred and seventeen years, viz, 917 shillings, or the sum above stated, in our present currency. The proposal was of course accepted, and it may serve for the amusement, as it must require the leisure of some idle arithmetician, to calculate the vast gain secured to the city by this apparently inconsiderable financial operation."

THE PLANT INSECT.

At a very late meeting of the London Zoological Society, a communication was read from Mr Mackey, of the British consulate at Maracibo, on a plant, called Projojoy in the country from which it is derived, and which attains the condition of a plant from the strange metamorphose of an insect. In the insect which was described, some of the legs have already changed into roots, and in that state it was presented to the contributor. It was announced that a similar insect had lately been discovered in North Carolina. When the creature assumes the form of an insect or animal, it is about an inch in length, and most resembles a wasp in appearance. After it has reached its full length it disappears under the surface of the ground and dies, soon after which, the two fore legs begin to sprout and vegetate, the shoots extending upwards, and the plants in a short time reach a height of six inches. The branches and the leaves are like trefoil, and at the extremities of the former there are buds which contain neither leaves nor flowers, but an insect, which as it grows falls to the ground, or remains on its parent plant feeding on the leaves till the plant is exhausted, when the insect returns to the earth, and the plant shoots forth again.

A DEFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE.—A son of Galen, who was very angry when any joke was passed on physicians, once defended himself from railery by saying—'I defy any person whom I ever attended, to accuse me of ignorance or neglect.' 'That you may do safely,' replied a wag; 'for you know, doctor, dead men tell no tales.'

"What I gives is nothing to nobody," as the miser said, when asked how much he contributed for charitable purposes.

WINSHIP'S NURSERIES,

BRIGHTON, MASS.



The proprietors of this Nursery are now ready to receive orders for their extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Forst Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Roses, Green House Plants, Vines, &c.

Orders from a distance will be properly packed to go with safety to any part of the United States, and will be delivered in the city free of expense.

The Nursery grounds are five and a half miles from the city, by the Worcester Rail Road; cars stop three times a day. Orders by mail addressed to Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly attended to.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &c.



2,000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds, 4,000 Plum Trees of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season.

500 Quince Trees.
3,000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling.

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots.
5,000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced.

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds.

All orders left at this office, and at Gould & Howe's Iron Store, 8 Faneuil Hall or with the subscriber at Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND,

Cambridgeport, Mass.

March 4.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.



The collection of fruits cultivated at the Pomology Garden consists of more than 1400 varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach. Scions of all those which have been proved are offered to nurserymen and others.—Gentlemen wishing to send collections of American fruits to their friends in Europe can be furnished with most of those of first rate quality. They are warranted true to their names, and are in all cases cut from 'fruit bearing trees.

Salem, January 28, 1840. ROBERT MANNING.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale a great variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs at Nursery prices, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry of every variety.

Horse Chestnuts, Weeping Willows, Mountain Ash, Silver leaved Alerbe, Spruce, Fir, Larch and other Ornamental Trees.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c. Also—Roses, Honeyuckles, Altheas, Snowberries, Persian Lilacs, &c.

Orders are carefully executed, and the trees well packed, in such a manner that they can be sent without injury to any part of the country.

March 11.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A woaden two story house, with six acres of fertile land, situated in Medford, within half a mile of the village. Said house contains four rooms on the first floor and six chambers. The premises are plentifully supplied, with a variety of choice fruit trees, in a thrifty and bearing condition.

A portion of the land is a superior location for a shipyard. The above is a pleasant and desirable place for a country residence.

For terms inquire of JONATHAN BROOKS, near the premises, or WILLIAM BRIGHAM, No. 35 Court Street, Boston.

March 25.

SINA SILK WORMS EGGS.

The Eggs of the celebrated Sina Silk Worm, now offered for sale, were raised in 1839 by M. Canille Beauvais, superintendent of the experimental silk farm, established near Paris, by the government of France. The Sina Silk Worm was introduced to France from China by Louis XVI. in 1784, and has been proved by J. L. Beauvais to be superior to all other silk worms. They are also situated to possess the precious property of hatching simultaneously. Just received, by the subscriber, from the Cavalier Bodin, who is the only agent for their sale in France.

Each sheet contains an ounce and is signed "Canille Beauvais." Price \$3.

WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton.

Or apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 25.

epf

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

Just received, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, per Ship Chatham, from England, a splendid assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, viz.

- 100 dozen best Cast Steel Sickles.
- 50 " stout Cast Steel Brier Hooks.
- 25 " Breaking up Hoers.
- 5 " Pruning Chisels with Saws.
- 25 " pair Grass Shears.
- 25 " pair Pruning Shears, with slides.
- 25 " pair Ladies Ivory handle do. do.
- 25 " pair Ladies Coco do. do.
- 5 " Large Hedge Shears.
- 25 " Wakefield's Pruning Shears, with slides.
- 10 " Vine Shears.
- 25 " Large Long Pruning Knives.
- 25 " Budding do. do.
- 15 " Cast Steel Edging do.
- 5 " " " Hay do.
- 40 " " " Garden Trowels.
- 20 " Bill Hooks.
- 10 " Forge Bills.
- 10 " Gentlemen's Pricht Bills.
- 5 " " Horticultural Hatchets.
- 50 " Dutch Hoers.

April 1. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SILK WORMS EGGS.

Just received, a few ounces of Silk Worms Eggs, from Smyrna, said to be of a superior variety. Price \$3 per ounce, clean seed.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 1.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A valuable farm in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families. The situation among the most beautiful to be found, especially for a private or High School. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the estate. Inquire of the Subscriber at South Natick.

March 4, 1840. I. H. T. BLANCHARD.

Green House Plants.

Green House Plants of every description furnished at short notice, and well boxed, so that they may be sent to any part of the country in safety.

March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BOX FOR EDGINGS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale 500 yards of Box for edgings, in prime order; price 37¢ cents per yard; every yard will make two when reset.

Giant and Early Wilmot Rhubarb.

Roots of extra large size at 25 cents per root, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

White Silesia Sugar Beet Seed.

1000 lb. of the genuine White Silesia Sugar Beet Seed; the best variety for the production of Beet Sugar and warranted to be pure from mixture.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market Street. Boston, March 4, 1840.

GARDEN MATS.

For sale at the New England Farmer, 100 dozen Garden Mats, of extra quality, for covering hot beds, &c.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Feb. 12.

FOR SALE.

A short horned Durham Bull, bright red, four years old in April next, was raised by Gorham Parsons, Esq. at Brighton. Apply to MARTINDAVIS, River Street, Dorchester.

March 25.

67*

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at \$4 per barrel, \$2 per bushel.

October 16

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Buckthorns.

Buckthorns for Hedges, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. from 20 to \$30 per thousand, according to size and age.

March 25.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with six days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, BENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS, 17 STATE STREET, N. BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1840.

[NO. 43.]

N. E. FARMER.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Proposed by the Plymouth Co. Agricultural Society. Cattle Show to be held at Bridgewater, on Wednesday, October 7, 1840.

IMPROVEMENTS.

To the person who shall on the first day of September, 1840, have the largest quantity of land in the best state of preparation for English mowing, which was swamp land or fresh meadow June 1st, 1833,

\$25

Second premium for the same object,

15

Third " " " "

10

To the person who shall in the summer of 1840, cultivate the greatest number of Chinese mulberry trees, and feed not less than 1000 silk worms,

10

Second premium for the same object,

5

To every person in the county who shall build before September, 1840, one hundred rods of good stone wall,

9

For every additional hundred rods,

12

And in the same proportion for fractional parts of a hundred rods, after two hundred have been built.

To the person who shall collect the greatest quantity of any kind of material, (excepting manure from stock,) which in the opinion of the committee shall more than pay the cost of collecting and spreading on his farm between the first day of September last, and the first day of September next, not less than 400 loads, 40 cubic feet considered a load,

20

A second premium for the same object, not less than 300 loads,

15

A third not less than 250 loads,

12

A fourth not less than 200 loads,

10

The committee are authorised to distribute 8 vols. N. E. Farmer and 8 vols. Yankee Farmer.

N. B.—Claims to be made on or before the first day of September, 1840, to MORRILL ALLEN, Pembroke.

Claimants, to entitle themselves to the above offered premiums, must make a particular statement in writing, of their several operations.

PRODUCE.

For the greatest quantity of wheat, raised on not less than one acre of land, nor less than twenty bushels,

\$12

For the next greatest quantity, do do do do

8

For the best crop of Indian corn raised on one acre, not less than 60 bushels, (75 lbs. in the ear considered a bushel,) not to be harvested before the 15th of October, 1840,

12

Next best crop,

8

Next best do

5

For the greatest quantity of barley on an acre, not less than 30 bushels,

8

Second premium do

5

For the best crop of Rohan potatoes on not less than half an acre of land, nor less than 400 bushels,

For the best crop of potatoes of any kind, on not less than one acre of land, and not less than 500 bushels to the acre,

For the next best best do., not less than 400 bushels, (56 lbs. to be considered a bushel of every kind of root except onions,)

For the best crop of oats on not less than two acres, and not less than 50 bushels to the acre,

For the next best on one acre

For the greatest number of bushels of rye raised on an acre, and not less than 30 bushels,

For the next best do do

For the greatest quantity of white beans raised on an acre, not less than 15 bushels,

For the next do, not less than 6 bushels on half an acre,

For the greatest quantity of carrots, raised on not less than one acre of land, and not less than three hundred bushels,

For the next greatest quantity on half an acre,

For the greatest quantity of onions on not less than a quarter of an acre of land, and not less than 75 bushels,

For the greatest quantity of sugar beets, raised on not less than a quarter of an acre of land,

If the sugar should be extracted from the beets and a satisfactory account of the processes given, the premium will be trebled.

For the greatest quantity of common turnips on an acre, not less than 300 bushels,

For the best crop of ruta baga turnips, not less than 400 bushels to the acre,

Committee authorised to distribute 8 vols. N. E. Farmer, and 8 of Yankee Farmer, as additions to the above offered premiums, or as gratuities to unsuccessful claimants, according to their judgment of merit.

P. S.—It will be required of claimants of the above premiums, to state in writing the condition of the land at the time the course of cultivation for the approaching season may commence, and the several operations in that cultivation; and the amount of produce must be attested by the owner and one laborer.

A certificate of the measurement of the land by some respectable surveyor, will be required. Claims to be made on or before October 7, 1840, but the evidence of the amount of crops need not be produced until the 10th of November next. Communications to be made to ANTHONY COLLAMORE, Pembroke, Chairman of Committee on Produce.

N. B.—Without a strict compliance with the above conditions, the committee have determined not to award the premiums.

Stock.

For the best fat ox,

\$8

Next best do

6

Next best do

4

For the best milch cow,

8

Next best do

5

Next best do

3

5 For the best heifer, not less than one, nor more than three years old,

4

For the second best do do

2

10 For the best bull, not less than 12 months old,

8

For the second best do do

6

7 For the best bull calf, not less than five mos. old, nor more than twelve,

4

For the second best do do

3

For the best heifer calf, do do

3

For the second best do do

2

4 Committee authorised to distribute 4 vols. N. E.

Farmer and 4 of Yankee Farmer.

6 Cattle not to be removed from the pens before 1 o'clock, P. M. Claimants for premiums on stock, are required to exhibit to the committee, evidence of the mode of rearing and treating animals offered for premium. The committee will please strictly enforce this requisition and award no premium for a milch cow, unless the quantity of milk and butter produced for at least ten days in each of the months of June and September, be accurately stated.

4 Animals must have been kept in the county six months to entitle them to premiums.

5 Claims for stock of every sort and entries for the ploughing match, to be made on or before October 5th, 1840, to ABRAHAM WASHBURN, 2d, Bridgewater.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The ploughing match will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition.

1st premium, \$8

2d do 6

3d do 4

4th do 3

5th do 2

The work to be performed with one yoke of oxen.

Committee are authorised to distribute three vols. N. E. Farmer and three of Yankee Farmer.

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

For the best yoke of working oxen, raised and trained in the county, \$10

For the best yoke which were in the possession of the owner six months before the exhibition,

8

For the second best do do

5

For the best yoke of steers, not less than two nor more than four years old,

5

For the second best do

3

Committee are authorised to distribute two volumes N. E. Farmer and two of Yankee Farmer.

ARTICLES OF THE DAIRY.

For the best butter, not less than 50 lbs., \$5

Next best do, not less than 25 lbs. 3

Next best do do 2

For the best cheese, not less than 200 lbs. 5

Next best do, not less than 100 lbs. 3

Next best do do 2

Committee are authorised to distribute 2 vols. N. E. Farmer and 2 of Yankee Farmer.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Committee on Fruits and Vegetables are

authorised to distribute 20 dollars for extraordinary fruits and vegetables, that may be deposited for exhibition.

MANUFACTURES.

The Committee on Cloths and the most useful articles of Household Manufacture, are authorised to award in premiums, according to their judgment of the comparative excellence and utility of the articles presented, \$75

BONNETS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

The Committee on articles of Usefulness and Fancy, are authorised to award \$50

INVENTIONS.

The Committee are authorised to distribute for inventions and improvements in the structure of implements of agriculture, &c., as rewards of ingenuity, \$20
Committee are authorised to distribute 2 vols. N. E. Farmer and 2 of Yankee Farmer.

COCOONS AND SILK.

To the person who shall raise and exhibit the largest quantity of cocoons, \$4
For the next greatest quantity, 3
For do do do do 2
For every ounce of wrought silk raised and worked in the county, ten cents.

P. S.—Cloths, fancy articles, products of the dairy, cocoons and silks, articles of invention, fruits, vegetables, &c., must be deposited in the Town House before 9 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition.

Articles manufactured out of Plymouth county not admissible.

PREMIUMS CLAIMABLE IN FUTURE YEARS.

To the person who shall on the first day of September, 1841, have the largest quantity of land in the best state of preparation for English mowing, which is now fresh meadow or swamp land, \$25
Second premium for the same object, 15
Third do do do do 10

For the most accurate and satisfactory experiment in the application of manure, premium payable in 1842, 25

Applicants for this premium will be required to appropriate for the experiment, one acre and a half of land, as nearly of the same quality of soil as possible. On one half acre, ten loads of manure, or a larger quantity if preferred, must be spread on the sward; then let the whole field be ploughed, and on the next half acre the same quantity and quality of manure be spread on the furrow; let the whole field be afterwards harrowed and planted with Indian corn. Let every part of the field receive the same attention and culture, and the crop on each half acre be separately harvested and weighed. The second year the field must be sowed with some kind of spring grain and grass seed, and the crop as before measured or weighed. The third year will be grass, which must be cut and cured in the same manner on each half acre and separately weighed.

The three crops will probably shew which course is most effectual, to bury manure under the furrow or apply it to the surface. And the produce of the half acre not manured, will shew the benefits derived from manure.

Claims to the above premiums must be entered

with MORRILL ALLEN, of Pembroke, on or before the first of May, 1840.

For the most extensive forest of any sort of trees suitable for timber, raised from the seed, not less than 1000 trees to the acre, which shall be in the most flourishing condition and more than five years old, in September, 1845, \$50
Second premium for the same object, 30
Third do do do do 20

Premiums not demanded within one year, will be considered as generously given to promote the objects of the Society.

On all premiums above five dollars awarded to gentlemen not members of the Society, the Treasurer is directed to make a deduction of 25 per cent., to increase the funds.

The Trustees will not consider themselves obliged by the terms of the above offers, to give a premium in any case, when it shall be evident there has been no competition nor more than ordinary exertion.

All entries for premiums may be made by letters post paid. Letters not post paid, will not be considered.

By order of the Trustees,
MORRILL ALLEN.
Bridgewater, January, 1840.

For the N. E. Farmer.

SCIENCE FOR FARMERS—ORNITHOLOGY

MR COLMAN.—The next science which we shall introduce as claiming the investigation of farmers, is that of Ornithology, or the science of birds; and surely, since we have the assurance that He who guides the planets in their courses—who causes the outgoings of the morning and the evening to rejoice—who, indeed “upholds, supports and governs all creation,” who gave goodly wing to the peacock, “hears the young ravens when they cry,” and notices the falling sparrow,—it cannot by any natural, moral, or theological pretence, be inconsistent for us who were created in our Maker's image and endowed with the noble faculties which we justly claim, to seek kind acquaintanceship with any of his works, especially a part of his creation which contributes so much to the varieties of our temperament as the feathered race.

That birds are subjects of much annoyance to farmers, is a fact too evident to call for particular investigation. They pull up his grains, devour his fruits, in short give exercise to the current of his feelings, which might otherwise flow more equally and agreeably in a thousand ways.

What can be more at variance with the even tenor of a man's spirits, when his cornfield has been planted with much care and watered by much “sweat of his brow,” than to hear a detestable crow, as if its heart was as black as its own plumage, cawing over the field where a golden harvest is expected as a remuneration for earnest labors, and anon seeing him alight under guard of a dozen of his fellows, whose habits of industry they prove in a manner no wise unworthy of human emulation, pulling it up as though it were wholly an affair of their own?

After all, the crow is not so much to blame for the invasions he makes upon the farmer's premises. The rich feasts which the golgotha where his dead animals are deposited, offer his craving stomach,

invite him to protract his stay through the long period of winter, and if his stores fail on the return of spring, who can wonder that if, after the liberality with which he has been fed in the inclement season he shall feel himself quite “at home,” when the season of brighter hopes returns? Yet for his familiarities there is ample remedy; for notwithstanding his courage in diving into the depths of air, and the apparent self-possession with which he enters upon our cornfields, he is still a coward, and is often frightened from his purposes by the most simple an inoffensive means; for he usually avoids “the man of straw,” and his ideas of ropes and halters are so odious, that if but simply a very small cord is extended around the premises where his mischievous visits are intrusive, he has the prudence to keep a proper distance. Their habits are also said to be rather favorable to the “striped pig” system, and that some farmers have availed themselves of this weakness of their nature, and brought them into fearful decay by sowing grains in “the ardent” and strewing them over their cornfields.

But with all his failings, the crow is not so bad a bird as he might be, neither is his hair so black as his plumage indicates; but in various ways proves himself an article of utility to the farmer, by waging war upon the worms and many other evil doers of insect royalty, which would gladly defeat his labors. The same may be said of other birds which send forth their warbling notes to contribute to our cheerfulness, when nature puts on her rich attire. They may all of them appear to us as rather mischievous creatures, when in fact they are our efficient laborers, doing that for us in a short time in the destruction of our little insidious enemies, which we might never accomplish, or which if we did, it would be at an expense of time and labor which might be much more profitably and agreeably devoted to other objects. Why should we then complain if now and then a robin light upon our cherry trees, and pluck a portion of their rich fruit, to satisfy the longings of its own palate, when in fact one may be indebted to the same bird or some of its family, for the fruit we gather, if not from the same tree, from some other of Pomona's bowers? The same may be said of other birds; most if not all of them are useful to the farmer, and would be found to be so if he would study into their nature and habits. But we are too apt to be guided by first impressions, and for the want of this investigation, we conclude if we see a luckless bird light upon a grain field or a fruit tree, at a season when they may take from us a part of the spoil, that it is a thief, and belongs to a race of bandits, and that we should unhesitatingly wage war upon the whole posse. What an inconsistency! Man rebel against his laborers, when all the remuneration they ask is a part of their board—now and then a meal of the fruits they have so nobly and disinterestedly aided him in raising! “Alas for the weakness of poor human nature,” when it prompts us to rise in such fatal rebellions as the sacrifice of our friends—friends too, that teach us such powerful lessons of industry, economy, forbearance, constancy and many other virtues, as the birds of the air inculcate. Let us study their habits more effectually, and we shall be enabled to appreciate their worth more fully, and shall learn from them many more lessons of practical utility than they have yet taught to their most zealous amateurs and careful observers.

After all the powder and lead which has been wasted in attempts to annihilate the feathered race,

many of them yet prefer an abode where civilization should reign, to the deep-tangled shades of the forest. They still look up to man as their protector, and would read in his visage and conduct those lineaments of friendship which he was designed to exhibit. And to the praise of our race be it said, there are now many among us who consider it a sacrilege to rob a bird's nest, and an act of violence and guilt to take the life of its occupant; but on the contrary, they *invite* them to the groves and trees near their dwellings, feed them with their crumbs, and listen to the sweet music of their always accordant notes. Such kindnesses [can a bird be grateful?] they duly appreciate, by building their nests around our dwellings, that they may aid us by their services, in the destruction of annoying insects. But were their labors of no pecuniary benefit, the sweet music of their anthems, swelling forth in strains which know of no discord, in whose notes "the outgoings of the morning and the evening rejoice," would be ample remuneration for the few kernels of grain or little fruit they gather, and which we should always allow them to enjoy with the same feelings of pleasure that we spread an entertainment for a friend that loves us. Surely they would then teach us a lesson that man, aspiring man, is slow to learn of his fellow—a lesson of gratitude, of kindness, as they now do of long-suffering and forbearance.

But ornithology is not a wild romantic science, confining its subjects to trees and groves and mountains and clefts of the rock. It brings within its embrace the goose, of famed classic celebrity; the turkey, which in roguery and self-will, approaches so near to the perfection of man; with sir chaunticleer, the factious *beau monde* of the farm-yard, and head of its cackling seraglio; with all the varieties of plumed inhabitants which the poultry yard, roost and mud pond boast. These are animals of profit and taste worthy of his cultivation, as he would have his bacon seasoned with eggs, or his table enriched with choice luxuries. W. B.

Mount Osceola, March 2, 1840.

[From "Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society."]

ON DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

For the last year or two a fatal distemper has prevailed among the cattle and animals of the county of Essex, and carried off many cows. Some individuals have lost half their entire stock, and some more. It has not been confined to neat cattle, but horses, hogs, and sheep have been affected. The disease has been very fatal,—one half of those affected, at least, have died, as is supposed; for it is difficult always to know all those that have been diseased. The disease lasts but four or five days, and sometimes the first knowledge of an animal's being diseased, it would be found dead in the yard. It is supposed to be contagious, by contact, as when it has appeared in a stock of cattle, many of the stock have fallen victims, and in two cases in Topsfield, where persons were engaged in taking off the hides of the animals that had died with the disorder, their arms swelled up and broke out in large boils, which ulcerated and formed a large tough black scab, some of them the bigness of a twenty-cent piece, and some smaller. Some (not very severe) constitutional symptoms manifested themselves. The sores were sometimes in healing, four to six weeks. After these cases of apparent infection appeared, the animals were buried without flaying, and with as little connexion as possible.

It is supposed that these two individuals were inoculated, as one of them in flaying, made a slight wound on his hand with the knife, and the other had a fracture of the skin. The disease was so rapid that little or nothing was attempted to be done by way of remedy. The first appearance of disorder was, when the cow came from the pasture at night she would give evidence of not filling herself as well as usual, and would give a less quantity of milk; would refuse the ordinary kinds of food, and eat but little of the more delicate and inviting, and in three or four days refuse all kinds and soon lie down and die, and some purging of blood would appear, as the last effort of nature.—Pain and distress were more particularly manifested in horses at the close of life, by frequent lying down and getting up, and by grunting and struggles. The disease was most prevalent in Topsfield and vicinity in July and August.

The disease is probably a murrain, such as we read of in the bible and ancient writings. *Epizooty* is a term bestowed upon malignant distempers among animals. It signifies a plague or murrain among animals. In the common acceptation of the term, murrain is limited to distempers among useful and domesticated animals, whereas *epizooty* comprehends those pestilential ravages to which the whole living creation is liable. In one of the plagues of Egypt, spoken of by Moses, is recognized a most destructive epizooty, extending to all domesticated animals. Other accounts are given in ancient history of malignant and contagious diseases among animals.

In modern history, more particular accounts are given of pestilential and eruptive diseases, resembling small pox and plague in men. By some, inoculation was tried and supposed to modify the disease and lessen its fatality. This, however, was thought might spread the disease where it did not before exist, and was therefore prohibited by government.

"In 1661, after a hot dry summer, a kind of plensy spread among animals, especially horses, cattle and sheep; but was not known to be contagious. It was principally confined to northern climates;—one or more worms were found in the substance of the brain. Numbers of intestinal worms were found in an epizooty that prevailed in 1663, and were thought to be the cause of the distemper. Analogous symptoms, though not equally fatal, attacked almost the whole cattle in the Danish territory, in 1674.

"France was visited by an epizooty among the black cattle in 1682. The animal functions were uninterrupted until the attack, when sudden death ensued. This was accompanied by a gangrene of the tongue, which came away in pieces. Those who attended the cattle are said to have been infected by the disease and to have died. Its progress was regular, and marched with astonishing rapidity at the rate of twelve miles a day. Thus it spread from the frontiers of Italy to Poland. Between the years 1705 and 1711, a distemper called the *flying chancre* or *bubo*, which the latest authors denominate a real plague or murrain, was found to be making terrible ravages in Europe. It had been imported by a single ox, brought into the Venetian states from Hungary and Dalmatia; and it was thence disseminated throughout the Roman territory and the kingdom of Naples, sweeping away almost the whole cattle in its progress. It did not reach France till 1714; and in the same year, having been some time prevalent in Britain,

the most vigorous means to repress it were adopted by government. All the animals were ordered to be destroyed that were attacked with it, and buried deep in the earth, and a compensation allowed to those who thus lost their property. The violence of the disease did not last above three months, during which time the counties of Essex, Middlesex and Surrey lost 5857 cattle. At this time it was observed that cows being brought to water to drink, many became giddy, fell down in convulsions, bled copiously at the mouth and nose and died. Other nations suffered more severely: Piedmont lost 70,000 cattle; Holland 200,000; and the full extent of the epizooty throughout Europe was estimated to have destroyed 1,500,000 animals. All these perished of the infection disseminated by the single diseased ox from Hungary. But the disease was marked by considerable distinctions in different countries, and some of its symptoms bore little resemblance in one place to what were seen in another."

In 1730, a contagious disease appeared among black cattle in Germany, and afterwards in France, which affected the tongues, was called a blain of the tongue, which degenerated into a cancerous ulcer, whereby the organ was almost totally destroyed. The commencement and termination of the disease was sometimes witnessed within 24 hours. A most destructive epizooty ravaged Europe for ten years from 1740. This disease was exhibited by shiverings, palpitations of the heart, difficult respiration, cough, coldness of the hoofs and horns, cessation of the natural evacuations: sometimes the animal fell down as if struck by apoplexy.—Eruptions covered those which survived the violence of the attack. It was evidently contagious, and the strongest precautions were adopted to repress the infection. Former experience had proved, in the history of an epizooty by Laneisi, that they could not be too strictly adopted; for certain drivers having brought their cattle to a fair in Italy, in the year 1713, a prohibition was issued against holding it, in order to prevent the dispersion of the cattle. However, the drivers rather than be disappointed of a market, conducted them privately to Rome, and sold at a low price. Immediately afterwards, a contagious distemper spread through the whole Roman territory, and destroyed 300,000 animals. Notwithstanding precautions were used, such as burying the diseased cattle, interdicting the sale of their flesh, and toward accidents happened, and contagion was disseminated by the skin. But at different places in France, guards were placed, to prevent any cattle from approaching them, whereby the stock was preserved in health, though the malady was making rapid advances in the surrounding country.

The Marquis de Coortioron instituted numerous experiments regarding this distemper, from which he concluded that it exhibited itself on the fourth day from infection, that the ninth was the crisis, and that the contagion could spread only from direct communication between two animals. In the course of the year 1746, a new remedy, inoculation, had been attempted at Brunswick, and in an epizooty which appeared in Holland, the same remedy was repeated in 1755, though with little success, and recommended by Dr Lagard in 1757. The distemper in the latter country was considered absolutely similar to small pox; and the infection was said to have been brought from Holland by two white calves of a favorite breed, or by two skins of diseased animals. Whatever was the

cause, many animals perished of it. Different epizootics appeared about the same time, among the cattle, horses, and reindeer of France, Austria, Finland and Lapland. Swine, dogs, and even poultry, are said to have been attacked by it. Russia did not escape, and if we can credit the relations given, the malady was propagated by the skin of a bear, even to the destruction of mankind. These epizootics were either perpetuated or renewed during the years immediately subsequent, and, if possible, raged more extensively among the various genera of animals. The horses of Switzerland, the cattle of other countries, sheep, and particularly lambs, were swept away in thousands.

In 1764, dogs were attacked throughout France, poultry in Spain, and the rest of the feathered tribes throughout Europe.

The milk of infected cows spread the contagion; for those animals supplied were covered with pustules; and people who suffered with it, in the same manner, experienced great difficulty in swallowing and burning heat in the throat.

For some years after this period, an epizooty raged among the black cattle of Holland, and carried off the whole cattle belonging to one district. Its attack was commenced all at once, by the animal becoming dull and rejecting drink. Fever and shivering, attended by a general prostration of strength, followed; the ears and horns grew cold, a cough became unintermitting, a purulent matter was discharged from the nose, and an ichorous fluid from the eyes. The hide was puffed up, and a crackling like that of parchment, was heard on pressure. Some were attacked by diarrhoea—others by constipation, from the fourth to the sixth day of the disease, and they died from the second to the eleventh day after the commencement. The blood of the animal then proved thin; the intestines inflamed and putrid, the lungs gangrenous, the gall bladder always greatly enlarged, and many worms were found in the liver. The symptoms were generally the same; and Camper, who strictly watched the appearance, progress, and issue of the malady, pronounced it a contagious putrid fever. Animals once attacked were never liable to its recurrence, or at least very rarely; hence Camper, from that and other circumstances, concluded that to repress it, four principal objects are to be kept in view.

1. To endeavor to prevent the malady and abate its virulence.
2. To preserve the fluids from corruption.
3. To preserve the strength of the animal.
4. To cleanse the intestines immediately on the appearance of the disease.

There was no way of guarding against contagion, but by excluding diseased animals, and all substances by which infection might be communicated. He also conceived that inoculation was the most proper method of averting the malignity of the distemper: forty-six out of ninety-two infected animals were saved, and of cows that were not far advanced in gestation, three-fourths were saved. Inoculation was successfully practiced in Denmark; in the first three years of the experiment, less than a sixth of the infected animals died. Strong prejudices in England were opposed to it, lest it might introduce the disease where it did not before exist. Camper established several important prinis; such as, that the epizooty imparted by inoculation, was exactly similar to that communicated by natural infection; that it was of a much milder nature; as also that animals infected in this way, resisted both natural contagion and the consequences of inoculation. The malady proved extremely destructive in Hol-

land; of 286,647 affected, 208,351 died. In 1771 the disease broke out in Picardy, by the introduction of a diseased cow, and after being subdued, appeared again in 1773 with redoubled violence. Numerous remedies were tried, but their inefficiency being proved, the extirpation of the malady was sought in the destruction of the animals by strangulation, without the effusion of blood, and their carcasses buried with their hides entire. Similar ordinances were promulgated in France, with their hides cut to pieces, to prevent traffic in them, and that all the fodder, litter, and whatever else which might communicate the contagion should be buried with them. By these and other prudent regulations, this, which was one of the epizootics best characterized in history, was repressed.

During the period that contagious distempers swept away the cattle of Europe, a malady, even more rapid in its progress, appeared in the West Indies. Its effects seem to have been more minutely traced in Guadaloupe, where it first attacked black cattle, then horses, and afterwards spread to men. Animals apparently well, in good condition, and feeding as usual, were suddenly seized with shivering fits, attended by convulsions in the spine and abdomen, which sometimes carried them off in an hour. Almost all the negroes who opened the dead bodies had boils on their arms, attended by much fever; and those feeding on their flesh, had like symptoms. Examples were given of several who actually died from infection. Something similar was witnessed in France, where persons skinning the animals died of the contagion, the effects of which were immediate.

Between the years 1780 and 1780, a pestilential disease prevailed among the cattle in the northern counties of Scotland, vulgarly denominated *hasty*, from the rapidity of its progress.

The Eastern parts of Asia were visited by a destructive epizooty among the horses, especially in 1804; and after the severity abated, in 1805 and 1806, it was renewed with uncommon virulence in 1807. In so far as we can learn, this disorder consisted of a sudden swelling, attended by shivering fits, an abscess formed most commonly in the head, and the animal died in twelve hours at farthest. But in many instances, its commencement and termination were infinitely more rapid, and death was known to ensue in half an hour. The malady was observed early at Ochotsk. Cattle, reindeer, and horses all suffered; and at last, a caravan, consisting of eighty, preserved only ten. The Russian Government of those distant regions, in order to repress the disease, ordered all the animals perishing of it, to be burnt: but before its nature was well understood, the Jakutchians, to whom horse flesh is grateful, unwilling to lose such a source of subsistence, fed on it. Most of those who had done so, died within a day or two; and a few lingered a fortnight. Those who escaped were attacked by severe swellings, in the upper lip and cheeks, which broke out and left great scars.

Besides these epizootics of which a general historical view has been given, others, extremely rapid in their progress and destructive in their effects, could be detailed, and their sources might admit of various conjectures. Most of those which attack the larger and more important animals, bear a strong resemblance to the plague among mankind. They have been traced, in some instances at least, to miasmata, which if not the origin of such a terrible malady, unquestionably foster its germs, and they are more destructive in all regions during

the same period that the plague is most fatal. Probably some animals are exclusively the victims of some epizootics, while others of different genera may escape unhurt; but it is to be doubted whether any races are totally exempt from them. Thus we are told that the fish of Lake Constance perished from a general mortality in 1732. We have seen many of the feathered tribes occasionally suffer, in different countries; infectious disorders frequently prevail among dogs; and a contagious distemper attacked the cats of Westphalia in 1682; while the same species were almost extirpated from the Ferroe islands by an epizooty, in 1798. It is not an improbable theory that entire genera of animals, once inhabiting the surface of the earth, or the waters, are now extinct from contagious maladies.

In the first or second volume of the New England Farmer, mention is made of a contagious disease breaking out in a drove of cattle, brought in from the country. They were ordered back again by the authorities, and those that died to be buried; but one individual wishing to save the hide, took it off, caught the distemper, and died. Two others tried out the tallow of another, and both it is related died.

In these remarks we have drawn largely from the Edinburgh Encyclopeda, where our readers are referred, under the article of Epizooty.

We have thought proper to add this supplement to our report, that the farmers in Essex may be on their guard another season. Although the distemper has appeared in several towns in different parts of the county, yet, it is feared, it has not yet exhausted itself, and may again return another season, when heat, drought, or moisture may favor it.

The small pox is now more prevalent than it has been for many years, in New England. The connexion between epizootics, plague and small pox, which has been hinted before, is another reason for watchfulness.

R. A. MERRIAM.

Topsheld, January, 1840.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

FENCES &c.

HON. ISAAC HILL.—Dear Sir—In my journeying through the New England States I have frequently been struck with the want of beauty and too often the want of durability and sufficiency of the walls and fences, enclosing and upon otherwise beautiful farms. In some parts the scarcity of stone, and in others the difficulty of procuring the common fencing materials, such as cedar rails, &c. is the common apology for the absence of a good, secure, and durable fence. There are many objections urged against hedges, with how much reason I leave others to decide. The doubtful nature of the experiment, however, and constant care supposed to be necessary to bring one to perfection, added to the risk of its ultimately providing a safe closure, deters many from setting it. Its beauty is certainly a strong inducement to give it a thorough trial. Hon. Barnabas Palmer, of this town, has a beautiful hedge under way, with every prospect of complete success. In your June number (6) of the Visitor, he gave some information derived from sources entitled to great respect, in regard to the quality and proper cultivation of hedges. His hedge, which was set in May last, is of the Buckthorn variety, and was procured from the farm of E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, Mass. It is now something better than two feet high on an average,

and appears to be doing exceedingly well, with only three times hoeing since set, and bids fair to become a competent fence in four years or less. Mr Palmer gave the preference to the Buckthorn, from the representations of those better acquainted with it, that it is more hardy and rapid in growth than the other varieties, and from its possessing certain medicinal qualities, rendering it unpalatable to cattle, which would deter them from browsing it. Many prefer the Cockspur, or Delaware thorn to any other, by reason of its having a thorn on it, thus rendering any attempt to penetrate it less likely to succeed. I did not intend, however, to have said so much in regard to hedges, but to propose a substitute to such as may not feel inclined to try the hedge. There is a beautiful specimen of hedge around the marine Hospital at Chelsea, of the maple leaf Washington thorn, which appears well. The hedges around the garden of the Insane Hospital at Charlestown, are Hawthorn; but this plant is not generally appreciated, though its foliage is exceedingly beautiful; but it requires too much and careful attention to be profitable, and will not thrive well in our climate. I would recommend to those who feel curious in these matters, to visit and inspect them, should business or other circumstances call them to Boston.

In the interior of New York I frequently saw a species of wall or fence made of stone and sod, which was thought highly of there, and which I think might be profitably introduced among us. I will endeavor to describe it, and the process of making it. First a layer of stones from four to six inches high, say eighteen inches in width. On top of this is put a layer of sods, grass down, carefully filling up all the interstices in the stone beneath, then a layer of stone, then sod, thus alternately until your wall is at the desired height, when you cap it with sod. Grass seed is then sown on the top, and around the sides on the edges of the turf, which should come out "flush" and smooth with the stone. The following season the grass entirely covers and conceals the stone, and you have a most beautiful and solid wall. I would observe that the thickness of the wall, in order to prevent its settling, should diminish as you ascend; eight or ten inches width at the top being sufficient. The sods necessary for the wall, being generally, or for the most part, taken from the spot, is usually done so as to make a good drain, some four or five inches deep on each side of it. Fears may be entertained that this description of wall would not be secure from the effects of the frost. I was particular in my enquiries on this point, and was assured that no essential injury was perceived to arise from it. I saw many which had been built six to ten years, and they appeared solid and firm. You have very likely seen the batteries and redoubts thrown up in many places on our sea-coast, during the last war. There are many such on some of the islands in Portsmouth harbor; at Eastport, Me., Fort Sullivan was entirely surrounded with them; they were composed generally of bushes, shavings, &c., covered at the top and sides with turf. They have retained their shape, verdure, and solidity for years. In fact I apprehend there is but little danger of so great an expansion by frost as to destroy a wall such as I have described, especially after the grass roots become firmly united and knit together. This kind of wall may be built as cheap as rail fence. I have known it laid for thirtyseven and a half cents per rod. It appears nearly as handsome as hedge, and when built in the summer is in full perfection

the following year. This kind of wall can, perhaps, be better built, than any other in those neighborhoods, where there is a deficiency of large stones suitable for entire stone walls, and where a slaty quality of stone prevails.

In conversation with a friend lately, on the subject of walls and fencing, and the expense of building them, he informed me that having made it a subject of inquiry with a view of erecting a wall himself, he could not estimate the cost of good stone wall in this vicinity, at less than five dollars per rod; an item of expense which but few can afford, and which all would probably choose to avoid.

I am, dear sir,

Very respectfully, your friend, &c.

BENJA. F. EMERY.

From the Salem Observer.

PEACH TREE BORER.

Messrs Lee & Pease.—As the season is now approaching to look over our peach trees, I send for your Observer a few hints upon their culture, for which I am in part indebted to Mr A. J. Downing, the intelligent Newburgh nurseryman.

"The greatest enemy to the peach tree in our vicinity is what is here called the borer. From ignorance of its habits and carelessness in subduing it, it has increased so much within the last ten years that the average life of the peach tree appears to be reduced to about five years duration." Among the numerous recommendations have been, boiling water applied to the roots, placing anthracite coal ashes around the trunk, &c. These are not effectual. The easiest and most certain method of ridding the peach tree of this disease, is to search out and destroy the worm itself, semi-annually.—Every spring and autumn remove the earth four or five inches deep, about the neck or stem of the tree. On laying bare the bark, if the tree is attacked by the worm, gum will be discovered. When this is the case, take your knife, and opening the bark, follow the channel made by the worm until (if it have not left the tree) you discover and destroy it. Replace the earth, and the wound caused by the worm (if it do not completely encircle the tree) will speedily heal over again. This is easily done, and if followed up in spring (April) and in the fall (October) will soon exterminate them from our gardens.

J. M. I.

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES.

As the season has now arrived to set trees, (particularly peach trees—spring being, as we apprehend, preferable to the fall for stone fruits,) by your request, I have forwarded a few remarks relative to my method of re-setting fruit trees.

Transplanting trees seems a very simple process; all do not however practice it equally well. The land should be mellow, free from lumps and stones, and made fine; the hole for a tree an inch through at the butt should be 2 1-2 feet across, and from 10 to 15 inches deep. Care should be taken that the tree is not set deeper than it originally stood. Before setting, any bruised or broken root should be smoothly cut off with a sharp knife—fill in with your hand the fine soil all around the roots, placing all the fibres, &c. in as horizontal a direction as possible. When the hole is about half filled up, pour in 3 or 4 quarts of water, in order to settle the soil about the roots; when this has soaked down, fill up with soil; and upon no account pour

buckets of water upon the surface, which is sometimes done after the tree is transplanted, as it will often bake the earth so hard as to prevent the admission of air and dew.

J. M. I.

CULTIVATION OF THE TOMATO.

As the cultivation of this wholesome vegetable is much more attended to among us than formerly, and as there are many methods resorted to, in order to obtain fruit early, I have forwarded you a few hints on the subject.

First, force the plants in a hot bed,—transplant them when about four inches high in a light, well manured loamy soil,—(strong soil with green manure induces the plants to grow rank and produce their fruit late in the summer.) They do better and fruit earlier in a warm soil by raising them in the manner of potatoes, that is in hills, (one plant to a hill,) and when they begin to throw out laterals, place brush wood around the plants, that they may spread upon it, which brings the fruit near the ground, and will hasten its ripening.

J. M. I.

DISEASE OF HORSES, &c.—I see a great many cures for disorders in cattle and horses, in your Genesee Farmer. *The Ringbone* is a great plague to horses, which is easily cured. Take one oz. of camphor, one oz. of oil of spike, one oz. of hartshorn, and one oz. of spirits of turpentine—put these in a phial and shake it well;—when it is fit for use put it on the foot above the ring, and rub it with the finger till it comes to the skin. It will take a week to use it on one foot, which it will cure, be he ever so lame or long standing, but the ring will remain.

To cure Scours in cattle or horses: take the seed of the narrow leaf dock—(it is a yellow root)—and give them a handful of the seed in their feed. It will stop it immediately, be it ever so severe. Or take a tea-spoonful of pulverized red chalk, and give it to a beast, and it will cure.

I had a spring colt sick with the scours, and I made inquiries of several old people about it; they knew nothing for it; I took my own remedy. I took a handful of the dock seed and steeped it in the mother's milk, and poured about a gill down the throat, and it cured it at once.

A cure for the Blind Sluggers in a Horse.—When ever you perceive it bleed them well in the spur veins, and physic them well with tamarack, which will soon cure him. I am yours,

ALEXANDER M'DOUGALL.

Wampsville, August 26, 1839.

Labor Saving Soap—recipe for making.—Take 2 lbs. soda, 2 lbs. of yellow bar soap, and ten qts. of water; cut the soap in thin slices, and boil all together two hours, then strain it through a cloth—let it cool, and it is fit for use.

Directions for using.—Put the clothes in soak the night before you wash, and to every pail of water in which you boil them, add one pound of soap. They will need no rubbing; merely rinse them out, and they will be perfectly clean and white.

The recipes for making this soap have been sold at from \$5 to \$10, and the soap seven cents per pound; but can be manufactured for about two cts.

—Farmer's Cabinet.

To make rancid butter sweet.—Melt and simmer it; then dip into it a crust of bread well soaked on both sides.—*Id.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1840.

POULTRY.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers the reply of our friend Hunt to the queries put to him a few weeks since in the N. E. Farmer. They are full and satisfactory. We should be glad to hear again from our correspondent at Roxbury, who can, no doubt, if he will, give us some valuable suggestions from his experience. We published in our last the amount of eggs exported from Westport to New York market. The number of eggs and the amount received for them were enormous, and show that "many littles make a mickle."

"The capital invested in poultry and rabbits in Great Britain is estimated at £10,000,000 sterling." "When we look," says McQueen, "at the immense number of eggs brought from Ireland, (50 tons of eggs and 10 tons of live and dead poultry having been shipped from Dublin alone in one day,) and 66,000,000 eggs imported from France for London alone; and this immense number a trifle certainly to what are produced in this country, we shall cease to wonder at the large capital here stated to be invested in poultry of all kinds. The quantity of eggs imported into Liverpool from Ireland in 1832, was 4097 crates, value £81,940 sterling; which at 6d. per doz. gives 3,277,600 dozens, and the number 39,331,900. In 1833, the import had increased to 7,851 crates, or upwards of 70,000,000. The number imported into Glasgow from Ireland in 1835, by the custom house entries, was 19,321 crates, which at nine eggs to a pound, gives the number, 17,459,568

The production and consumption of poultry, game, &c. in Great Britain and Ireland, may be judged of by the consumption of Paris, in 1832, of the following articles and animals, according to Count Chabrol—931,000 pigeons, 1,289,000 chickens, 549,000 turkeys, 328,000 geese, 131,000 partridges, 177,000 rabbits, 174,000 ducks."

This shows the magnitude of an interest which is deemed by most farmers of too trifling consideration to be worth making any calculation about. It is, without doubt, a proportionately great interest in this country; yet who in this aspect deems it worth attending to.

As to our good friend Hunt's pertinacity about his personal beauty, it will be seen that he struts about and crows as loud as any old rooster. Now we shall not dispute the point any farther with him, but quit the yard; and, as most people do who hear him, we agree to 'sign.'

H. C.

WYOMING, Penn., April 20, 1840.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

DEAR SIR—In reply to the inquiries in your paper of the 8th inst., I answer—

1. There is but one way to keep your roosters separate, and that is to have separate yards for them. A yard five feet by ten is large enough for a rooster and twelve hens.

2. I give my hens fresh raw or cooked, just as is convenient. When I could obtain it, I gave the liver, &c. of any animal, cut up into small pieces. One sheep pluck I found sufficient for nineteen hens and two roosters for seven days. Fat pork, boiled or raw, always sets the hen a singing—a sure precursor of laying.

3. A temperature of about *temperate* is best. This is generally obtained by a tight room with glass windows. I am satisfied, however, that a small stove in severe weather, would be of great service. I am preparing a house thus furnished.

4. Young chickens for the first week require a temper-

ature of from 75 to 80 deg. Far., and at night always about 80 deg. This last may be obtained after the chickens are over a week old, by a tight box, with a hole in one end, at the bottom. The heat of the bodies of the chickens will soon raise the temperature to the right degree. I observe here, that I found my opinion as to the degree of heat requisite for young chickens, on actual experiment with the thermometer and the old hen, following nature as my guide: she is generally right.

5. I raised one hundred and fifty chickens in a room twenty-five feet long and seven feet wide; two feet high in front, and four feet high in rear. The roof was covered tight for the space of four feet; the remaining three feet and the front of the room was covered with slats just far enough apart to keep the chickens from getting out. The chickens were put into this, having a southern exposure, after they were about two weeks old, and kept there until they were well fledged. The tight box of course placed in the oven for them to sleep in. The three-foot-slat covering I had made so that I could remove it, to get into the room if necessary. A pan for water and for food, with the sleeping box, furnishes the room.

6. If you put one old hen in, she will kill all the chickens except her own.

7. Answered in 5.

8. You may take the young chickens as soon as they are a day old from the hen. It is best, however, to let them remain a day or two.

9. Answered in 5.

10. I gave my hens raw carrots. They would not eat them. They are fond of raw turnips cut up; also of rat baga. I suppose that any food they will eat is good for them.

11. The moulting varies. Hens in good condition moult in a shorter time than those which are poorer.

12. I have not been able to ascertain "the habitat" of the Creole. They are white with black spots all over, except the neck, which is perfectly white. Their tails are more fan-like or displayed during laying time, and their rumps present a fuller or more elevated appearance than other chickens. The ends of the tail feathers are generally blackish. They can be obtained about Philadelphia. The purest kind can be obtained in Buckingham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. My good friend, Wm. H. Johnston, of that place, will cheerfully direct to such persons as have them. They are capital layers—poor setters.

13. Judge Burr, of Vincent Town, New Jersey, has the Booby hen, and the finest collection of poultry I have seen any where—The long Backs county hens weighing so much, are the Malays. They are not good layers, and their eggs are very apt to have two yolks: of course do not hatch well.

With respect,

THOS. P. HUNT.

N. B.—You were wrongly informed as to my teaching my children to believe me to be "the handsomest man," &c. I was not under that necessity. They believed it by *intuition*—and I insist upon it that that which is intuitively true, cannot be *demonstratively* false. Of course, I am not content to admit them, that your judgment is infallibly correct. All that I can admit is, *your* judgment is sincere; but my children say they have never seen a man as handsome as I am, nor do they believe that *you* have

REVERSES IN TRADE.

At a sale of morus multicaulis on Saturday last in Boston, 1000 superior plants with good roots, were sold for ten dollars—one cent apiece. On Monday, a lot 5 ft. high brought two cents apiece, and a lot of 3 ft high, half a cent each. Two years ago and these same trees

would have found ninnies enough to have bought them at fifty cents or seventy-five cents a tree—Our growers and sellers here do not understand matters. If they would put them into *royal* hands in New York or under *medical* care in Pennsylvania, with a few hampers of champagne, just to moisten the throats of the bidders, so that they could speak loud enough for the auctioneer to hear them, they would be likely to go off better. But it is rather dry work here. Two thousand of the Alpine likewise, were offered last week for seven dollars and a half.

Towards the many honest and industrious persons who have been beguiled into the mulberry tree speculation by fictitious sales, and gross impositions of various kinds, in many cases to their utter ruin, we feel a sincere commiseration; but with respect to many others, whose sole purpose was to enrich themselves at the expense of the unwary—who hesitated at no means to accomplish their unworthy ends, and who, emboldened and inflated by their early successes, ventured all their gains with a view to larger acquisitions, no one need lament that they have swamped their boat and gone to the bottom. It is only a just retribution.

Providence, however, will bring good out of evil. The introduction of the morus multicaulis must prove in the end an eminent blessing to the country. It is one of the most valuable plants that was ever grown; and if it should become acclimated, of which there are strong hopes, will be one of the main springs of a most valuable branch of domestic industry.

So far as the N. E. Farmer is concerned, we feel a peculiar satisfaction in that it cannot be charged upon us that we had any hand in encouraging this most extraordinary speculation, the multicaulis bubble, which has exploded, not sooner than we anticipated, and brought ruin and embarrassment upon hundreds and thousands of excellent people. Nor can it be said that we did not discourage it, much to the annoyance of some of our good friends, when we expressed our opinion that it was quite as wise to give fifty cents apiece for cabbage plants as for multicaulis plants; and in various other forms attempted to allay the popular fever. But what is the use of standing up before a hurricane? and what does a man gain, as Dr Franklin remarks, who spits against the wind, but to spit in his own face? These trees are now almost as much below their actual value as they have been above it. They are fully worth all it costs to raise them. The silk culture must go on in the country, and conducted in a domestic way, will yield all reasonable profits. With these we ought to be satisfied. To this object the morus multicaulis will lend a most essential and valuable aid.

H. C.

OPPORTUNITY FOR EMIGRANTS

MR COLMAN—I have received a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Fayette county, Virginia, making certain inquiries, which, as they may be interesting to some of our enterprising young farmers, who are disposed to emigrate, I know of no mode in which both they and the writer can be so well subserved, as by the publication of the following extract in the Farmer, if you should think that it may possibly be beneficial to any portion of our fellow citizens.

Yours, truly,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

"I have a large tract of western Virginia land, on to which I removed with my family a few years since, and am trying to establish a farm. I have never owned slaves and do not wish to do so, if I can get on with white labor; I therefore should be glad to obtain the services of two moral, industrious young men, sons of farmers, and brought up to practical agriculture, from a term of not less than two years, on the terms of taking lands at the

expiration of their services, as their chief compensation. Say one hundred acres each year as the yearly compensation, or its equivalent, as they would want some pecuniary advances to clothe themselves, or articles furnished by me of good quality and fair price. The land to be of the average quality of my survey. I want men who are enterprising, and not too nice, in so wild and sparsely settled region. They must not expect the facilities or luxuries of an old garden spot like Massachusetts.

"As I have a large body of unsettled land, I would be glad to obtain some eight or ten families as settlers, and will give 50 acres to each family, provided they will purchase 150 more, at a fair price and on reasonable terms. My residence is on Pine Creek, which falls into the Great Kanawha."

Any person interested may have more particular information by inquiring of the subscriber at Boston. April 26, 1840. HENRY COLMAN.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, April 19, 1840.

G. W. Stearns, Esq. exhibited very fine specimens of Long Southgate and Early Frame Cucumbers. For the Committee, J. I. L. T. WARREN, Chairman.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 27, 1840.

Resorted for the New England Farmer.

At Market 300 Beef Cattle, 16 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 430 Sheep and 1050 Swine. About 100 Beef Cattle and 150 Sheep unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Prices have further declined and are now quotations. A few very extra, \$6 75. First quality, \$6 25 a \$6 50. Second quality, \$6 00. Third quality, \$5 25 a \$5 75.

Working Oxen.—We notice a few sales: \$78, \$85, \$90, \$95, and \$105.

Cows and Calves.—\$26, \$30, \$37, and \$40.

Sheep.—Lots, \$3 00, \$3 50, \$3 75, \$4 00, and \$4 1-8.

Swine.—Sales quick. Lots to peddle 4 1-2 a 4 3-4 for sows, and 5 1-2 a 5 3-4 for barrows. Large barrows 5 and 5 1-4. At retail from 5 to 7.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending April 26.

April, 1840.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	29	39	66	45	S.
Tuesday,	21	35	52	40	S. W.
Wednesday,	22	42	61	52	S.
Thursday,	23	60	77	70	S. W.
Friday,	24	62	74	64	N. W.
Saturday,	25	50	69	60	E.
Sun Day,	26	59	79	69	S.

THE BOY'S COUNTRY BOOK

Of amusements, pleasures and pursuits, illustrated with 23 original designs. By WILLIAM HOWITT. One of the best books for lads ever published. For sale by April 29. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GOLD FISHES AND CANARY BIRDS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. 62 North Market Street. April 29.

PURE BLOODED STOCK.

For sale, three young Bulls, 7 to 9 months old, from improved shorn horn Durham, Alderney, and North Devon Stock. Inquire at this office. April 29. 6t

GARDENERS KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c. April 29.

Week's Treatise on Bees

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 15.

Scions of Fruit Trees Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to procure Scions of the following, for which an equivalent will be given in money or choice Scions.

Scions.—Early Bergamot Pear, of Cox's. Shuck's Pear, from Pennsylvania. Burlingame Pear, from Marietta, Ohio. Green Sweet. Hightop Sweet, and Seck no further, of Thatcher's American Orchardist. Dartmouth Sweet Apple. Lewiston Egg Plum. Tomlinson's Charlotte. Gifford's Lafayette, of Prince's Pomological Manual. And all the Plums originated by Mr Corse, of Montreal, except the Nota Bene.

ROBERT MANNING.

Pomological Garden, Salem, April 8, 1840.

BONE MANURE.

A good supply of ground bones constantly on hand, and for sale at William Chace's mill, one and a half miles north-west of Providence bridge.

A sample may be seen at Remington and Whitman's store, No. 32 Market St. Providence, R. I.

Also, Bone Mills on a new and improved construction, for sale at the above place. April 8. 8t

SPLENDID PEONIES.

AT A PRIVATE SALE. Peony Whitefly, or Chinese Double White; Peony fragran, or Rose scented fine Double Crimson; P. Humei, Double Chinese Crimson. All the three preceding at \$1 each. Also, P. Tenifolia or Single Crimson; Double Crimson, Boston Rose Colored; P. Calceola or flesh colored; Albino or single White; Double Crimson. An assortment of all colors. WILLIAM KENRICK. Newton, April 8.

FARMING AND GARDEN TOOLS.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

- 500 dozen Cast Steel and other Scythes.
- 300 " Patent Scythe Snathes.
- 200 " Common do.
- 100 " Cast Steel Hoes.
- 200 " Crooked Neck Hoes.
- 200 " Common do.
- 100 " Prong do.
- 100 " Garden do. superior.
- 500 " Hay Rakes.
- 1500 " Scythes Rifles.
- 500 " do. Stoves.
- 100 " Ames' and other Shovels.
- 50 " Spades.
- 100 " Manure Forks.
- 200 " Hay do.
- 200 pair Trac Chains.
- 100 " Ox do.
- 200 " Halter do.
- 300 " Chains for tying up Cattle.

Together with a most complete assortment of Farming and Garden Tools of every description. March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FAIRM FOR SALE.

The highly cultivated Farm of the late Captain A. Delano, situated in North Charlestown, N. H. four miles from the flourishing village of Claremont, containing 160 acres of first rate arable and wood land, with a well finished two story dwelling house with all necessary out buildings, unfauling water at house and barns, two good barns, with shed 80 by 20 feet, and all necessary buildings for a well stocked farm; together with a good assortment of young fruit trees, among which is a fine variety of pear and apple in a flourishing condition, with two good gardens. Terms liberal. Apply to H. F. DELANO, on the premises, or ISAAC HUBBARD, Esq. Claremont. North Charlestown, April 8, 1840. if*

TO LET.

4 Acres of Land situated in Brighton, within 5 miles of Boston. There are 30 large fruit bearing Apple Trees upon the land, which is in fine cultivation, very level and easy of access; was planted with corn last year and well manured. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. A. STORY, at Winships' Nurseries, or F. W. STORY, at this office. April 22.

Webster's and Silliman's Agricultural Speeches. Just published and for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 22.

Sweet Potato Slips.

Just received and for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 22.

Clover Seed.

50 tierces of Eastern Clover Seed for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 22.

BROUSSA MULBERRY SEED.

We have recently received 50 lbs. fresh Broussa Mulberry Seed, which we offer by the ounce or pound. March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		PRICE	TO
ALUM, American,	per 100 lbs.	5	54
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		6 00	4 37
" Pot,		4 75	4 37
BEANS, white, Foreign,	hushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,		2 00	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15	15 50
No. 1,		13 00	14 00
prime,		11 00	11 50
BEEFWAX, white,	per pound	23	35
yellow,		35	70
BRISTLES, American,	"	10	11
BUTTER, shipping,	"	15	18
dairy,	"	13	14
CANDLES, mould,	"	10	38
dipped,	"	1 25	1 60
CHEESE, new milk,	per dozen	2 00	4 00
CIDER,	barrel	1 25	1 60
refined,	dozen	2 00	4 00
BONE MANURE,	per bushel	37	32
in casks,		37	45
FATHERS, northern, goose,	per pound	9	12
southern, geese,		2 18	2 25
FLAX, (American)	quintal	1 75	2 00
First Cod. Gray, Chalk,		1 10	1 12
" Bay, Chaleur,		11 50	11 75
Haddock,	per barrel	9 50	9 75
Mackerel, No. 1,		5 00	5 25
No. 2,		5 00	5 50
No. 3,		17 00	18 00
Alewishes, dry salted, No. 1,		5 87	6 00
Salmon, No. 1,		5 37	5 50
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,		5 37	5 50
Baltimore, Howard street,		5 37	5 50
Richmond canal,			
Alexandria wharf,			
Rye,		3 75	
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.		3 50	
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	per bushel	60	61
southern flat, yellow,		56	57
white,			
Rye, northern,		75	45
Barley,		35	37
Oats, northern, (prime)		19 00	19 00
southern,		25 00	30 00
GRAINSTONES, per ton of 2000 lbs. rough			
do. do. do. finished			
HAMS, northern,	per pound		84
southern and western,			
HAY, best English, per ton,		16 00	18 00
Eastern screwed,		11 00	11 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	per pound	40	35
2d quality,		10	11
LARD, Boston,		10	11
southern,		29	30
LEATHES, Philadelphia city tannage,		25	27
do. country do.		26	28
Baltimore city tannage,		22	24
do. dry hides,		21	23
New York red, light,		21	22
Boston, do. slaughter,		20	22
Boston dry hides,		55	90
LIME, best sort,	per cask	25	29
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	per gallon	50	55
Sugar House,		1 12	1 15
OIL, Sperm, Spring,		50	55
Winter,		63	70
Whale, refined,		1 12	1 15
Linsced, American,		63	70
Neat's Foot,		3 50	3 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	per barrel	18 00	19 00
POAK, extra clear,		14 00	15 00
mess,		13 00	14 00
Prime,		44	5
Whole Hogs,	per pound	3 00	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	per bushel	70	80
Red Top, southern,		2 00	2 25
northern,		2 25	2 50
Canary,		1 37	1 62
Red Clover, northern,	per pound	12	13
Southern Clover,		5	7
Castile,		12	12
SOAP, American, Brown,		10	11
TALLOW, tried,		2 50	3 00
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	per M.	48	50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	per pound	45	47
American, full blood, washed,		40	42
do. 3-4ths do.		37	38
do. 1-2 do.		36	37
do. 1-4 and common,		42	47
do. do. do. do.		35	40
do. do. do. do.		23	25
do. do. do. do.		18	20

Northern pullet.

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

ESSAY ON THE SILK CULTURE,

And New System of France and of Eastern Asia.

Silk is destined to become ere long, one of our most important agricultural productions. The great interests of our country and, its peculiar situation and circumstances, demand the change. Our immense importations of iron, of wine, of silk, and of manufactures, so far exceeding all our exports, have inflicted upon the country a large foreign debt; this being one of the main causes of all our troubles, and of the continual recurrence of disastrous times.

Hitherto the silk culture has been earnestly recommended by many of its strenuous friends, but only and exclusively as a profitable domestic occupation, and only on a small scale. I shall endeavor to prove by authentic testimony and conclusive evidence, that the silk culture, like most other agricultural operations, may also be carried on in large establishments, and on a great scale, with far superior profits.

One of the most celebrated of the English writers on the useful arts and manufactures, is Dr Andrew Ure; and on agriculture, one of the most distinguished is M. Puvis, president of the agricultural society of Ain, in France. The subject of silk having been fully investigated by both, both writers being especially of the latest day, and both having in their remarks a particular reference to France. In a great part of that country, the soil and climate being favorable, both authorities concur in stating, that the planting of the mulberry trees and the raising of silk worms, are in this day the most profitable of all agricultural pursuits.

During the last ten years we have imported more than \$41,000,000 of wines, \$118,000,000 of silks, and \$84,000,000 of iron. In all \$243,000,000, and all for articles which may be produced in abundance from our own soil.

Our excessive importations impoverish the country. In 1839 our exports of domestic productions were but \$97,000,000, while our imports from foreign countries were over \$170,000,000. Of this amount about \$30,000,000 may be exported, leaving a balance of over \$44,000,000, to be paid for in gold and silver.

It is the policy of Britain to raise, to make, and to sell all they possibly can to other nations; while from those other nations they will receive nothing in return which they themselves can either make or produce; all these being excluded from their ports, either by heavy duties or by prohibitions. Thus while we receive nothing from them which we cannot ourselves either make or produce by our own industry, and from our own soil, they will purchase little or nothing else from us in return, except only our cotton, our silver and our gold. This policy of theirs, while it enriches them, impoverishes us, and should be resisted on our part by remonstrance, or by the laws of retaliation, as opposed to those first

principles of reciprocal and "equal rights and free trade," for which we so earnestly and justly contend.

In England, first of all countries for its agriculture, yet owing to the coldness and humidity of their climate, they cannot raise silk, how much-soever they consume. In Europe, they usually lose from 35 to 60 per cent. of their silkworms, while in China they often lose not one in a hundred. In America it is the same, and from the same causes.

China, the native country of the silkworm, possesses a peculiar climate and country—a perfect parallel to which is to be found in no other country but our own. The French missionaries who had resided previously in America, have borne testimony to this striking similitude and important fact at a very early day. The geographical position of both and of each country is similar and alike; each having its own vast ocean on the east. By these extraordinary circumstances and this remarkable coincidence, is the climate of each country modified and controlled. In the middle latitudes of these countries, the prevailing winds for a considerable part of the year being from the west and northwest, and coming over a great extent of land, are dry and salubrious: they always bring fair weather, and delightful and bright sunny days. These winds are the counter currents of those trade winds which blow so continually and in the contrary direction within the tropics.

In Europe, this peculiarly favorable position is reversed; the climate of that country being modified and controlled by an ocean lying on the west and on the north; and the prevailing or westerly winds, blowing as they do direct from the ocean, they carry from thence tempestuous storms of rain, with clouds of aqueous vapors, which dissolve the snows of winter: during a considerable portion of the year, the sun's bright rays with their cheering and soul-reviving influence, are not seen.

Serene skies and days of unusual brightness are the characteristics of our climate. With a pure atmosphere and an elevated temperature, the growth of the silkworms to maturity is rapid and wonderful. The mulberry from China, which is so eminently adapted to afford a succession of food for numerous crops in a season, is also of a rapid and prolonged growth. Those serene skies and continuous days of heat and of sunshine, are necessary duly to ripen and to prepare the juices of the plant; yet in the valleys of our great northern rivers, in every interior vale and low and extended plain of the north, this mulberry is liable to suffer injury in its tops. In spring they rise up with a luxuriance of vegetation the most extraordinary. Such is our climate, those days of unusual brightness being alone all-sufficient fully to elaborate the juices of the leaf, as has been amply proved, thus converting them into the most healthy and nutritious food. Yet at Nonantum hill, and in an elevated and bleak situation, I have several trees of the *morus multicaulis*, of considerable size and vigorous growth, which, unprotected, have braved the rigors of the last winters and remain uninjured to this day. It is not thus in every vale. At

Portsmouth, in Lower Virginia, and in latitude 37° 12', and where I often visited during the year 1830, I found this tree in its hardihood bearing resemblance to the oak.

Many oppose the introduction of the silk business into our own country, by perpetually reminding us of the low price of labor in Hindostan and other countries, and the high price of labor in our own. The same arguments, if arguments they may be called, will apply in a greater or less degree to almost every branch of industry which we pursue, either in manufactures or in agriculture; but least of all can they justly be applied to any of the productions of our agriculture—silk being especially an agricultural production.

Can the poor Hindoo compete with the Anglo-Saxon? We have seen a vast country in India, with a population of a hundred millions, brought into subjection by conquest, and still held in bondage by an army of from one to two hundred thousand Britons; thus from 500 to 1000 Hindoos are held in abject submission by the power of each single Anglo-Saxon, and in that proportion they still hold a vast empire. It is absurd to talk of competition between the American free people and such nations as these. In that country men perform those same labors which in ours are performed by animal power, or by horses and oxen.

The vast power of Britain has its foundation chiefly in their agriculture, in which they surpass all other nations; also in their mines of coal and iron. With these last, engines and machinery are formed, which, applied to their commerce and manufactures, perform labors equivalent to 100,000,000 of hands. But in their agricultural operations, animal power is chiefly employed. According to a late distinguished statistical writer, the amount of human labor employed in agriculture in England, is 5,000,000 of all descriptions of persons; or equivalent only to 2,132,446 effective men power; while the power of horses and oxen, or the animal power which is so employed, is equivalent to 22,500,000 effective men power; or ten times as great as the human power so applied. But in America, the proportion of animal power employed in agriculture, is transcendantly great, and far exceeding anything that is known in the old world.

In our mines of coal, in our rivers and never-failing streams, we have also the abundant water power, and exceeding that of any other country or nation. By aid of this power and our machinery, a girl will spin a quantity of cotton in a day which would require the labor of 500 girls by the old mode, or of 500 Hindoos. In old countries, where labor is cheap, cultivation is performed in a great measure by manual labor and the spade. In our own country, our lands being both fertile and cheap, and pasture being abundant, we are enabled cheaply to maintain the vast animal power; the plough being truly the American instrument, by aid of these we are enabled to cultivate those lands far cheaper than they can be cultivated in any of those countries where labor is cheap and land dear. The silkworms require the abundant food and pasture all which we are thus enabled cheaply to provide.

our horses and oxen performing these labors of men in our agriculture, be enable us to cultivate those lands far cheaper than by any other mode.

I hail the progress of every improvement, whether in our own country or in whatever country found. First of all we shall inquire what has been done, and what now is doing in those countries where silk has long been cultivated, or from time immemorial—those countries of Europe and of Asia especially, from whence so lately we derived all our knowledge of the precious insect and of the plant on which it feeds. We must visit those nations in all their improvements, as they have visited ours. At the experimental silk farm which was established near Paris about ten years since by the government of France, and under the superintendence of M. Camille Beauvais, a new system of managing the silkworms has been established, the results of which are alike sure, infallible and extraordinary. These results have very lately been published in that country by authority, and by the direction of the French Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. By this system, all the wants of the silkworm having been made known by new discoveries, and being now for the first time fully understood, losses from disease are no longer known: they complete their course quickly, or in from 22 to 25 days, with great economy of time, of labor, of food, and of all things else, and with augmented production. Already and previous to the year 1835, by his extraordinary management, had M. Beauvais succeeded in producing thirteen pounds of silk from the same number of silkworms, which in France usually produce but five pounds, and in Italy seven and a half pounds, and in India twenty pounds, and even in that cold climate he then expected soon to be able to produce an equal number of pounds. In the year 1837 was enabled to produce 185 pounds of cocoons from 2000 pounds of leaves, and from that same number of silkworms or 40,000, which, being of a size so superior, must have been more than sufficient for the production of 20 pounds of reeled silk.

In their native condition, the silkworms are exposed to dangers continually, either from furious storms or from devouring foes. When worms suffer from cold, they consume their food but slowly; or if fed only at long intervals, or only by day and never during the night, a large portion of their food becoming dry, is consequently wasted:—the worms suffer not only by hunger, but also by tormenting thirst; they suffer also doubly after fasting during a long night, from the voracity with which they devour their food in the morning.

When silkworms thus suffer, their labors are prolonged to a very late period of time, or from eight to eleven weeks, the cocoons thus produced, being of inferior size, the thread slender and feeble, liable to break in reeling, and consequently causing both trouble and waste; and it is agreed that those worms which thus linger, forming small cocoons, consume full as much food as those which form cocoons of large size. Even when forming their cocoons, if the silkworms suffer by cold, they suspend their labors, the silk in their stomachs becoming congealed. If neglected at this critical period, they enter at once the chrysalis state, leaving incomplete their cocoon or silken tomb.

The silkworm is a cold-blood insect, its temperature that of the atmosphere in which it breathes; its vital energies are wonderfully accelerated by heat and retarded by cold: 77° as now discovered, is its proper element, or that wherein it flourishes

to perfection, but a little more elevated during the first two or three days. In this elevated temperature, and in a pure atmosphere, it consumes its food rapidly, requiring feeding constantly, not only by day, but equally so during night. In this temperature it completes its course quickly or in from 22 to 24 days, when it begins its cocoon, which it finishes suddenly, working night and day continually during three days. The cocoons thus produced, being invariably very large, the filament substantial and strong, not liable to break in reeling, or to waste: less than nine pounds of cocoons of a superior size and quality being sufficient for a pound of reeled silk. The economy in regard to food, by this system of constant feeding being also very great.

According to the authority of the Chinese treatises, and also the high authority of M. Camille Beauvais, while the French have usually lost near fifty in an hundred of their silkworms, the Chinese hardly lose one in an hundred. This small loss in China is to be ascribed, in part, to their superior climate, so much resembling our own; in part also it may be ascribed to their rejecting in the first instance, and invariably, those few worms that hatch first; but principally their extraordinary success is ascribed to their subsequent treatment of the insects, and to the great attention which they bestow on them—to their constant and night feeding, as well as by day, and particularly to their modes contrived for the purposes of ventilation, and for the preservation of a high and suitable temperature.

At the government establishment or experimental silk farm near Montgeron, in the north of France, M. Camille Beauvais, the superintendent, has adopted with signal success, the more complete system of ventilation and of warming the apartments, invented by M. D'Arcet. By this system, a high temperature being at all times preserved, the silkworms are fed twentyfour times a day for three days, during the first age; eighteen times a day during the second age; twelve times a day during the third and fourth ages; eight times during the fifth or last and longest age, during which they eat many times more food than during all the previous ages. The most perfect cleanliness being at all times preserved as indispensable. In conjunction also with this high temperature and continued feeding, by night as well as by day, a certain degree of moisture or dampness is indispensable, since it is found that a drying heat has the effect not only to absorb suddenly all the moisture of the leaves, thus rendering them unfit for food, but it absorbs also the moisture from the lungs and bodies of the insects. With a temperature of 81 to 84° of Fahrenheit, a degree of moisture must be preserved equal to from 55 to 59° of Saussures' hygrometer. Without this suitable degree of moisture, a high temperature was found by M. Beauvais to be utterly destructive. The same destructive effect it is well known is produced on the human system from similar causes. By this system of management, he has also ascertained that the worms eat more, while the consumption of leaves is diminished, because they make much less litter and waste: the education being completed with a very great saving of time, and consequently economy in all things. So great was this saving, that in 1836, the whole process was completed in 21 days, while in a common temperature it lasts usually from 31 to 33 days.

I have stated as the results of his experiments in 1837, at 185 pounds of cocoons, the product of 40,000 silkworms, and but 2000 pounds of leaves—

cocoons of this superior size being sufficient to produce 20 pounds of reeled silk.

The honor of the introduction of this system to America, is justly due to Messrs Cheney, of Burlington, New Jersey. In 1839 they tried the system, but without the apparatus of M. D'Arcet, which it was impossible then to obtain. Their success being wonderful; in 24 days the silkworms finished feeding, the product being 178 pounds of cocoons of the largest size, or 225 to the pound, with the consumption of 2000 pounds of leaves, or in the proportion. They are now making preparations for a complete and perfect trial of the system in all its parts, during the present summer, and with the aid of D'Arcet's system of ventilation: the results of this system being the most sure and infallible. The synoptical table containing a complete development of this system, and published by the French Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, has been republished in America by them. In that table the temperature, as there designated, is preserved at 77° generally. Four of those original tables have during the last month, been sent to me from France.

In describing the outline of M. D'Arcet's system of ventilation and "salubrious cocoonery," we suppose an oblong building, with four ranges of hurdles. In the cellar of such a building, and at one end, a stove is placed, a little elevated. This stove may consist of a plain common box stove, or a plain sheet iron air tight stove, of Olmstead's or any other pattern, which is found to consume an incredibly small quantity of fuel. This stove is surrounded on all sides except the front, with rough masonry, from the bottom of the cellar to the floor above, leaving a narrow space or cavity on three sides of the stove, this being the air chamber:—within this air chamber or narrow space, the cold air entering at the bottom becomes heated, and rising to the height of the floor above and thence dividing into four main branches, it is carried by four main wooden tubes beneath the floor, also beneath the hurdles: it escapes upwards through the floor by square holes, at intervals of about 2-12 feet asunder—the first hole being an inch square, the size increases in arithmetical progression as it proceeds, because the current diminishes in velocity. In the garret are four corresponding wooden tubes. Into these all the impure air ascending, enters by similar apertures from beneath and through the ceiling. These tubes conduct the impure air thus drawn out, to the chimney. Here and near the chimney, is also a fan-wheel or blower, of four times the area of each of the wooden tubes. Air being a substance so extremely light and ethereal that a vast body may be suddenly set in motion by a small power. In hot, sultry, calm days, by motion of the fan, impure air is drawn out, while a steady current of air enters the apartment from the cellar beneath. This air may be cooled when required, by ice placed in the cavity or air chamber. Thus it is that during hot and sultry days, and days of excessive heat, in some parts of India, the apartments of the opulent are refreshed by cool breezes artificially produced, a man standing at the door with a vast fan.

It has been very lately stated by Dr Ure, that the five guinea fan of the Messrs Lillie and Fairbairns, operates to admiration. In some of those vast manufactories of Manchester, where its use has been introduced, the whole impure and unwholesome air is completely and suddenly expelled and driven out, its place being supplied by pure air,

The profits of the silk culture are identified in a great measure with the production of large and firm cocoons; such cocoons being usually composed of a strong fibre, not liable to break or cause trouble in reeling, or to waste: eight or nine pounds of such cocoons being sufficient to produce a pound of reeled silk; such being invariably the production of the full fed silkworms brought suddenly to maturity in the shortest possible space of time. A strict attention to cleanliness, with careful ventilation; an elevated temperature, with constant and regular feeding by night as well as day, being all that is required: the evolutions of the silkworm being wonderfully accelerated by heat and retarded by cold. In Madras, the silkworm passes through all its mutations in 13 days. The profit, in fine, depends on the production of the greatest possible amount of silk from the least possible amount of food, with the least possible amount both of labor and of time.

At the annual exhibition of the American Institute, of New York, in 1838, a premium was awarded to Mr Danforth, of Hartford, Ct., for the fine specimens of reeled silk which were then and there exhibited by him, the produce of one eighth of an acre of land: the trees and roots being small and of the growth of the preceding year, being planted in close order in May, and completely covered beneath the soil, produced of leaves at a single gathering, at the rate of 9312 pounds per acre in the first year, the cultivation being about the same as for corn: the silk raised and reeled by himself and family, none of whom had ever raised a silkworm or reeled before. He found that the "large or long crop silkworm" required but 90 pounds of leaves to produce a pound of reeled silk.

In December, in 1839, at the exhibition of the American Silk Society at the city of Washington, Mr Aaron Clapp, of Hartford, received the premium of the Society, for fifty pounds of fine reeled silk, which was raised by him from young trees of but a year's growth, which had been buried beneath the soil in May of that same year, on an acre and a quarter of land from a single gathering of the first year. By weighing all the leaves, he found that 80 pounds only were required for a pound of reeled silk. He states that Mr S. B. Goodwin, of Wethersfield, produced from a quarter of an acre of land, at the rate of 14,300 pounds of leaves from a single acre of ground in the first year.

Also, in December, 1839, at the exhibition of the American Silk Society at Washington, the Rev. Mr McLean, of Freehold, N. J., received the Society's premium of \$300 for twelve pounds of reeled silk, which was exhibited by him, this being the produce of one quarter of an acre of land, and of small trees and cuttings which had been buried beneath the soil in May of that same year. The produce being at the rate of 48 pounds of prime silk from an acre of land; the whole produce of the leaves being 2576 pounds, or at the rate of 10,306 pounds per acre. Although in this experiment very great credit is justly due to the Rev. Mr McLean for his highly meritorious exertions, yet as 214 or 215 pounds of leaves were used for the production of a pound of pure silk, it is evident that more than half the amount of food must have been wasted, as has been abundantly proved by the experiments of others. In that experiment the silkworms evidently suffered from cold during those cold storms, as fire was seldom used; also from hunger, being fed but seldom, and only by day, and never during the night. Hence they lingered gen-

erally from 28 to 36 or 40 days, and the cocoons were consequently small, or 300 to the pound, the thread of diminished size, liable to disproportionate waste in reeling, and requiring ten pounds and ten ounces for a pound of reeled silk. Mr McLean by accurate account found that his reeled silk cost him just \$2 25 a pound, the same being worth from \$4 50 to \$6 in Philadelphia; yet it is evident that by a properly regulated temperature and more constant attendance during 24 days, with the same amount of food, and from the same labor of cultivation and of gathering of the leaves, more than double the amount of silk would have been produced, or more than 100 pounds, with but little increase in the amount of labor, except only in the reeling. Other and experienced gentlemen have calculated the cost of raising silk at less than \$2 per pound, even by the usual modes of management, and on domestic establishments.

In a congenial soil and climate, the trees of the morus multicaulis will attain to the height of from 6 to 8 feet from the cuttings of a single eye, during the first summer, as I witnessed during my visits to Portsmouth, in lower Virginia, in the latitude of 37° 12', in 1839. At that place, a tree 6 feet in height has been found to yield three quarters of a pound of leaves at a single gathering in the first summer, and the trees will bear stripping twice in that same year, a few leaves only being left on the tips; more than 10,000 such trees finding room on an acre. In the second year, the growth being strong and from well furnished roots, they will bear stripping thrice or more.

Of the mulberry tree there are many valuable varieties. The mulberry is a deciduous tree in the temperate regions, but an evergreen tree within the tropics. In the high table lands of the Deccan, in India, six crops of silk are produced in the year. The trees will bear stripping six times, a few leaves only being invariably left on the tips: they burst forth again with extraordinary luxuriance. In other parts of India, twelve crops in a season are produced. In China also, several crops are produced in a year. The mulberries in all those countries being kept low like plantations of raspberries. This mode and no other is recommended, to raise the mulberry in hedges. In America, as far north as New England, two successive crops in a year have been obtained; and in the States of the South three and four crops may be produced in a year, from the same trees of the morus multicaulis or Chinese mulberry, which is of a rapid and prolonged growth. Young worms require young and immature leaves, tender and succulent; but in the more advanced and last stages of the silkworm, leaves full grown and more mature are the most suitable food.

In most agricultural pursuits and in manufactures, there is great saving both of labor, of time, and of all things else, when operations are managed on an extensive scale. Silk is by no means an exception to this general rule, as the system of M. Beauvais most fully proves: so also the Count Dandolo had taught before. That silk may be cultivated on every farm and domestic establishment, however small, is a truth now established beyond dispute. Those distinguished masters have also proved, that when skill and science have come in aid, the silk business may also be carried on to profit far greater in large establishments and on an extended scale. The result of the operations of the experimental silk farm, which was established by the government of France, as conducted by M. Beauvais, has lately been published by the French Minister of Commerce

and of Agriculture. These results shew that the number of days of labor does not increase in proportion to the number of silkworms; for while the labor necessary to rear a single ounce of silkworms' eggs, or about 40,000, requires 31 days, ten ounces require but 210 days, and 100 ounces but 1100 days of labor. In the first instance, a day's labor produces but six pounds of cocoons; in the second instance, a day's labor will produce nine pounds; but in the last, or where 100 ounces of eggs are raised, a day's labor will produce seventeen pounds of cocoons.

Hail, progress of improvement, all hail! How swift its speed! in all things how great, how wonderful, in this our day! In vain do those false men oppose,—those foes to the interests of the country and to its fame, who would paralyze its energies and its resources,—aliens, who would destroy its industry and exhaust it of all its treasures for the benefit of foreign nations,—those men, in fine, who have ever been the unceasing opponents of every improvement in every age,—in vain do they strive to obstruct its progress and to cause a retrograde, or to stop its march, which is onward and irresistible.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 12, 1840.

BONE-AS A MANURE.

The use of bone as a manure for crops, particularly the drilled or root crops, is rapidly increasing in this country, wherever the ground article can be procured, and it appears to justify all the reasonable expectations that have been formed respecting its application. Mills for grinding bones have been erected near Boston, New York and Troy, where the dust is sold by the barrel or bushel, and where tried has generally been highly approved. In all our cities or large villages, almost any desirable quantity of bones could be procured, were it of consequence to preserve or obtain them; and as the expense of a mill for grinding cannot, we think be great, would it not be well to have one at least in every place where a saving or sale of this material is practicable. Bones simply crushed are useful, and their effects are more durable than when made fine; but when applied in the form of dust, the effect is quicker and more sensible.

That bones should be an active manure when applied to plants, is evident from their composition. According to the analysis of that excellent chemist, Mr Hatchett, the component parts of bones are chiefly four—the earthy salts, fat, gelatine and cartilage. The earthy salts are three in number: 1st, phosphate of lime; 2d, carbonate of lime; 3d, sulphate of lime.

Experience in the use of bones has proved that the gelatine is the most valuable part of the bones, and this analysis proves, that of all bones those of man and the calf are most serviceable as manure. In England, the dust made from bones brought from the battle fields of Europe, has been most esteemed, and until that source of supply was exhausted, ship loads of them were imported annually for grinding. Boiling bones for the purpose of making portable soups by extracting the fat and gelatine, injures them for the purpose of agriculture, in proportion to the quantity extracted. Bones from soap makers when crushed, are little more than the salts of lime; and these, though very valuable on some soils, can be obtained cheaper other ways.—The average quantity of gelatine is not far from 1.16 of the bone.—*Genesee Far.*

[From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.']

ON EXPERIMENTS ON MANURES.

To the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society :

GENTLEMEN,—The only claim to which the attention of the Committee on Experiments on Manures has been called, is that of Dr Andrew Nichols, of Danvers. His farm in Middleton was visited in July and September. Early in the spring he had caused unleached wood-ashes to be spread on low and cold soils, and the crops of grass gave evidence that the application was very favorable. It had produced a heavy burden of grass on land which otherwise would have had but a light and sour crop.

His corn was manured with a compost made of a small portion of animal manure, seventy bushels of ashes and meadow or peat mud. The soil is a sandy loam. The growth in July was luxuriant, and in September there was a handsome display of full-grown, well-filled ears, in the judgment of the Committee about fifty bushels to the acre. This in some circumstances would not be considered a large yield, but the soil is naturally light and for many years had not been well-manured. The Committee were satisfied by the appearance of the crop, that this year the proper manure and good treatment had been applied, and that in ordinary seasons a compost of ashes, meadow mud and barn manure, will, on sandy and loamy soils produce a fair crop of corn. In the locality of Dr Nichols's farm, it would be difficult and expensive to procure animal manure in sufficient quantities to plant any considerable extent of land, and we know of no cheaper or better substitute.

The attention of the Committee was also directed to a piece of barley, on which a solution of potash and peat mud had been applied, and the quantity of straw and grain appeared to have been doubled by the operation. But the advantages of this application were still more apparent on a small portion of land on which onions had been sown.—Although it was not in proper tillth for such a crop, it produced at the rate of six hundred and forty bushels to the acre. On a small part of the land none of the solution had been used ; here, the crop was very light, giving evidence that the superiority of the crop was owing to the novel application.

The subject is important to farmers. Manure is the capital on which they do business. And the man who teaches them how to obtain it at a reasonable rate and in sufficient quantities, does the public better service, than if he lectured the live long day on copper and silver mines, and amused the sleepy hours with golden dreams.

The Committee think Dr Nichols's experiment valuable, and his statement satisfactory ; they recommend that it be published, and that the Society's premium of twenty dollars be awarded to him.

For the Committee,

DANIEL P. KING.

Danvers, Dec. 28, 1839.

DR A. NICHOLS'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society, on Manures.

Persuaded of the importance of the discoveries made by Dr Samuel L. Dana, of Lowell, and given to the world through the medium of the reports of Professor Hitchcock and Rev. H. Colman, to the Legislature of Massachusetts, concerning the food of vegetables, geine, and the abundance of it in

peat mud, in an insoluble state to be sure, and in that state not readily absorbed and digested by the roots of cultivated vegetables, but rendered soluble and very easily digestible by such plants by potash, wood-ashes, or other alkalis, among which is ammonia, one of the products of fermenting animal manures, I resolved last year to subject his theories to the test of experiment the present season. Accordingly I directed a quantity of black peat mud, procured by ditching for the purpose of draining and reclaiming an alder swamp, a part of which I had some years since brought into a state highly productive of the cultivated grasses, to be thrown into heaps. During the winter I also had collected in Salem, 2-2 bushels of unleached wood-ashes, at the cost of 12 1-2 cents per bushel. These were sent up to my farm, a part to be spread on my black soil grass lands, and a part to be mixed with mud for my tillage land. Two hundred bushels of these were spread on about six acres of such grass land while it was covered with ice, and frozen hard enough to be carted over without cutting it into ruts. These lands produced from one to two tons of good merchantable hay to the acre, nearly double the crop produced by the same lands last year. And one fact induces me to think, that being spread on the ice, as above mentioned, a portion of these ashes was washed away by the spring freshet. The fact from which I infer this, is, that a run below, over which the water coming from the meadow on which the largest part of these ashes were spread flows, produced more than double the quantity of hay, and that of a very superior quality to what had been ever known to grow on the same land before.

Seventy bushels of these ashes, together with a quantity not exceeding thirty bushels of mixed coal and wood ashes made by my kitchen and parlor fires were mixed with my barn manure, derived from one horse kept in stable the whole year, one other horse kept in stable during the winter months, one cow kept through the winter, and one pair of oxen employed almost daily on the road and in the woods, but fed in the barn one hundred days. This manure was never measured, but knowing how it was made, by the droppings and litter or bedding of these cattle, farmers can estimate the quantity with a good degree of correctness. These ashes and this manure were mixed with a sufficient quantity of the mud above mentioned by forking it over three times, to manure three acres of corn and potatoes, in hills four feet by about three feet apart, giving a good shovel full to the hill. More than two-thirds of this was grass land, which produced last year about half a ton of hay to the acre, broken up by the plough in April. The remainder was cropped last year without being well manured, with corn and potatoes. Gentlemen, you have seen the crop growing and matured, and I leave it to you to say whether or not the crop on this land would have been better had it been dressed with an equal quantity of pure, well rotted barn manure. For my own part I believe it would not, but that this experiment proves that peat mud thus managed, is equal if not superior, to the same quantity of any other substance in common use as a manure among us ; which, if it be a fact, is a fact of immense value to the farmers of New England. By the knowledge and use of it, our comparatively barren soils may be made to equal or excel in productiveness the virgin prairies of the West. There were many hills in which the corn first planted was destroyed by worms. A part of these were suppli-

ed with the small Canada corn, a part with beans. The whole was several times cut down by frost. The produce was three hundred bushels of ears of sound corn, two tons of pumpkins and squashes, and some potatoes and beans. Dr Dana, in his letter to Mr Colman, dated Lowell, March 6, 1839, suggests the trial of a solution of geine as a manure. His directions for preparing it are as follows : "Boil one hundred pounds of dry pulverized peat with two and a half pounds of white ash, (an article imported from England,) containing 36 55 per cent. of pure soda, or its equivalent in pearlash or potash, in a potash kettle, with 130 gallons of water ; boil for a few hours, let it settle, and dip off the clear liquor for use. Add the same quantity of alkali and water, boil and dip off as before. The dark colored brown solution contains about half an ounce per gallon of vegetable matter. It is to be applied by watering grain crops, grass lands, or any other way the farmer's quick wit will point out."

In the month of June I prepared a solution of geine, obtained not by boiling, but by steeping the mud as taken from the meadow, in a weak lye in tubs. I did not weigh the materials, being careful only to use more mud than the potash would render soluble. The portion was something like this : peat 100 lbs., potash 1 lbs., water 50 gallons ; stirred occasionally for about a week, when the dark brown solution, described by Dr Dana, was dipped off and applied to some rows of corn, a portion of a piece of starved barley, and a bed of onions sown on land not well prepared for that crop. The corn was a portion of a piece manured as above mentioned. On this the benefit was not so obvious. The crop of barley on the portion watered was more than double the quantity both in straw and grain to that on other portions of the field, the soil and treatment of which was otherwise precisely similar.

The bed of onions which had been prepared by dressing it with a mixture of mud and ashes previous to the sowing of the seed, but which had not by harrowing been so completely pulverized, mixed and kneaded with the soil as the cultivators of this crop deem essential to success, consisted of three and a half square rods. The onions came up well, were well weeded, and about two bushels of fresh horse manure spread between the rows. In June, four rows were first watered with the solution of geine above described. In ten days the onions in these rows were nearly double the size of the others. All but six rows of the remainder were then watered. The growth of these soon outstripped the unwatered remainder.

Mr Henry Gould, who manages my farm on shares, and who conducted all the foregoing experiments, without thinking of the importance of leaving at least one row unwatered that we might better ascertain the true effect of this management, seeing the benefit to the parts thus watered, in about a week after treated the remainder in the same manner. The ends of some of the rows, however, which did not receive the watering, produced only very small onions, such as are usually thrown away as worthless by cultivators of this crop. This fact led me to believe that if the onions had not been watered with the solution of geine, not a single bushel of a good size would have been produced on the whole piece. At any rate it was peat or geine rendered soluble by alkali that produced this large crop.

The crop proved greater than our most sanguine

expectations. The onions were measured in the presence of the chairman of your committee, and making ample allowance for the tops which had not been stripped off, were adjudged equal to four bushels to the square rod, or at the rate of 640 bushels to the acre. In these experiments 7 lbs. of potash which cost 7 cts. a pound bought at the retail price, were used. Potash, although dearer than wood-ashes at 12 1-2 cents per bushel, is, I think, cheaper than the white ash mentioned by Dr Dana, and sufficiently cheap to make with meadow mud, a far cheaper manure than such as is in general used among our farmers. The experiment satisfies me that nothing better than potash and peat, can be used for most, if not all our cultivated vegetables, and the economy of watering with a solution of guano, such as are cultivated in rows, I think cannot be doubted. The reason why the corn was not very obviously benefited, I think, must have been that the portion of the roots to which it was applied, was already fully supplied with nutriment out of the same kind from the peat ashes and manure put in the hill at planting. For watering rows of onions or other vegetables, I should recommend that a cask be mounted on light wheels, so set that like the *drill* they may run each side of the row and drop the liquid manure through a small tap hole or tube from the cask, directly upon the young plants. For preparing the liquor, I should recommend a cistern about three feet deep and as large as the object may require, formed of plank and laid on a bed of clay and surrounded by the same, in the manner that tan vats are constructed; this should occupy a warm place, exposed to the sun, near water, and as near as these requisites permit to the tillage lands of the farm. In such a cistern, in warm weather, a solution of guano may be made in large quantities with little labor and without the expense of fuel, as the heat of the sun, is, I think, amply sufficient for the purpose.* If from further experiments it should be found economical to water grass lands and grain crops, a large cask or casks placed on wheels and drawn by oxen or horse power, the liquor from the casks being at pleasure let into a long narrow box perforated with numerous small holes which would spread the same over a strip of ground, some 6, 8, or 10 feet in breadth, as it is drawn over the field in the same manner as the streets in cities are watered in summer.

ANDREW NICHOLS.

I certify that I measured the piece of land mentioned in the foregoing statement, as planted with corn, on the 21st of September, 1839, and found the same to contain two acres, three quarters, thirty-one rods. JOHN W. PAECTOR, Surveyor.

CABBAGE, AS FOOD FOR HOGS.

A gentleman remarked, in our hearing, a few days since, that cabbage was a valuable food for store hogs. The idea was new to us, and we inquired the manner of feeding. In reply, he gave us the following as the result of his experience, the last summer. Having a fine patch of plants, and observing the bottom leaves beginning to decay, he directed his farmer to procure a water-tight cask, and gather a bushel of the lower leaves from the cabbage plants, and deposit them in the barrel

with a handful of salt, and one quart of corn meal. On this was poured the contents of the kitchen swill-pail, and the whole was suffered to stand undisturbed for twenty-four hours, when the process was repeated, with the exception of the salt—and so, every day, until the cask was filled with a mass of wilted leaves, about six quarts of corn meal, potato peelings, crumbs of bread, &c., from the kitchen; all in a state of partial fermentation. He now commenced feeding it to the hogs, and they eat with greediness, leaving other food for this. They were evidently as fond of this kind of mush, as ever "Myndeer" was of *sour-trout*.

While the hogs were consuming the contents of the first barrel, a second was in the course of being filled, and so alternately, till the stock of leaves was entirely exhausted, which was about four weeks.

This gentleman gave his opinion, that he could not have prepared any other kind of food for hogs, known to him, at double the expense, that would have produced results so decidedly beneficial. An increase of appetite, improvement in their general appearance, and better heart, was the result of this method. The cabbages, he thinks, were greatly improved by plucking the redundant foliage; and he intends to plant a large patch of cabbages, the coming season, more fully to test the advantages of this kind of feed for hogs. We invite him, and others who may "experiment" in the business, to give us the results, for publication.—*Farmer's Cab.*

APPLE ORCHARDS.

The orchards in the interior of New England have been sadly treated for the last half a dozen years. In the commendable zeal to make our population more temperate, war has been waged against the apple trees, and some of the finest orchards have been razed to the ground: in other cases—the trees have been neglected and left a prey to caterpillars, canker worms and the browsing of cattle, or else from neglect of the friendly pruning knife, to divest them of suckers and diseased limbs, have gradually deteriorated both in quantity and quality of the fruit. Now if the consumption of cider had grown into entire disuse, all the apple trees that ever stood on the ground at any one time, would not be too many for the profitable use of the inhabitants of New England.

If apples, unfit to be eaten or used in various ways for the use of man, were produced in quantities, it is ascertained that they may be advantageously converted into food for brute animals—for swine, cattle and horses. But there is not a tree producing bad apples that may not by grafting, in the course of five or six years, be made to produce plentifully the best of fruit. The fruit does now, and will for years to come, bear a high price. In the vicinity of Boston, the venders go about among the farmers and pay readily, taking the apples from the fields, three dollars a barrel, containing little more than two bushels, for Baldwins. As far in the country as this place, good winter apples sell for two dollars the barrel. In the yard, we believe, of Mr Gould at Henniker, in the month of October, we saw two trees at a distance, on which were apples appearing to be the blue pearmain, which would measure eight or ten barrels each. Now what growth can be more profitable than the apple tree which in a single season shall yield twenty dollars?

The true method of making an apple or any other fruit orchard productive, is to cultivate and ma-

nure the ground as for any other crop. An orchard should be kept in almost constant tillth. Taken when young, the tree may be so constructed with the use of the pruning knife as to interfere very little with the use of the plough, and so that almost any vegetable crop may grow under and among the trees. On ground well cultivated, fruit trees will invariably grow larger and fairer.

If the prospect of raising an orchard to those in advanced life look discouraging, we say unto all such that the man who has strength to labor does not live who is too old to plant and rear a fruit orchard. With careful cultivation on rich ground in favorable positions, an apple orchard will grow up to bearing in less than half the time that it would if left to itself and exposed to the clipping of cattle and the inroads of destroying insects. We may plant a nursery, and in two years the young tree will be fit for budding by inoculation: in two years more it will be ready to transplant, and in two more the tree will begin to bear. An aged relative living on the premises where the editor was born, which premises long since our recollection had not more than two or three apple trees of any kind fit for eating, lately shewed us over the flourishing orchard, planted by his own hands on a few acres about the old mansion, which orchard has for the last fifteen or twenty years produced from one to five hundred barrels of grafted Baldwin and russet apples, paying the interest on this crop alone of from three to five hundred dollars an acre. The old gentleman plucked from a favorite tree apples which it had borne several years, the grafts of which were by him there placed when his wife, now deceased, told him it was probably too late for them ever to witness their bearing: yet, he informed us, she did live long enough to eat of the apples in successive seasons, and he had lived after her for several more years to eat of the same tree; and now, at the age of seventy-seven years, being able not only to mount the ladder and pick his apples from the trees, but to take up his barrel of apples and place it in the cart by main strength; he is still likely to witness the annual production of fruit from the same tree ten, fifteen and by possibility twenty years longer.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

SEEDS.—The certainty and continuance of the vegetative power of seeds depend greatly on being fully ripe, well secured, and preserved from too much confinement, heat, and dampness. Some, however, lose their vegetative properties much sooner than others.

Parsnep, rhubarb, and other very thin and sealy seeds are not to be depended on the second year.

Beans, capsicum, carrot, cress, leek, nasturtium, okra, onion, salsify, scorzonera, and small herb seeds should not generally be trusted the third year.

Artichoke, asparagus, corn egg-plant, endive, fennel, lettuce, mustard, parsley, peas, skirret and spinach, often fail after the third year.

Broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, celery, kale, radish, and turnip, will vegetate well four or five years.

Beet, cucumber, gourd, melon, pumpkin, and squash—also burnet, chervil, and sorrel, have been known to vegetate freely five to ten and more years.

Some seeds should not be sown the same season they are grown. There is too much of a tendency in biennials to go to seed; and in annuals to vines and unfruitfulness.

* Perhaps in an excavation in a peat meadow, which would fill with water spontaneously, a solution of guano might be still more cheaply obtained, by simply adding potash, ashes, &c. to the stagnant water.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1840.

FLORA BOSTONIENSIS—A Collection of Plants of Boston and its Vicinity, &c. By Jacob Bigelow, M. D. Published by Charles C. Little and James Brown.

This is the third edition of a work published some years since, and adapted to the present state of the science among us. We shall allow the author to speak for himself in the preface; for we could not say what he says so well as he has done it:

"The taste for botanical studies which for many years has prevailed in this quarter of the Union, may with some truth be said to have had its origin about the time of the publication of the first edition of this work. The principal use of a local Flora is, that it enables botanical inquirers to direct their attention chiefly to the objects with which they are most likely to meet in their researches about home, and saves them from the more extended labor of searching for the names of these objects through the pages of general works.

"Since the publication of the former editions of the *Florida Bostoniensis*, much progress has been made in the knowledge of the structure and relations of plants. A revolution appears to be taking place in regard more particularly to two things. Firstly, the terminology of the science has been greatly extended by the introduction of more precise and definite terms to express the numerous forms of vegetable organic structure. This is rendered necessary by the vast additions which are continually making to the catalogue of known plants, to distinguish and describe which, language itself is often at fault." Secondly, a preference among botanical writers greatly preponderates at the present day, in favor of the arrangement of plants by natural orders and systems, rather than by the artificial method of Linnæus. To those who cultivate botany extensively as a science, there can be no question that the natural method is far more exact and satisfactory. On the other hand, to beginners, in study, the artificial mode is more easy of comprehension, and is more readily made available for the first steps in the identification of plants."

The book is well printed, and will be duly valued by those interested in the science. Our regret is that it should not be accompanied by plates. There should in such a work have been given at least a few colored plates of some of the principal plants described. This would have increased the expense, but the class of readers who use the book would gladly pay the additional cost for the value which they would have added to the work.

We cannot too strongly express the satisfaction which we feel in observing the strong impulse with which the public mind is now setting towards the study of the natural sciences—botany, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, zoology and various popular branches of natural philosophy. They make the whole world, the inanimate as well as the animate, alive to man. The intelligent inquirer and student of nature is never less alone than when alone. All nature is full of religious instruction. Here is God's earliest revelation; and every thing discloses to the inquiring mind the wonders of his creation and providence. As to mere controversial theology, most of it—we say it with all due respect to the opinions of those much better informed—is a perfect waste of the mind. As to politics, who is the better in them for knowledge, or wisdom or truth? Here party and passion, not principle, regulate every thing. As to metaphysics, who cares to wander in their intricate mazes blindfold, in endless labyrinths lost; or go upon a Quixotic expedition and run a tilt with windmills? But every fact in the natural world is interesting, important, and instructive; and the deeper we dig into this mine, the more precious stones we throw out. Some of your wisemen, the people who belong to the family of the Knowalls, speak with disdain of the study of nature in its minute departments,

and laugh at gathering daisies and running after butterflies. If such conceit deserved notice, we would throw it back upon them. But we say that the man who can pluck the humblest flower that springs out of the earth, or gather the smallest shell that is thrown upon the ocean's shore, or inspect the minutest insect that the microscope can bring within its ken, and not see in them with profound amazement, delight, and adoration, the infinite skill, wisdom and benevolence of the Creator, is sadly deficient in the highest qualities of the mind and heart.

Education cannot, in respect to the young, too much busy itself with these branches of knowledge. The child taught to know, to study, and to recognise every object in nature which comes in his way, will find in the world a continual "feast of reason and flow of soul"—will be inspired with an indomitable thirst for knowledge; will never be at a loss for recreation and for consolation; and will be in a high and spiritual sense, "have meat to eat which others know not of." H. C.

A MANUAL, OR AN EASY METHOD OF MANAGING BEES in the most profitable manner to their owner, with infallible rules to prevent their destruction by the moth. By John M. Weeks, West Farms, Salisbury, Vt. New edition, revised and enlarged.

This book has been recently republished by Messrs Weeks, Jordan & Co., of this city. It is a capital little volume, and condenses much useful matter in a very small compass. We have had several hives of bees at different times, but cannot boast much of success in their management. This did not arise from neglect, but from ignorance of the best treatment of them, and from ill-constructed hives. This little book furnishes the most full and satisfactory information on the subjects on which it treats; and does it in a simple, concise, and perfectly intelligible manner. There is added at the end a series of questions, with references to different parts of the book, which are well adapted to test the reader's knowledge and understanding of what he has been over. Mr Weeks professes to give a perfect remedy against the bee-moth, which has proved so destructive to the bees, and so discouraging to the bee raisers. It certainly promises to be effectual and supplies a great desideratum. Mr Weeks' hives, of which we spoke not long since, is an admirable construction, built as then remarked, not upon the assassin and piratical principles, but upon the principle of give and take; and live and let live.

Mr Weeks discourages the practice of giving the bees a large room in the house or out buildings. Several establishments of this kind have come under our observation; but, in the majority of cases they have proved failures. We understand it to be Mr W.'s opinion that the bees require occasionally to warm or be colonized, when the young are sent out to provide for themselves, whereas if they all remain at home constantly with the old folks, and are continually marrying and intermarrying within, there is a tendency, not unobserved, we believe in other races of animals, to deteriorate, or as the phrase is to run out. We are not responsible for Mr Weeks' philosophy in the case; and we know no one better entitled to speak with authority than a man, who, with so much intelligent observation and success, has devoted so much time to the habits of this little, but most industrious and useful animal. The bee and the silk-worm, they put us quite to shame! H. C.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

Twentyfive years ago, and within the compass of a pretty extensive acquaintance, we knew of not more than two farmers, who were not in the habit of giving ardent spirit freely to their hired men; and considered its use

indispensable. The measure then taken was to inquire what extra wages should be paid to the laborer to induce him to abstain entirely from the use of ardent spirit; and many were unwilling to come into such an agreement upon any terms. The next step in the progress was for the hired men, when they applied for employment to commend themselves by stating that they did not use any ardent spirit. Now no man makes any stipulation about it. The farmer gives none; and he gives no increase of wages. The hired man expects none; and in many cases so far from making any stipulation, he would be surprised if any thing should be said by his employer on the subject. He feels that his own character is in danger, if he should use it, or express any complaint at being denied it. This shows an immense gain to the cause of Temperance; and we can say with as much truth as pleasure, that of the hundreds of farmers whom we have visited in our explorations in different parts of the Commonwealth, not one farmer in fifty permits a drop of ardent spirits to come on to his premises. What greater blessing can come from heaven than is such an improvement in public sentiment and public morals, indicated by such facts. H. C.

ERRATA IN THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We are requested to make some corrections in this valuable pamphlet which are deemed material. On page 28th, line tenth from top, the *no* is to be omitted. In the 12th line of the same page for 166 lbs., you must read one pound.

These errors occur in a most valuable paper by Dr. Nichols, of Danvers on the subject of manures, which we give to our readers in this number.

It may seem extraordinary to those not familiar with these matters, that such errors should occur and escape an earlier detection. But such persons know very little of the various passages which the author has to make before he presents his offspring to the public. Sometimes his own manuscript is not plain. Then the compositor may err; or the proof reader may err; or the proof corrector may fail in his duty; or the letters may drop out of the form after all is done. As to proof readers and compositors, the poor author must make up his mind in the beginning, that they may be very acute and clever fellows out of the office, yet as proof readers and compositors they do not know any thing, and it is not to be expected that they should know any thing beyond seeing that all the ems, and es, and points, and leads are in the right place. We confess it is mortifying enough to be made to say what you did not intend to say; and especially to be made to use a negative when we mean an affirmative. We sympathise with the Doctor in this case. Plague take the printers, we say! no longer ago than last week, instead of saying three full grown patterns, they made us say three full grown patterns; after all, it might have been much worse—or no might have been put in a much more inconvenient place, as for example had a certain lady of our acquaintance a few years since have put in a negative instead of an affirmative, certainly our friend the Doctor would have had much more cause to complain than if no had been thrust in without reason upon every page of his communication. We cannot say who is responsible for these errors, but we know who ought to *Foot* the bill. H. C.

SODA—A few ounces of soda will soften a hoghead of the hardest water. It is greatly superior to either pot or pearl ash giving a delicate whiteness to the linen, without the slightest injury, and it never, unless excess is used, in the least affects the hands.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS are respectfully requested to meet, at the Rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday next, 9th May; a punctual attendance is desirable as business of importance will be brought before the Committee.

Per order,

May 2d, 1840. S. WALKER, Chairman.

The Report of the Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, offering premiums on Fruit for 1840, was received too late for insertion this week. It shall appear in our next.

Third letter from Hon. William Foster has been received and will appear next week.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 4, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 125 Beef Cattle, 10 Cows and Calves, 150 Sheep and 800 Swine.

40 Beef Cattle and all the Sheep were reported last week.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Nearly all the Beef Cattle were purchased Friday and Saturday; about thirty only were for sale this morning, consequently, sales were effected at an unusual advance. A few brought as high as \$7.50. We shall omit the prices generally until the market shall have become more settled.

Cows and Calves.—A few sales noticed. \$35, \$30, \$33, and \$35.

Sheep.—Prices not made public.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 4 3-4 for sows, and 5 3-4 for barrows. At retail from 5 to 7.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure. week ending May 3.

May, 1840. | 7 A.M. | 12, M. | 5 P.M. | Wind.

Monday,	27	35	48	45	N. W.
Tuesday,	23	33	50	45	E.
Wednesday,	29	44	56	45	S. E.
Thursday,	30	46	66	60	N. W.
Friday,	1	51	60	58	N.
Saturday,	2	39	55	58	W.
Sunday,	3	54	50	55	E.

FIR TREES.

Now is the best time for transplanting Fir Trees. Orders for any variety or size will be promptly attended to.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS.

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

May 6.

THE BOY'S COUNTRY BOOK

Of amusements, pleasures and pursuits, illustrated with 22 original designs. By WILLIAM HOWITT. One of the best books for lads ever published. For sale by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GOLD FISHES AND CANARY BIRDS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. 52 North Market Street.

April 29.

BONE MANURE.

A good supply of ground bones constantly on hand, and for sale at William Chace's mill, one and a half miles north-west of Providence bridge.

A sample may be seen at Remington and Whitman's store, No. 32 Market St. Providence, R. I.

Also, Bone Mills on a new and improved construction, for sale at the above place.

April 8.

5t

FARMING AND GARDEN TOOLS.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

500 dozen Cast Steel and other Scythes.

300 " Patent Scythe Snathes.

200 " Common do. do.

100 " Cast Steel Hoes.

200 " Crooked Neck Hoes.

200 " Common do.

100 " Prong do.

100 " Garden do. superior.

500 " Hay Rakes.

1500 " Scythe Ribbes.

500 " do. Stones.

100 " Axes and other Shovels.

50 " Spades.

100 " Manure Forks.

200 " Hay do.

300 pair Trace Chains.

100 " Ox do.

200 Haller do.

300 Chains for tying up Cattle.

Together with a most complete assortment of Farming and Garden Tools of every description.

March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

The highly cultivated Farm of the late Captain A. Delano, situated in North Charlestown, N. H. four miles from the flourishing village of Claremont, containing 160 acres of first rate arable and wood land, with a well finished two story dwelling house with all necessary out buildings, unfailing water at house and barns, two good barns, with shed 50 by 20 feet, and all necessary buildings for a well stocked farm; together with a good assortment of young fruit trees, among which is a fine variety of pear and apple in a flourishing condition, with two good gardens. Terms liberal. Apply to H. F. DELANO, on the premises, or ISAAC HUBBARD, Esq. Claremont.

North Charlestown, April 8, 1840. 1f*

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public; that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840

NAHUM WARD.

GARDENERS KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.

April 22.

PURE BLOODED STOCK.

For sale, three young Bulls, 7 to 9 months old, from improved shorn horn Durham, Alderney, and North Devon Stock. Inquire at this office.

April 29.

5t

Webster's and Stillman's Agricultural Speeches.

Just published and for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 22

Clover Seed.

50 tierces of Eastern Clover Seed for sale by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Week's Treatise on Rice

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 15.

Isabella Grape Vines.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Isabella Grape Vines, of a large size, many of them having borne fruit the last season.

March 25.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
ALUM, American,		barrel	5	5 1/2
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		"	5 00	5 12
" Pot,		"	4 75	4 87
BEANS, white, Foreign,		hushel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,		"	2 00	2 00
BEEF, DRESS,		barrel	13 00	15 00
Prime,		"	11 00	11 50
BEEFWAX, white,		barrel	23	30
yellow,		"	35	70
BRISTLES, American,		"	10	11
BUTTER, shipping,		"	15	18
" "		"	13	14
CANDLES, mould,		"		33
dipped,		"		
specim,		"		
CHEESE, new milk,		barrel	1 25	1 50
dozen		barrel	2 00	4 00
refined,		barrel		32
BONE MANURE,		barrel		37
in casks,		"		
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		barrel		46
southern, geese,		"	37	45
FLAX, (American)		"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,		quintal	2 18	2 27
Bay, Chaleur,		"	1 75	2 00
" "		"	1 06	1 10
Haddock, No. 1,		barrel	11 50	12 00
Mackerel, No. 2,		"	9 60	
No. 3,		"	5 00	5 50
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,		"	5 00	5 25
Salmon, No. 1,		"	17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,		"		5 50
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	5 37	5 50
Richmond canal,		"		5 37
Alexandria wharf,		"		
Rye,		"	3 50	3 75
MEAL, Indian, in bibs,		"	3 62	
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,		hushel	55	56
southern flat, yellow,		"	62	53
white,		"	62	65
Rye, northern,		"	65	76
Barley,		"	43	37
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	35	37
southern,		"	18 00	19 50
GRINDSTONES, per ton of 2000 lbs. rough		"	28 00	30 00
do. do. finished		"		7
HAMS, northern,		barrel	10	11
southern and western,		"	16 00	18 00
HAY, best English, per ton,		"	11 00	11 50
Eastern screwed,		"		40
HOPS, 1st quality,		barrel		33
2d quality,		"	10	11
LARD, Boston,		"	29	30
southern,		"	25	27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	25	28
do. country do,		"	22	24
Baltimore city tannage,		"	21	23
do. dry hides,		"	21	22
New York red, light,		"	21	22
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	20	22
Boston dry hides,		"	80	85
LIME, best sort,		cask	25	26
MOLASSES, New Orleans,		gallon	50	55
Sugar House,		"	1	05
OIL, Sperm,		"	1 12	1 15
Winter,		"	50	55
Whale, refined,		"	68	70
Lined, American,		"		95
Neat's Foot,		"		3 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		barrel	18 00	19 00
PORK, extra clear,		"	17	00
clear,		"	14 00	15 00
Mess,		"	13 00	14 00
Prime,		"	4 1/2	5
Whole Hogs,		barrel	70	80
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,		hushel		2 50
Red Top, southern,		"	2 00	2 25
northern,		"	2 25	2 50
Canary,		"	2 25	2 50
Hemp,		"	1 37	1 52
Flax,		"	12	13
Red Clover, northern,		barrel	5	7
Southern Clover,		"	12	13
SOAP, American, Brown,		"	10	11
Castile,		"	2 50	3 00
TALLOW, tried,		pr M.	2 50	3 00
TEAZLES, 1st sort,		barrel	45	47
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		"	40	42
American, full blood, washed,		"	40	42
do. 3-4ths do.		"	37	38
do. 1-2 do.		"	35	37
do. 1-4 and common,		"	42	47
Pulled superfine,		"	33	40
No. 1,		"	23	25
No. 2,		"	14	20
No. 3,		"		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statistics of the Jewish nation.—The statistics of the Jewish population are among the most singular circumstances of this most singular of all people.—Under all their calamities and dispersions, they seem to have remained at nearly the same amount as in the days of David and Solomon, never much more in prosperity—never much less after ages of suffering. Nothing like this has occurred in the history of any other race; Europe in general having doubled its population within the last hundred years; and England nearly tripled hers within the last half century—the population of America being still more rapid; and the world crowded in a constantly increasing ratio, yet the Jews seem to stand still in this vast and general movement. The population of Judea in its most palmy days, did not probably exceed, if it reached, four millions. The numbers who entered Palestine from the wilderness were evidently not much more than three millions—and their census, according to the German statistics, which are generally considered to be exact, is now nearly the same as that of the people under Moses—about three millions. They are thus distributed:—In Europe 1,960,000, of which about 658,000 are in Poland and Russia, and 453,000 are in Austria. In Asia, 738,000, of which 300,000 are in Asiatic Turkey. In Africa, 504,000, of which 304,000 are in Morocco. In America, North and South, 5,700. If we add to these about 15,000 Samaritans, the calculation in round numbers will be about 3,181,000. This was the report in 1835—the numbers probably remain the same.—*Blackwood.*

The Jews' Love of Judea.—The most interesting circumstance which presents itself to my mind, in recalling what I saw of the Hebrew nation of the East, is the universal diffusion of the love, the undying love of the Jews for their own Judea, the Canaan of their fathers. Who could see, without emotion, thousands of poor Israelites, who from the remotest parts of Europe have made their way, by long and weary pilgrimage—through privations incalculable, and sufferings without end—often shoeless and almost clothless—friendless, penniless, that they might see the city of David, and lay their bones in the bosom of Jerusalem. What multitudes are there among them who have sold their last possession—having gathered together their little, their insufficient all—and have started, marching towards the rising sun, from the Vistula, the Dnieper, and the Danube, on a journey as long, as perilous. How many have perished, exhausted on their way! How many have sunk in sight of the Mount of Olives! and how many have closed their eyes in peace and blessedness when the privilege has been vouchsafed to them of treading within the walls of Salem!—*Dr Bowring.*

"My Mother learned me to work."—Such was the remark of one of our Boston matrons, who had graced the first circle of society, whose husband was reputed to be rich, but who in the great commercial pressure of '37 had, in common with many others of his class, all the profits of years swept away. "My mother learned me to work"—and her face looked as happy in her cheap lodgings, as ever it did when surrounded by the paraphernalia of luxury and pride. Such a wife is a treasure;—but what would she have been, had not her mother learned her to work?—*Boston Times.*

Don't sleep with your Grandmother—transferring of vital power.—A not uncommon cause of the loss of vital powers is the young sleeping with the aged. The fact, however explained, has long been remarked, and it is well known to every unprejudiced observer. But it has been most unaccountably overlooked in medicine. I have, on several occasions, met with the counterpart of the following case:—I was a few years since consulted about a pale, sickly, and thin boy, of about five or six years. He appeared to have no specific ailment, but there was a slow and remarkable decline of flesh and strength, and of the energy of all the functions, which his mother very aptly termed a gradual blight. After inquiring into the history of the case, it came out that he had been a robust and plethoric child up to his third year, when his grandmother, a very aged person, took him to sleep with her; that he soon after lost his good looks; and he had continued to decline ever since, notwithstanding medicinal treatment. I directed him to sleep apart from the aged parent, and prescribed change of air, &c. The recovery was rapid. It is not with children only that debility is induced by this mode of abstracting vital power. Those in good health should never sleep with sickly persons.

Consolation of Deism.—M. Trochin, Voltaire's physician, told some friends of his, that on his last attendance upon this celebrated writer, a few hours before his death, he heard him cry out in great agitation, "I die abandoned by God and man." "I wished from my heart," added M. Trochin, "that all those persons, who had been seduced by Voltaire's writings, had been witnesses of his death."

Coal in England.—Her coal is eighteen hundred feet below the surface of the earth. As late as the thirteenth century, coal was prohibited by royal proclamation from being burned in London, because it was a public nuisance! Now, the quantity used in that city annually, is not less than 2,500,000 tons for fuel, and 230,000 tons for gas.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A wooden two story house, with six acres of fertile land, situated in Medford, within half a mile of the village. Said house contains four rooms on the first floor and six chambers. The premises are plentifully supplied, with a variety of choice fruit trees, in a thrifty and bearing condition.

A portion of the land is a superior location for a shipyard. The above is a pleasant and desirable place for a country residence.

For terms inquire of JONATHAN BROOKS, near the premises, or WILLIAM BRIGHAM, No. 35 Court Street, Boston.

March 25.

SINA SILK WORMS EGGS.

The Eggs of the celebrated Sina Silk Worm, now offered for sale, were raised in 1839 by M. Camille Beauvais, superintendent of the experimental silk farm, established near Paris, by the government of France. The Sina Silk Worm was introduced to France from China by Louis XVI. in 1734, and has been proved by M. Beauvais to be superior to all other silk worms. They are also stated to possess the precious property of hatching simultaneously. Just received, by the subscriber, from the Chevalier Bodin, who is the only agent for their sale in France. Each sheet contains an ounce and is signed "Camille Beauvais." Price \$8.

Or apply to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton.
March 25. epf

BROUSSA MULBERRY SEED.

We have recently received 50 lbs. fresh Broussa Mulberry Seed, which we offer by the ounce or pound.
March 21. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

Just received, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, per Ship Chatam, from England, a splendid assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, viz.

100 dozen best Cast Steel Sickles.
50 " stout Cast Steel Briar Hooks.
25 " Breaking up Hoers.
5 " Pruning Chisels with Saws.
25 " pair Grass Shears.
25 " pair Pruning Shears, with slides.
25 " pair Ladies Ivory handle do. do.
25 " pair Ladies Coco do. do.
5 " Large Hedge Shears.
25 " Wakefield's Pruning Shears, with slides.
10 " Vine Shears.
50 " Large Pruning Knives.
25 " Budding do do.
15 " Cast Steel Edging do.
5 " " " Hay do.
20 " " " Garden Trowels.
10 " Bill Hooks.
10 " Forze Bills.
10 " Gentlemen's Bright Bills.
5 " " Horticultural Hatchets.
50 " Dutch Hoers.

April 1. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SILK WORMS EGGS.

Just received, a few ounces of Silk Worms Eggs, from Smyrna, said to be of a superior variety. Price \$3 per ounce, clean seed.
April 1. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A valuable farm in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families. The situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for a private or High School. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the estate. Inquire of the Subscriber at South Natick.
March 4, 1840. I. H. T. BLANCHARD.

Green House Plants.

Green House Plants of every description furnished at short notice, and well boxed, so that they may be sent to any part of the country in safety.
March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BOA FOR EDGINGS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale 500 yards of Boa for edgings, in prime order; price 3/4 cents per yard; every yard will make two when reset.

Giant and Early Wilmot Rhubarb.

Roots of extra large size at 25 cents per root, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

White Silesia Sugar Beet Seed.

1000 lb. of the genuine White Silesia Sugar Beet Seed, the best variety for the production of Beet Sugar and warranted to be pure from mixture.
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market Street.
Boston, March 4, 1840.

GARDEN MATS.

For sale at the New England Farmer, 100 dozen Garden Mats, of extra quality, for covering hot beds, &c.
Feb. 12. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BEAN POLES.

500 dozen of Bean and Dahlia Poles, for sale by MOSSES FRENCH, Maine Wharf, Broad Street, near the bottom of Summer St.
April 15. 41

ROHAN POTATOES,

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at \$4 per barrel, \$2 per bushel.
October 16 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Buckthorns.

Buckthorns for Hedges, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. from 25 to \$30 per thousand, according to size and age.
March 25.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a reduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, BENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 CORNHILL, NEW-ENGLAND.

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

SCIENCE FOR FARMERS.

The eye was unquestionably formed for seeing, its location being placed in the most prominent part of the human frame, as well as the one most convenient to effect the purpose of its formation; and, also, the security with which it is guarded from danger, goes strongly to substantiate this fact. Its utter uselessness for all purposes, unless, indeed, it be as the fountain from which we pour our tears, or the windows through which we betray the emotions of the soul, is another wherefore of its utility or looking about, and its perfect adaptation for taking up objects and transferring their impression to the soul, where their qualities are appreciated, their beauties admired, and their deformities traced out, are proofs positive of the design of its creation.

The earth is admirably fitted up to please the eye and through that to delight the soul. Its rivulets, streams and majestic rivers,—its lakes, seas and oceans, whercon man goes in ships and does business on the deep,—its fertile intervals, broad plains, gently swelling hills and mountains with their craggy cliffs, towering far towards the clouds, its vegetable productions, the lichen that attaches itself to the rock, which was once, perhaps, worn smooth by the sports of our childhood; the tall oaks that adorn the grove, the meadow and the mountain, giving beautiful variety to the scenery by their flowers, fruit and foliage; the many and wonderful links that make up the chain of animal creation, from the mote that holds kindred with nothingness, to the highest and most sagacious class of living things,—all these, aside from matters of general utility, were designed to convey pleasure to the mind, through the agency of the eye, and were they any of them to become extinct, there would be a hapless void in the mass of things. How fortunate that we cannot annihilate them. These things were made for the comfort and pleasure of man. He might have existed had there been no mountains or seas. He might have been endowed with a nature to exist independently of rivers and plains, and trees and fruits, and the endless variety of flowers—of insects and birds, in whose melody, “the outgoings of the morning and the evening rejoice;” and of the beast of the field. But they were made for man, and in testimony of their utility their Creator pronounced them good.

There are many other things connected with man's comfort and happiness which have not been done for him. In fact, every thing in connexion with the earth, evinces its Maker's wisdom in the creation, and all appears as though he had labored for man in doing that for him which his own efforts cannot accomplish. To us it remains to effect the minor changes necessary to rendering earth the abode of beauty and enjoyment. Hence it remains for us to clear away forests, build up the old waste places, open fountains, plant orchards, erect buildings, and a thousand other things, the importance of

which are more and more deeply felt as man advances in a state of civilization and refinement, and in just proportion with their progression, we see the beautiful harmony of order and tasteful arrangement developing themselves in all his labors. And how can these be effected without science regulates his plans? How can his territory be divided into convenient and beautiful fields, unless geometry draws the lines? How can the strong and beautiful walls which are to establish these divisions with unerring certainty, receive the impressions or durability, unless the law regulating the proportions of the two surfaces to the height and the material used in building, be carried into effect?

The employments of the farmer certainly make large demands on the science of mathematics in many and various forms for their perfect accomplishment. We might as well enter into detail of all his labors as to attempt to enumerate the “thousand and one” ways in which necessity requires their aid, in proportion as he would do all things well. And as very near akin to them, may be urged the importance of the art of *drawing*, by which models may be taken at home and abroad of such improvements in all things relating to his profession as the advancements of the age may suggest.

Farms should always be laid out and buildings erected with regard to *beauty* as well as utility. The earth, at least that part of it originally assigned to man as his abode, was a *garden*, and undoubtedly a well-regulated one; arranged with taste and order. Every man's farm should be a garden now—all laid out in the most systematic, scientific manner. In laying out fields, reference must be made to the qualities of soil and surface. Straight fences and square fields are in most cases preferable, yet there may be instances where curves are to be made in fences, and the parallelogram and triangle, and for aught we know, the hexagon, are to be the proper forms. Now if circumstances invite to the formation of fields in manner nearly resembling either of these, or any other shape, good taste, economy in fencing, and every other consideration that we have thought of, would require that the best plan should be adopted. The science which teaches men to make economical fences, by savings in distance, instructs also in planting trees, disposing of rows in cornfields, and indeed in every work of men's hands where lines and distance are to be regarded.

The proper arrangement and location of buildings, is an object of utmost importance to all who bear the expense of their erection; and how often in passing through the country, do we find them of forms and in situations that would make Conus himself weep for their occupants, if he were to take a view of their localities and construction. It is not for us to lay plans for our fellow farmers in these affairs: we would only suggest the propriety of their making *themselves* sufficiently acquainted with the science of architecture, to enable them to draw their own plans and manage their own affairs in such a manner, as that posterity, into whose hands they must eventually pass, if built in the thorough manner they should be, may “rise up and

call them blessed,” instead of considering the work of their hands an incumbrance left to them, for which there can be no remedy and in which very little comfort or convenience can be found.

Farmers' buildings, like those of other men, should be built with reference to *convenience*, and they may be in all cases, and at the same time a proper regard be paid to their *appearance*. The house should always be placed (we say) at a respectable distance from the highway, and the larger the structure, the greater the distance required, for what can indicate a want of thought more perfectly than a large house standing on the borders of the universal territory, with a little cramped yard, or perhaps none at all between it and the public's empire? How much more *liveable* is a residence thrown at a distance from the more penetrating gaze of the public, and sheltered by a beautiful park. This style of doing things we are aware, may meet the censure of many farmers, who estimate the value of their labors by the dollars and cents received, as an *unprofitable* way of doing things. But in this, ye calculating sirs, ye are mistaken. Keep the account of debt and credit with your lands, and you will find the plot before your door by far the most profitable of your domains. Change it then, not by the random process of guess work, but by a liberal application of *science carried into practice*, in giving it due proportions and arranging its fixtures in the most agreeable way, and be assured you will not only find your minds *liberalised* by the process, but your enjoyment will be greatly increased and your “value received” also. Other buildings should likewise, be perfected by the application of science with art in their arrangement and location, not only because a correct way of doing things, is that which is most agreeable to the eye, but also because it is most convenient and useful to those who are concerned in them. W. B.

Mount Osceola, April 30, 1840.

For the New England Farmer.

ON IRRIGATION AND MANAGEMENT OF WATER.

Boston, 3d May, 1840.

REV. MR. COLMAN—Sir—Please to accept my thanks for your report containing the remarks on agriculture in England, by Mr Webster and Mr Silliman. I am much pleased to find that my own remarks are in accordance with the opinions of those distinguished citizens; and I am encouraged by this accordance to offer a few more observations on the modes of supplying and using water.

In my preceding letter, it was my principal object to draw attention to the constituent and creative powers of water and air; and had I known that this fact, (long since familiar to men of science), had been presented to our farmers under the auspices of such names as those above, I might have omitted burthening your columns with my own speculations.

In every science it is necessary to have some

fundamental truth as a point of departure—a sure test to which we may always refer to prove all ulterior deductions. Water, air, light and heat, then, it is admitted, constitute the great chemical lever, by which the vegetable kingdom is raised, and the inert earth is the fulcrum on which it acts.

As far back as I can remember, irrigation has been practised in our country, although not so commonly as in Europe. The English mode described by Mr Webster, I have often seen in this State, where springs were at command. The use of a copious spring for this purpose, by General Hull, on his farm in Newton, gave rise to a suit between him and a manufacturing company, who complained against this use of the water, as it passed through his farm, contending that it diminished the power of the mill. The suit was decided against agriculture, but on what principles, I must leave profounder jurists to determine. If the great and commendable temperance reform had then been in operation, the mill company might have added to their complaint that the General drank too much of the water as it passed over his land. I can find no where in the code Justinian or the code Napoleon, any inhibition against the use of water for irrigation, in its passage over the successive farms. Perhaps when the importance of the agricultural interest becomes better understood, and the creative power of water better known, our intelligent legislators from the country will settle this question by statute.

In the conclusion of my last letter, in your paper of the 2d April, my allusion to the mode of retaining water on high grounds, for irrigation or other purposes, was not so clear as I could wish. I was absent, you are aware, and could not examine the proof. There are few farms which have not some place where water may be stopped and retained for future use. Some natural cavities, with a little labor, could be converted into ponds. Many narrow gorges between neighboring hills, may be made into reservoirs, by a short dam; and in both cases, if the earth be of gravel or sand, and too loose to hold water, it may be puddled with clay, or it will in a short time become impervious, by the natural sediment. These artificial reservoirs will be kept always full by the rain alone, provided they have the wash of a small quantity of land more elevated; and then they may be used for the irrigation of all lower lands, for supplying aqueducts, or even for watering cattle, and thus save the labor and waste of driving cattle over productive grass land to reach some distant spring. In Europe, where there is the smallest spring it is used to create artificial fish ponds, and in passing from one pond to the next, it is made to irrigate the intervening ground; and I never heard that the owner of the lower pond or ground instituted suits against his neighbor above, for using the water.

The *Noria* (wrongly spelt in my last letter *Norice*), may be used with economy, where much water is wanted from a well for cattle, or in case of a great drought, perhaps, for a garden. The *Hydraulic Ram*, which requires a small waterfall, I shall describe, as soon as I have time to draw you a diagram, on which a mechanic could execute it. But the *Syphon*, to which I alluded in my last letter, requires some further notice. I am somewhat proud of this application of that old instrument, for I never read or heard of its being used for agricultural purposes before I proposed it in France, more than forty years ago.

Let us now suppose that you have a sloping field

to the south, quite dry, which you would convert into a meadow; and there be on the opposite declivity of the hill, at some thirty or forty feet below the summit, a copious spring. It may be too far to carry the water round the hill from this spring, or you may not own the land over which it must pass to get round. (This was my case in France.) Now the process is simply this. Dig a reservoir about the spring. If it be a quick spring the reservoir need not be large: make a trench over the hill for the syphon to lie in. The trench need be only deep enough to be clear of the frost, excepting at the summit of the hill, and there only in case it be necessary to reduce the elevation to thirty feet above the reservoir; for the syphon will not draw beyond that elevation. The arm of the syphon, or crane, which enters the reservoir, is the short arm; the other arm, on the opposite side of the hill, must be a foot or two longer. Now to put this crane in operation, instead of drawing it by the breath, as usual, which would be impossible, both ends must be stopped—the end of the short arm being under water near the bottom of the reservoir,—then a hole must be made in the highest part of the syphon, if it be of wood, or if of metal, a short arm, three or four inches long, soldered in that place, through which lele or arm the syphon is to be filled with water by a tunnel. When so filled, and corked, forcing the cork down upon the water as much as possible, the stoppers may be taken out of both ends of the syphon at the same time, and it will continue to run as long as there is any water in the reservoir. Now, to avoid the necessity of renewing this operation, if the water should be exhausted, there must be a cock at the end of the long arm, or the diameter of the opening there must be calculated to take no more water than the spring will constantly supply: then it will run forever, or so long as the aqueduct remains sound. In performing this operation, it is necessary to guard against the retention of air in any part of the syphon; therefore, where any considerable portion of it runs over a plain, undulations must be avoided—otherwise, the air would be confined in the summits of these undulations, and could not escape, having the water on both sides, and filling the whole bore of the syphon.

If it be desirable to bring water from a well, a pond, or a river, at a considerable distance over a plain, or irregular ground, where there shall be no greater elevation on the route than thirty feet, this may be done with the syphon; and cannot be done otherwise, without digging a trench the whole distance, as deep as the water is at the source, at its lowest depth. This process was described in my last letter, in the case of Mr Chapman's wells in Charlestown. The receiving well or reservoir at the place where the water is wanted, must be a little deeper than the lowest surface of the water at the place from whence it is to be drawn; and the arm of the syphon longest, in the home reservoir; the water then will remain in that reservoir on the same level as in the river, pond, or other source. It will be seen that by this process, an abundant supply of good water may be had so near the surface as to be dipped out, in many cases; and in such cases, with no other reservoir than a sunken tub. It is also apparent that an inexhaustible supply of water so easily had, would authorise other attempts to use it for watering gardens, or even level fields, on a large scale, in very dry seasons.

The syphon may be used to drain swamps or ponds, where a lower point is not too distant, and

where the intervening ground is of rock, or too high to drain them in the usual way, by a ditch.—Some swamps may be drained even without an lower place to take off the water, provided a very loose soil can be found by digging wells in the neighborhood, and placing therein the long end of a syphon, communicating with the swamp. Finally, the syphon may be used to transport water from one stream to another, running in an opposite direction, when it is desired to increase one of them for manufacturing purposes: the syphon in such cases may be made large enough to take all the water out of one of the sources.

It should be remembered that, although a pump be a very ingenious contrivance, and well suited for a house or stable, it should not be used, where labor is high, for purposes which require a great consumption of water. The ingenuity of our countrymen will devise various modes of raising water a few feet; and they will always find, that the simplest is the best mode.

To return for a moment to that great hydraulic apparatus which draws water from the air, viz. the woods, I would ask our oldest inhabitants of this country, whether they do not remember many small ponds, springs and brooks, in former times, which do not now exist? If so, I call this fact as a witness in favor of keeping good that source, as long as possible, by leaving wood on our hills. The diminution of wood lands, must be the cause of the diminution of water alluded to; and it is quite possible that some of our good mill powers will cease to be so, at no distant period.

The water retained on high grounds and in the gorges of the hills, as recommended in the beginning of this article, will be taken up in part by the surrounding woods, and contribute to their growth. And being arrested and conducted in channels for irrigation, it will then cease to run down in torrent carrying away, in its course, the soil and sometimes covering rich meadows with sand or gravel.

In that part of France where I lived, there was much rain, and places where there was too much water, like those noticed in England, by Mr Webster; and the French have been in the habit of getting rid of this superfluous water in a way some what similar to that described by Mr Webster, but better suited to our stony country. They dig trenches sufficiently deep to be out of the way of the plough, and lay loose stones in them, and after covering these stones with brush and stubble, replace the earth, and drain the land without loss of any part of it.

I believe that many of our bogs may be raised and turned into rich meadows, so as to pay well for the labor, where stone, gravel, or sand is near. For example, ditch this land in the dry season, with ditches six feet wide, and twelve feet apart; then fill these ditches with stones, gravel or sand, in the winter, when the cattle and the men have little to do. It will be easy carting over the level ice in these ditches, where the stone, &c. may remain an fall in when the thaw comes. I would not, however, advise any great outlay of money for such works, but merely to use them as a savings bank to receive the odds and ends of leisure hours.

I shall resume some of the subjects heretofore noticed rather too hastily, for practical effect, an endeavor to recollect a few of the modes of husbandry which may seem to differ from our own; so that practical farmers may make such use of them as they may please. It is quite possible that many tell old stories, as old men are apt to do; fo

am quite ignorant of American husbandry, know little of any other, and shall not, as I never have, consult books on the subject. I shall throw out my crude notions as they occur; and if you print them, sir, I shall conclude that you consider them worth the ink, and that is what they cost me—for your time is of no value.

Your obt^d serv^t,

WM. FOSTER.

N. B.—Should any one wish to try the syphon, described above I will with pleasure give any farther information wanted, or even direct the work, if he in the way of my rambles.

From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.']

ON MILCH COWS AND HEIFERS.

The Committee on Milch Cows and Heifers, beg leave to offer the following report:

A larger number of entries have been made this year than we have ever before seen. Seven cows and ten heifers were in the pens, offered for premium, and several others, which did not come within the rules of the Society. In respect to quality as well as number, the improvement was very conspicuous, there being at the show last year but one cow, and some ordinary heifers, all of second quality; whereas the present year, both cows and heifers were of superior quality, in beauty and excellence. The cow offered by Mr Caldwell, of Byfield, particularly attracted the attention of the committee and the public; but as she did not come within the rules of the Society, we should not be arraigned in awarding a premium. The cow offered by Mr Ebenezer Upton, of Danvers, was considered an extra cow.

Among the ten heifers offered, only one was in milk; the others were yearlings. They were all promising, and gave evidence of the increasing interest in the community, in raising a better kind of stock, than has been heretofore manifested. The greatly enhanced value of all kinds of stock for a few years past, seems to have given an impetus to the farmers, and induced them to bestow more particular attention to the subject; they seem to have been more careful to select the best for raising, instead of selling the best to the butcher. Fifty dollars for a cow, till within a year or two, has been thought to be a very great price. But within two years, double, and in some instances three times as much, has been paid for cows in the county of Essex, and the income has warranted the expenditure. If good cows are worth fifty dollars, and superior cows from that to two hundred, as in one instance mentioned by the agricultural commissioner; they certainly will repay the farmer for bestowing his best attention in selecting and very nice in raising young stock. Of course when cows command such prices, corresponding good treatment will be bestowed upon them in feeding and providing for them; and we cannot doubt for a moment, but the farmer is always fully remunerated, for the good care he may give to his stock, and especially to his cows. We believe that if some attention is given to have cows always supplied with green succulent food, the trouble and expense will be fully reimbursed, in the increased quantity and improved quality of the milk which they will yield. It is believed that nothing is better than good sweet grass feed, when it can be had in abundance. But in some parts of the season the grass is too much dried up. At these seasons some cul-

tivated roots should be in readiness to supply the deficiency. Various kinds of roots and cultivated vegetables have been used; carrots, ruta baga, mangel wurtzel, sugar beet, and green corn fodder, planted for the purpose, or top-stalks and pumpkins, are all very good, and we do not think there is much difference. Turnips, though eagerly eaten have not been thought to be quite as good. We say that we believe the farmer will be amply paid for the extra trouble of providing some kind of succulent food for his milch cows in dry seasons. We have noticed that when only one cow has been kept, by the individual offering for premium, they have most generally obtained the Society's premium, and we attribute this to the more particular attention given to feeding one cow, than is commonly given to many.

My own experience is not much, but I have noticed that when I kept only one cow we made as much butter, twelve pounds a week, as when I have kept two, and one of the cows being the same and running in the same pasture. If we did not misunderstand the commissioner, Mr Colman, the cow for which \$200 was paid, yielded the year previous to sale, within 25 quarts of 200 dollars' worth of milk, at five cents a quart, sold at the door; and the cost of keeping the cow was eightyseven dollars for one year. Now if such an extraordinary produce may be obtained from one cow only, may not cows in general be made to yield much more than they now do, and would it not be economy to give to the subject more attention, by feeding as above proposed, and sheltering from all cold and severe weather. Such advice we know has been often given by agricultural writers, but it needs to be often repeated.

The Committee have, with no little difficulty, awarded the premiums as follows:

On Milch Cows.

- To Franklin Bartlett, of Newburyport, 1st premium, \$10
- “ Nathan Tapley, Danvers, 2d prem. 7
- “ Geo. Spofford, Georgetown, 3d “ 5

Heifers in Milk.

- To Joseph Danforth, of West Newbury, 1st premium, \$7

Yearlings.

- To Ebenezer Upton, Danvers, 1st premium, \$3
- “ P. M. Dole, Newburyport, 2d “ 2

R. A. MERRIAM,
NATHANIEL BERRY,
SAMUEL PERLEY, JR.,
MATTHEW HOOPER,
JOSHUA L. NEWHALL,
SAMUEL DODGE,

Committee.

Georgetown, Sept. 26, 1839.

Franklin Bartlett's Statement.

To the Committee on Milch Cows and Heifers:
GENTLEMEN—The cow which I offer for the Society's premium was bought June 8th, 1839; her calf then four days old. The calf was sold when twentyfour days old, for \$6 00
Thirtythree gallons of milk sold while the calf was with the cow, for 5 33
Milk sold from the cow from June 30th, to July 30th, was 112 gallons, amounting to 17 92
From July 30th to August 30th, 109 galls. amounting to 16 44
From August 30th to Sept. 24th, 80 gallons, amounting to 16 00

Milk used during the time, 16 1-4 gallons, 2 60

Estimated value of the milk, \$64 29

The feed of the cow was a common pasture, without any provender or extra keeping, whatever.

FRANKLIN BARTLETT.

Newburyport, Sept. 26, 1839.

Nathan Tapley's Statement.

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society:
GENTLEMEN—The milch cow which I have offered for exhibition this day, is seven years old. I have owned her three years. I purchased her in the spring, with her second calf. I believe she came into Danvers, in a drove from the country. She calved the last of March. We think her more remarkable for quality, than the quantity of her milk, and having always considered her an extra cow, we were induced this season to keep an account of the butter her milk would produce. The following is the result during eight weeks:

The week ending May 25th, she gave 228 1-4 lbs. milk, which produced	12 1-2 lbs. butter.
The week ending June 1st,	12 1-4 “
“ “ “ “ 8th,	12 1-2 “
“ “ “ “ 15th,	12 3-4 “
“ “ “ “ 22d,	12 “
“ “ “ “ 29th,	10 3-4 “
“ “ “ “ July 6th,	12 1-4 “
“ “ “ “ 13th,	13 “

98 1-4

18 1-4 lbs. of her milk produced about one lb. of butter.

It was not convenient to reserve all her milk after this time; but we are satisfied from the quantity she gave, that she would have made as much butter for several weeks after, and still continues to do well.

She has fed in a common clay-land pasture, through the season. On the 22d of June, I commenced giving her a quart of meal in the morning, and a quart at night; but did not perceive any material difference, either in the quantity or quality of her milk. Her butter is of fine color and flavor.

Respectfully, yours,

NATHAN TAPLEY.

Danvers, Sept. 25, 1839.

George Spofford's Statement.

To the Committee on Milch Cows:
GENTLEMEN—My cow calved the 3d day of May last. The calf was kept on the cow six weeks, and at nine weeks of age was sold for twenty dollars.

The greatest quantity of milk given in any day was 19 quarts and 1 1-2 pint; averaging for a month after the calf was taken off 18 quarts per day. She has averaged for the last four weeks, 12 quarts per day. I have sold and used during this time 3 qts. of milk per day, and made 32 lbs. of butter. Her keeping has been common pasture, till the last four weeks, which has been fresh feed, with four quarts of oatmeal per day mixed with a pail of water.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE SPOFFORD.

Georgetown, Sept. 26, 1839.

Joseph Danforth's Statement.

To the Committee on Milch Cows:
GENTLEMEN—This heifer was raised by Joseph Danforth, in West Newbury. She was two years

old the 17th day of April last. She has given milk from the 8th of May; she has not had any provender since she was turned out to pasture the first season. The average of her milk has been from the 8th of May to this time, 2 gallons per day. She has had no fall feed this season. She has made from 3 to 5 lbs. butter per week, besides what milk there has been used in the family of 4 and sometimes 5 persons.

N. B. This heifer was taken from the cow when three days old, at which time the cow died, and brought up by hand.

JOSEPH DANFORTH.

Sept. 24, 1839.

Eben Upton's Statement.

To the Committee on Milch Cows and Heifers:

GENTLEMEN—I exhibit for premium my red cow, nine years old. She came into milk on the 16th of last April: the calf was allowed all the milk she would suck for four weeks, (then taken off to raise,) during which time and up to the 20th of May I sold 18 gallons of milk, and churned 19 lbs. of butter.—From the 20th of May to the 1st of July, inclusive, (42 days,) she gave 1838 pounds of milk, an average of 43 3-4 pounds per day, from which, after using what was wanted in the family, 66 lbs. of butter were made. From the 1st of July to the 20th of the present month, 90 lbs. of butter were made. Quantity of milk used in the family, one quart daily. Whole quantity of butter made during the season, 175 lbs.; 40 lbs. of which, made in the month of June, are in the hall of the society. The committee will notice that milk is obtained from three teats only, the other she cut with one of her hoofs in 1837, on the day she brought a calf. Unfortunately the gash could not be healed, and the milk runs to waste. Keeping, ordinary grass feed.

I also exhibit for premium and for the notice of your committee, a heifer, 16 months old, from the above described cow. She was taken from her mother when two days old, and turned away to pasture with a cow that gave four quarts of milk daily, and weaned when 3 1-2 months old. Her keeping during the winter was English hay, and occasionally a little meal; the present season, common pasture feed.

Respectfully, yours,

EBEN UPTON.

Danvers, Sept. 26, 1839.

[From the same.]

ON RECLAIMED MEADOWS.

The committee on reclaimed meadow and swamp land, respectfully report:

That applications for premiums have been made by Daniel Putnam, of Danvers, and William Osborn, of Lynn. The committee have viewed the premises of the claimants and examined the statements which are here annexed, and recommend the Society's first premium of \$20, be awarded to Mr Osborn; and the second premium of \$10, be awarded to Mr Putnam. Mr Osborn has given a detailed account of all his expense and income. This is as it should be; so that our brother farmers may see how profitable it is, and those who have meadows may go and do likewise. The committee have great pleasure in remarking, that they have reason to believe that there is an increasing attention paid to the cultivation of that part of our land which has remained so long uncultivated, and, comparatively, worthless; but which has proved by experience, to

be in point of fertility, surpassed by none, even the fertile prairies of the west. It has been ascertained by experience, that nearly all kinds of grains and vegetables that our climate affords, can be raised on meadow land to good advantage. Four and a half tons of English hay has been cut on an acre in one year. One individual says 400 bushels of potatoes is his usual crop. Rye, oats and corn have also been raised in like proportion. It is an old saying, that it is a good shot to kill two birds with one stone; but in this case more can be done. In removing the stumps and logs with which many meadows are incumbered, the fuel will more than pay the expense; in draining the meadow, the mud will more than pay the expense of ditching, to be carted into the hog-pen, cow-yard or compost heap, then to be applied to upland, as it makes a valuable manure. Two crops will usually more than pay the expense of cultivating them, and then the land instead of being comparatively worthless, in most cases will be worth at least one hundred dollars per acre.

In regard to the best manner of managing meadow land, different persons have different opinions; as it is natural for a person to be partial to his own way if he has tolerable success. Grain or roots may be cultivated profitably on meadows that can be well drained. But there are meadows that cannot be drained so much as would be desirable, or that are occasionally overflowed; such are more suitable for grass. There are meadows within the knowledge of the committee that have produced good crops of English hay without any other dressing than sand; others have used gravel with equal success. Good crops of corn and potatoes have also been raised without manure, sand or gravel being put in the hill. How much better to cultivate land when suitable dressing can be procured from the gravel knoll or sand bank, than to neglect such land and haul manure some miles after paying an extravagant price for it, to be applied to upland, and perhaps not raise an equal crop. Although good crops have been raised without manure as above stated, yet it is thought that a little compost manure may be profitably applied.

Notwithstanding all that has been said, there are those who are so opposed to the new method of farming, as they call it, or so tenacious of the honor of their venerable fathers, that they will not turn to the right hand nor to the left from the path in which they trod. But I would ask whether farmers ought not to keep pace with the improvements of the day, and if they would be as good husbands as those that have passed off the stage before them, whether they ought not to improve just so far as the light of science develops itself?

Again, some say that they cannot afford to make improvements, but it will do for Mr A. or B., who has money. In conversation with an individual who had been improving a part of a small meadow, he said, if I could afford to hire help, I would reclaim the remainder of it. While in conversation, he acknowledged that one crop of hay had actually paid all the expense of cultivation. Now if a man under these circumstances cannot afford to hire help, I know not who can.

It is not the intention to convey the idea that all meadows in all seasons will produce four and a half tons of hay or four hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre, for it cannot be expected. But it is the intention to convey the idea that meadow land will produce more net profit than any other;

as it requires less manure and is less liable to be affected with drought or wet, if it is properly drained.

For the Committee,

JOSEPH HOW, *Chairman.*

Dec. 31, 1839.

William Osborn's Statement.

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on Reclaimed Meadows:

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed you will find a copy of my statement of 1838, and I now hand you a statement in addition to that, for 1839, and will only remark in advance, that you may perhaps think the yield of potatoes and the quantity of manure small for the land cultivated; but in addition to the manure, I burnt a considerable quantity of brake and other roots found on the meadow, and used the ashes. The crop of potatoes would have been larger if I had not used lime instead of manure on a large part of the meadow, where in gathering I found a large decrease in the yield. Another cause of decrease was in planting the St. Helena potatoes instead of Chenangoes, which I have reason to think, from a few that were mixed, if I had planted all of that kind, I should have had at least one third more.

Crop for 1838, per account,	\$332 57
<i>Income for 1839.</i>	
300 bu. St. Helena potatoes, at 45c.	135 00
57 " Robans, at \$2,	114 00
2 tons hay, \$12,	24 00
41 bu. of carrots, 25c.	10 25
74 " of sugar beets, 30c.	24 50
Squashes and pumpkins,	2 00
40 bu. mangel wurtzels,	10 00
10 " ruta baga, at 25c.	2 50
Wood for family one year, and for boiler for hogs,	50 00
	\$702, 83

Expenses.

Expenses of 1838, per account, \$246 67	
1839. 74 1-4 days work, farm help,	50 45
Extra labor hired,	26 45
4 cords of manure,	16 00
Seed potatoes,	15 00
1 bushel Rolan potatoes,	8 00
1-2 pound sugar beet seed,	50
" " carrot seed,	37
1-4 " mangel wurtzel seed,	19
4 casks of lime, at 40c.	1 60
35 bushels ashes, at 6 1-2c.	1 95
Hauling " from Lynn,	50
Ruta baga and squash seed,	25
Use of horse and cart,	20 00—387 98

Balance in favor of meadow, \$314 89 with of course an increased value of the land, which is by good judges considered in its present state, worth one hundred dollars per acre, which in addition to the crops taken off, would give a net profit of seven hundred and fourteen dollars eighty-nine cents.

Respectfully, your obt' serv't,

WILLIAM OSBORN.

Lynn, Dec. 14, 1839.

Daniel Putnam's Statement.

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on Reclaimed Meadow Lands:

GENTLEMEN—The meadow which some of your

number examined last summer, is supposed to measure something more than an acre and a half. In 1835, and in the previous years, it yielded annually about one ton of meadow hay, fit only for litter. In 1835, a small piece was turned over with the hoe and planted with potatoes. Other parts were taken in succeeding years, until the whole has been turned and planted. The potatoes have been matured in the hill, and the yield has been 200 to 250 bushels per acre. Corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, ruta bagas and carrots, have been tried in small patches, and all have done well.

The past season the crops were as follows:

English hay, (clover and timothy,) on two thirds of an acre, 1 ton,	\$15 00
Winter rye, 1-2 an acre, 14 quarts seed—yield 12 1-2 bushels, at \$1 25,	15 62
Black Sea wheat, 1-4 acre, 7 quarts seed—yield 4 bushels, at \$1 75,	7 00
Chenango potatoes, 30 poles—yield 46 bu., at 40 cents,	18 40
Sugar beets, 20 poles—yield 106 bu., at 20 cents,	21 20
Second crop on rye and wheat stubbles, 25 cwt., at 50 cents,	12 50
	\$89 72

The wheat lodged badly and was cut while very green; the yield was less than if it had ripened well. Drills were opened with the hoe for the sugar beets, and a gravelly wash from the roadside, mixed with wood ashes, was put into them. The dressing for 18 poles cost two dollars. On the remaining two poles the wash was mixed with bone; cost, nearly two dollars. The beets on the bone appeared to be a little and only a little larger than the others.

The whole meadow has been thoroughly ditched; the muck obtained paid for the labor. Each crop is believed to have paid for its expense as well as similar crops on the upland. It cost eight or nine dollars per acre to turn the meadow at first, and there was an expense of about five dollars in deepening the outlet of the waters.

DANIEL PUTNAM.

Danvers, Dec. 23, 1839.

NOTE.—Sickness and bereavement in the family prevented measurement both of the whole meadow and the several parts.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PREMIUMS FOR FRUITS.

At a meeting of the Committee on Fruits, &c. of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held April 18th, 1840, it was voted to offer the following premiums for the year ensuing:

Apples. For the best summer apples, not less than one dozen, a premium of	\$5
For the best autumn apples, not less than one dozen, a premium of	5
For the best winter apples, not less than one dozen, a premium of	5
Pears. For the best summer pears, not less than one dozen, a premium of	5
For the best autumn pears, not less than one dozen, a premium of	5
For the best winter pears, not less than one dozen, a premium of	5
Cherries. For the best cherries, not less than one quart, a premium of	5
For the next best, not less than one quart, a premium of	4

Peaches. For the best peaches, open culture, not less than one dozen, a premium of

For the next best, not less than one dozen, a premium of

For the best peaches, under glass, not less than one dozen, a premium of

Plums. For the best plums, not less than one quart, a premium of

For the next best, not less than one quart, a premium of

For the best foreign grapes, under glass, a premium of

For the best foreign grapes, open culture, a premium of

For the best native grapes, a premium of

Apricots. For the best apricots, not less than one dozen, a premium of

Nectarines. For the best nectarines, not less than one dozen, a premium of

Quinces. For the best quinces, not less than one dozen, a premium of

Gooseberries. For the best desert gooseberries, not less than one quart, a premium of

Raspberries. For the best raspberries, not less than one quart, a premium of

Strawberries. For the best strawberries, not less than one quart, a premium of

For the next best, not less than one quart, a premium of

Currants. For the best currants, not less than one quart, a premium of

Melons. For the largest and best water melon, a premium of

For the best musk melon, a premium of

The Committee also offer the Welles' premiums for apples, the produce of seedling trees, which shall have been brought into notice since the year 1829, viz:

For the best summer apples as above, not less than one dozen, a premium of

For the best autumn apples, as above, not less than one dozen, a premium of

For the best winter apples, as above, a premium of

The Committee will determine the days on which the Welles' premiums shall be awarded, of which due notice will be given.

By a vote of the Society, no premiums shall be awarded to any but members of the Society; but gratuities may be given to others, upon the recommendation of the executive committee.

For the Committee,

E. M. RICHARDS, *Chairman.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

MIXTURE OF FRUITS, &c.

Ma EDIRON—One of your correspondents I perceive puts the following query—"Will the trees from the stone of the peach, plum, cherry, apricot, &c., produce fruit the same quality as did the trees on which they grew?"

From my observation, nature is correct and regular, like producing likeness in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom.

The seeds and stones of the fruit of any tree or plant, standing alone and when the blossoms or the generative organs in them are impregnated from its own genitals, will uniformly produce a progeny of trees and plants, which will produce fruit like the parent tree or plant, *visus naturæ* excepted.

We set in the same garden, fruit trees of all sorts, and vegetables to produce seeds of all kinds, near to each other. Those which are in blossom, (their

bridal habiliments,) at the same time and of the same genus, will cast the pollen from their stamens or male organs on the pistils or female organs of their neighbors, and thereby produce hybrids, mules, mulattoes.

I once planted pits of fine yellow gage plums, from a tree in my garden. Two of the trees produced common blue plums, nearly alike; one a large blue plum, tinged with red, late to ripen, and excellent for sweetmeats; and one produced a yellow gage, about half the size of the parent tree, and of inferior quality. The parent tree stood near to blue plum trees, and the progeny were all hybrids.

I planted the pit of an egg plum from a garden of plum trees of various sorts. The egg plum is nearly the size of the hen's egg, yellow, acid, and ripens in September, and probably the best for sweetmeats. The seedling tree produced plums of similar color and shape, of less than half the size of the egg plum, and ripened the first week in August. The flavor was sweet, except near the stone it was acid, like the egg plum.

I reared a peach tree in the same garden. The first season of bearing, the peaches were large, yellow, and very fine; the next season it bore peaches of red blush. An early red peach tree stood a short distance east of the tree in question, and I presume the east wind prevailed when they were in blossom; at one time.

Most persons who have planted the sweet boiling corn near to the hard yellow or white corn, and even fifty rods apart, have noticed single kernels of the hard, on the ears of the sweet corn; these kernels appear to be wholly of the hard corn, studded by the side of the shrivelled sweet corn. So all the other trees and vegetables mix in the blossoms and produce new varieties.

Apples are improved in the same way, or are rendered inferior. The flavor of choice apples grafted on the stocks of sweet apple trees, is more mild than the flavor of those grafted on stocks bearing sour apples.

If you plant potatoes of one color and kind which were produced near to those of another color, you often collect both colors and sorts from the hill planted of the one color only. [Doubted by the conductor.]

I have said enough to those who observe the works of nature, to establish the proof of the cause of hybrids and varieties in fruits.

It is often asked, which is the best method to transplant trees? The most successful mode that I have practised, has been, to open a hole sufficiently wide to permit the roots to extend in their natural position, not to be cramped. Fill the hole full around the tree with dry and loose earth, such as of onion beds in the garden, and of good quality; then dash in a pail of water, and shake the tree gently. The water converts the fine earth to liquid mud in the hole around the tree; the mud will cling to all the roots; the water will soon sink below, leaving the mass of mud compact around the roots, and no cavities of air. Then fill up the hole again with dry earth, and press it gently down.

If the tree is set in dry earth, filled in, it leaves vacancies of air under the roots, and they starve and perish. Many fine trees are lost in transplanting, by saving the handsome top. The roots of the newly set tree cannot receive immediate nourishment from the loose ground sufficient to support a large top; and while the roots are connecting with the ground, the top dies from want of nourishment.

DAVID TOMLINSON.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1840.

STATE OF THE SEASON.

We have been very desirous of obtaining from some one a statement of the season and the progress of vegetation. For years the public depended on the careful reports of the excellent Mr Lowell. We know that there are several farmers who keep such a record; and they would do us a great favor if they would communicate them to us. We have engaged a Salem friend to give us at least once a month his weekly journal. In this case we subjoin his journal of the last year, that every one may compare for himself the present with the past. Our own condition being necessarily unsettled, leaves us no power to do in this matter as we would. We believe the present season is in advance of the past; certainly until the cold weather of the last week. We have had cold easterly winds, a good deal of rain, and scarcely any sunshine for the last eight days. Asparagus, which in the same situation is a tolerably fair test of the season, was this year on the same bed, cut eight days earlier than the last year.

H. C.

PROGRESS OF VEGETATION DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1839.

(Communicated for the N. E. Farmer)

MAY 4. It has rained hard nearly every night since Monday, April 29th, completely filling the earth with water, and yesterday and to-day the wind has blown strongly from the north west. Ice made this morning of considerable thickness, and although fruit trees in general are very forward and just ready to blossom, they have not sustained any apparent injury. The Isabellas on the back of the grapeery have broken very finely, and several of the shoots are showing minute bunches of fruit. The buds of the Hambugs and Sweetwaters upon the rafters, are just bursting into leaf formation: Horse chestnuts and mountain ash trees have leafed out most greenishly.

MAY 11. The weather has been cold and easterly during the week with ice and frosts. Some few of my pears and all my peach, plum and cherry trees are in blossoms. The mountain ashes, horse chestnuts, elms, and abeles, have greened out handsomely, and eltingen is fast assuming a summerish aspect. Strawberry vines have commenced blossoming. The vines in the grapeery progress slowly. A writer in the Transcript, 'C. F.' thus notices the cold of Wednesday: "This morning at sunrise my thermometer stood at 25°, which is one degree lower than I have any record of its having been in the month of May for 33 years past. Ice was formed in vessels of nearly 1-4 inch in thickness, and the ground was as white with snow as at midwinter."

MAY 18. The weather has been very fine, with but one rainy day during the week, and our spring work has progressed very satisfactorily. We have been planting peas, beans, potatoes. (Robans, Dillinghams and Rioney's), canteloupes and cucumbers. The grapes have grown finely both in the rafters and back of the house, having generally made shoots 18 and 20 inches in length; all of which are showing two or three bunches of fruit. Horse chestnut trees in blossom and a few apple trees.

MAY 25.—Saturday. Since Saturday last the weather has been dull and cold, with raw, chilling winds from the E. S. E. with rain yesterday and on Wednesday. The onions, pursnips, beets and carrots sowed the 7th inst, are just visible upon the rows. The "Tucker" corn planted the 7th inst., is up about two inches. Pease and

beans planted the 15th, are just breaking ground. The vines in the grapeery have made rapid growth, and I have shortened in some of the fruit bearing canes this evening. Apples have been blossoming finely since Monday last which is at least a week in advance of the last season.

JUNE 1.—Saturday. During the week past, the weather has been cold, dull and rainy, with raw easterly winds. The vines in the grapeery have made some three and four feet of wood, very strong. Peas are blossoming full; potatoes just showing themselves upon the rows. Trees are looking finely. Pears, cherries and plums have got remarkably full, and the foliage of both fruit and ornamental trees is as thick as it generally is by the 17th of June.

RECORD OF THE WEATHER FOR APRIL, 1840

(Communicated for the N. E. Farmer)

Day of month.	Thermometer.			Face of the sky and course of the wind.
	Sun- rise	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	
1	26	44	36	Clear: cloudy day: snow storm: S. S. E. E.
2	32	40	33	Fair and extremely windy: N. N. W.: 2 inches of snow on the ground.
3	27	56	47	Fair mostly; strong wind S. W.
4	50	61	44	Fair: cloudy mostly and very windy: S. S. W. W., N. N. W.
5	36	50	40	Clear: clouds, and extremely windy: W. N. W.
6	24	48	38	Clear: many clouds and windy. W. N. W.
7	27	41	33	Clear and very windy: N. N. W. N. N. W.
8	24	44	32	Fair: N. N. W.
9	19	50	37	Perfectly clear all day: N. W. W., S., S. W.
10	37	66	54	Fair: uncommonly windy and dusty. S. S. W.
11	46	68	58	Fair: partly cloudy p. m.: S. S. W.
12	56	62	58	Cloudy, with frequent driving showers: S. S. W. W.
13	42	53	40	Clear nearly and very windy.
14	27	51	43	Fair: N. W., S. W., E. S.
15	43	63	45	Fair: partly cloudy: S. W., N. W., E. S.
16	35	56	47	Fair: N. E., S.
17	41	66	52	Cloudy and fair: strong wind S.
18	51	74	61	Fair mostly and extremely windy: S., S. S. W.
19	50	56	39	Cloudy: fair day: N. N. W., E.
20	29	60	46	Fair: at times cloudy with squalls of rain: S. S. W., N. W.
21	33	50	40	Clear: N., N. E., E.
22	34	60	53	Fair and very windy: S., S. W. stormy.
23	55	81	68	Cloudy: the day fair and fine: S. W., W., N. W.
24	57	78	61	Fair and delightful day: N. W. N., N. E.
25	48	74	62	Clear mostly and fine: N. E., E., S.
26	61	82	67	Foggy and cloudy: fair and brilliant day: S. W. thunder shower.
27	57	50	41	Fair and extremely windy: perfectly clear p. m.: N. W.
28	25	60	43	Clear and frosty: great change: S. E., E., S.: cloudy, and in the night a storm.
29	45	53	48	Stormy most of the day: E., N. E.
30	46	63	56	Cloudy: fair day and very windy: N. W.

Mean heat of the month, 48.57; do. of the month last year, 46.60. Range of thermometer from 19 to 82—63 degrees.

Average temperature of the month for 24 years, 44° 14'. Warmest April in that period, in 1827, 49° 21'. Coldest do " " in 1818, 39° 10'.

With the single exception of 1827, the month past has been the mildest April for more than 30 years; and the season, as indicated by the trees and grass, is one of the most forward that has ever occurred. But few days, however, have been agreeably pleasant, in consequence

of the boisterous winds which have prevailed during the greater part of the month. At present there is a flattering prospect of a fruitful season. Grass and grain look remarkably well, and fruit trees of every kind are exhibiting their buds and blossoms in most exuberant profusion. C. F.

Waltham, May 8, 1840.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PREMIUMS FOR FLOWERS.

A meeting of the Committee on Flowers of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was held May 9th, 1840. C. M. Hovey was appointed secretary.

It was voted that the following premiums be awarded for the ensuing year, viz:

Hyacinths: For the best display,	\$5
Tulips: First premium for the best twelve, dissimilar bloom,	10
Second do for the next best twelve do	5
Pansies: First premium for the best twelve different blooms,	5
Second do for the best six blooms,	3
For the best seedling,	2
Paeonies (herbaceous): For the best display, Second do do	5
Best seedling,	3
Geraniums: Best six plants in pots, Second best do	5
Best seedling,	3
Pinks: Best display,	5
Best six flowers,	3
Best seedling,	2
Roses: Best fifty blooms, Second best do	5
Best display of China and other tender kinds,	5
Carnations: Best display, Second do do	5
German Asters: Best display, Second best do	5
Perennial plants: Best display, Second do do	3
Annuals: Best display, Second do do	2

The committee proceeded thus far in making out their list of prizes: the rules and regulations for the government of the exhibition will be passed at an adjourned meeting next week, when all the members are requested to be present.

The first show of the season will take place on Saturday, May 23d, (unless notice be given to the contrary,) and for the following articles, viz: Tulips, Pansies, Paeonies and Geraniums.

The flowers and plants must all be in the room by 9 o'clock, A. M. for the inspection of the judges.

Per order, C. M. HOVEY, Secy.

PREMIUMS FOR VEGETABLES.

The Committee on Vegetables of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to whom was committed the subject of premiums for 1840, ask leave to report:

For Asparagus, earliest and best four bunches,	\$3
Beans: Large Lima, best two quarts, shelled,	3
Beans: Early Dwarf, " "	3
Broccoli: Best four heads,	3
Beets: " twelve roots,	2
Cabbages: " six heads,	2
Carrots: " twelve roots,	2
Cauliflowers: " four heads,	2
Celery: " six roots in the season,	2
Corn, for boiling: earliest and best,	2
Cucumbers: best three pair before 1st Sat'day in June,	4
Lettuce: finest six heads in season,	2
Peas: best specimen of half bushel, before 2d Saturday in July,	4
Potatoes: earliest and best peck,	2
Rhubarb: best dozen spears,	3
Squashes: summer, earliest and best dozen,	3
Squashes: winter, best for season,	3
Tomatoes: best and earliest dozen,	2
Egg plants: best specimen,	2
Brussels sprouts: best specimen,	2
	\$50

The Committee will also award premiums and gratuities for specimens of new or valuable varieties, or for any extraordinary specimens of those above named; and they would respectfully but earnestly request all who feel any interest in the Society or in the vegetable kingdom, to

bear in mind and contribute what they can to make this season's exhibitions more interesting and valuable than any that have past.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,
J. L. L. F. WARREN, *Chairman.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, May 2th, 1840.

We commence our report of the exhibition of flowers for the present season, by a passing notice (which is all we can do at the present moment) of the specimens of Hyacinths presented by Messrs Breck & Co. Many of the clusters were large, well shaped, and the colors various and very brilliant. We saw his bed, in all its glory, at Brighton, and noticed some extra fine sorts, worthy the cultivation of every lover of fine flowers.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

The premium list of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for 1840, will appear in our next number.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 11, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 160 Beef Cattle, 16 pairs Working Oxen, 60 Cows and Calves, 450 Sheep and 740 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—A short supply at market, consequently quick sales and high prices. First quality, \$7 50. Second quality, \$6 75 a \$7 25. Third quality, \$6 00 a \$6 50.

Working Oxen.—A few sales noticed. \$75, \$85, \$90, and \$110.

Cows and Calves.—Dull. Sales, \$20, \$22, \$26, \$30, \$32, \$37 and \$45.

Sheep.—Sheared. Lots were sold at \$1 84, \$2 00, \$2 50, \$2 73, and \$3 25.

Swine.—One entire lot to peddle 4 3-4 for sows, and 5 3-4 for barrows, and two lots at 5 and 6. At retail from 5 1 2 to 7.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending May 10.

	May, 1840.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	4	50	50	42	N. E.
Tuesday,	5	40	44	35	N.
Wednesday,	6	42	50	47	N. E.
Thursday,	7	44	50	45	N.
Friday,	8	46	53	43	E.
Saturday,	9	40	43	43	N. E.
Sunday,	10	45	39	49	N. E.

NEW AMERICAN GARDENER.

FOURTEENTH EDITION.

The New American Gardener, containing practical directions on the culture of Fruits and vegetables, including Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Grape Vines, Silk Strawberries, &c., by Thomas G. Fessenden, late editor of the New England Farmer. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO, 51 and 62 North Market Street.
May 13.

MULBERRY TREES, SEEDS AND EGGS.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SON, Flushing, offer for sale very fine large trees of Mulcaulis, Expansa, Elata, Alpine and Broussa Mulberries, at low prices and long credits. Also, Alpine, Elata, and Broussa Seeds at \$3 per ounce. Peanuts and all other valuable varieties of Eggs at \$3 to \$5 per ounce. The seeds and eggs can be sent by mail. 500 pounds Mangel Wurtzel, and 700 pounds Sugar Beet, at reduced prices. 100 bushels genuine Rohan potatoes. 1000 pounds Lucerne Seed. Orders per mail will meet with prompt attention.
May 13.

THE BOYS' COUNTRY BOOK

Of amusements, pleasures, and pursuits, illustrated with 22 original designs. By WILLIAM HOWITT. One of the best books for lads ever published. For sale by
April 29. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BONE MANURE.

A good supply of ground bones constantly on hand, and for sale at William Clave's mill, one and a half miles north-west of Providence Bridge.

A sample may be seen at Renington and Whitman's store, No. 32 Market St. Providence, R. I. Also, Bone Mills on a new and improved construction, for sale at the above place.

April 8. st

FARMING AND GARDEN TOOLS.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

- 500 dozen Cast Steel and other Scythes.
- 300 " Patent Seythe Scythes.
- 200 " Common do. do.
- 100 " Cast Steel Hoës.
- 200 " Crooked Neck Hoës.
- 200 " Common do.
- 100 " Prong do.
- 100 " Garden do. superior.
- 500 " Hay Rakes.
- 1500 " Seythe Rifles.
- 300 " do. Stanes.
- 100 " Axes and other Shovels.
- 50 " Spades.
- 100 " Manure Forks.
- 200 " Hay do.
- 300 pair Trace Chains.
- 100 " Ox do.
- 200 " Halter do.
- 300 Chains for tying up Cattle.

Together with a most complete assortment of Farming and Garden Tools of every description.
March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

The highly cultivated Farm of the late Captain A. Delano, situated in North Charlestown, N. H. four miles from the flourishing village of Claremont, containing 160 acres of first rate arable and wood land, with a well finished two story dwelling house with all necessary out buildings, unfailing water at house and barns, two good barns, with shed 50 by 20 feet, and all necessary buildings for a well stocked farm; together with a good assortment of young fruit trees, among which is a fine variety of pear and apple in a flourishing condition, with two good gardens. Terms liberal. Apply to H. F. DELANO, on the premises, or ISAAC HUBBARD, Esq. Claremont.
North Charlestown, April 8, 1840. 11*

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840. NAHUM WARD.

GARDENERS KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for prunning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind here imported.

Also—a large assortment of Edding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.
April 22.

PURE BLOODED STOCK.

For sale, three young Bulls, 7 to 9 months old, from improved shorn horn Durham, Alderney, and North Devon Stock. Inquire at this office.
April 29. st

Week's Treatise on Bees

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 15.

FIR TREES.

Now is the best time for transplanting Fir Trees. Orders for any variety or size will be promptly attended to.
May 6. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS.

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
May 6. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GOLD FISHES AND CANARY BIRDS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. 52 North Market Street.
April 29.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

	FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	barrel	6 64
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	"	5 00 5 12
" Pot, " "	"	4 62 4 75
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75 2 25
" Domestic,	"	2 00 2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	"
No. 1,	"	13 00 14 00
prime,	"	11 00 11 50
BREEWAX, white,	barrel	"
yellow,	"	23 30
BUSTLES, American,	"	35 70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	10 11
" dairy,	"	13 14
CANDLES, mould,	"	"
dipped,	"	38
sperm,	"	"
CHEESE, new milk,	barrel	10 125 1 50
CIDER, refined,	barrel	2 00 4 00
BONE MANURE,	bushel	32 37
" in casks,	"	"
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	barrel	37 45
southern, geese,	"	3 9 12
FLAX, (American)	"	3 7 12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 18 2 27
" Bay, Chaleur,	"	1 75 2 00
" Haddock,	"	1 06 1 10
" Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	11 50
" No. 2,	"	9 50
" No. 3,	"	5 00 5 50
" Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	5 00 5 25
Salmon, No. 1,	"	17 00 18 00
Flour, Genesee, cash,	"	"
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 37 5 50
Richmond canal,	"	5 37
Alexandria wharf,	"	"
Rye,	"	3 60 3 75
MEAL, Irish, in bls.	"	3 62
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	"
southern flat, yellow,	"	54 55
" white,	"	62 63
" Rye, northern,	"	65 75
" Barley,	"	"
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	43 37
southern,	"	35 37
GRINDSTONES, per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	"	18 00 19 00
do. do. finished	"	20 00 30 00
HAMS, northern,	barrel	10 11
southern and western,	"	7 8
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	16 00 18 00
Eastern screwed,	"	11 00 11 60
HOPS, 1st quality,	pendol	40 40
2d quality,	"	30 33
LARD, Boston,	"	10 11
southern,	"	10 11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25 20
do. country do,	"	25 27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	26 23
do. dry hides,	"	22 24
New York real, light,	"	21 23
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21 22
Boston dry hides,	"	20 22
LIME, best sort,	cask	80 86
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	23 26
" Sugar House,	"	50 55
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 05 1 05
" Whale, refined,	"	1 12 1 11
" Whale, winter,	"	60 55
Linsced, American,	"	63 70
Neat's Foot,	"	95
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	18 00 19 00
PORK, extra clear,	"	7 8
clear,	"	14 00 15 00
prime,	"	13 00 14 00
Whole Hogs,	barrel	4 5 5
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	70 80
" northern,	"	11 50
Canary,	"	2 00 2 25
Hemp,	"	2 25 2 50
Flax,	"	1 37 1 62
Red Clover, northern,	barrel	12 13
Southern Clover,	"	5 15
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	5 7
" Castile,	"	12 13
TALLOW, tixed,	"	10 11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	2 50 3 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	barrel	48 50
American, full blood, washed,	"	45 47
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40 42
do. 1-2 do.	"	37 38
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35 37
" (Pulled superfine,	"	42 45
No. 1,	"	35 40
No. 2,	"	23 26
No. 3,	"	18 20

Northern pullet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FARMER.

A farmer's life is the life for me,
I own I love it dearly;
And every season full of glee,
I take its labors cheerily—
To plough or sow,
To reap or mow,
Or in the barn to thresh, sir,
All's o'er to me,
I plainly see
'T will bring me health and cash, sir.

The lawyer leads a harass'd life,
Much like the hunted otter;
And 'twixt his own and others' strife,
He's always in hot water—
For foe or friend,
A cause defend,
However wrong it be, sir,
In reason's spite,
Maintain 't is right—
And dearly earn his fee, sir.

The doctor's styled a gentleman;
But this I hold but humming;
For, like a tavern-waiting man,
To every call "he's coming"—
Now here, now there,
Must he repair,
Or starve, sir, by denying—
Like death himself,
Unhappy elf,
He lives by others' dying

A farmer's life, then, let me live,
Obtaining, while I lead it,
Enough for self, and some to give,
To such poor souls as need it.
I'll drain and fence,
Nor grudge expense,
To give my land good dressing—
I'll plough and sow,
Or drill in row,
And hope from heaven a blessing.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BLIND BUFFALO.

A writer of some very interesting papers in the New Orleans Picayune, entitled "Prairie Sketches," gives the following account of killing a blind Buffalo:—

"These animals, although numerous, are seldom seen by the travellers, and their strange peculiarity of running in a circle is but little known. Old hunters, who were with us when we happened to cross one, declared that it was the first they had ever seen, and their fright was as great as the most inexperienced among us, when the huge beast suddenly left its circle and dashed headlong towards us.

It was soon after commencing our afternoon travel, one warm day in August, that we discovered one of these singular creatures, directly in our path. When it first appeared we were much perplexed to determine what it could be, seeming in the distance no larger than a wolf or an antelope, yet being so deeply black we concluded it must be some other animal. As we approached, however, we soon distinguished the enormous hump and peculiar motion of the buffalo. Still we knew not how to account for the creature's running so

continually in a circle, and we supposed it must be battling with wolves that were seeking to slay and devour it. Six of us rode forward, and when about two miles in advance of the caravan we were sufficiently near the buffalo to perceive that there was no other animal, small or large, in sight. We now slackened our pace and advanced slowly, wondering at the extraordinary fancy which seemed to have entered the huge noddle of this wild monarch of the wilderness.

We approached to within three or four hundred yards of the brute, and our surprise still increased at finding that it did not run from us, but all heedless of our presence, kept on coursing and widening its circle. The curious sight caused much merriment among us, and, cracking jokes upon the poor beast, we continued to advance, wondering how near his eminence would suffer us to approach before he would take to his heels.

Our jests continued until within less than a hundred yards of the solitary old bull, and then our merriment was suddenly changed to utter consternation; for the beast made a quick pause in its circular race, gave the peculiar blow with its nostrils, and then, instead of taking to flight as we anticipated, it broke from the circle and came running towards us, with its wild, fiendish looking head bent downwards, ready to gore with its short thick horn, any object in its path. Our little party, riding so compactly together, was instantly scattered far and wide, and the enraged beast, when it could no longer sniff our presence, resumed its circle as before.

The old travellers who were with us, now remembered the stories they had heard of the blind buffalo, and it was very evident that the creature before us was in this condition, by which its singular conduct was accounted for. The animal was old, its meat was not good, we did not want its skin, and were tired of the game of killing the poor beasts for mere sport; yet the wagons were advancing, and should the furious beast rush among the mules, great mischief might ensue, so that it became imperative upon us to kill the old blind bull in self-defence. This, however, we found to be a more difficult task than any we had yet undertaken in the way of hunting, for though we could without danger, get sufficiently near the animal to strike it with our balls, yet its movements were so uncertain that a dozen shots were lodged in other parts of its body before we planted one in its liver, the most vulnerable spot about the buffalo, and that at which the arrow of the Indian and the rifle of the American is always aimed.

The thick blood gushed from the bull's mouth, and we gathered near to see the poor brute die.

Weak and choked with blood, it would pause an instant, start again and run a few steps, stagger, strike at the air with its horns, drop upon its fore knees, and then again rise and dash furiously at the hunter who had ventured nearest. This beast died harder than any that we had killed during the whole journey. It lived full half an hour after the blood spouted from its mouth, and would have lived longer but that we determined to end its sufferings with another shot. A rifle was levelled at the spot directly beneath the shoulder blade, another about four inches from the bone, and almost instantaneously with the report, the poor bull gave a short blow from his nostrils and fell, boring its horns into the ground and tearing up the earth in great fury. We dismounted to examine more nearly the sightless orbs of the beast. The head of no other creature that the writer ever saw, resembled so nearly the

idea that we are apt to conceive of his Satanic majesty. Short, thick, curling horns, almost hidden in masses of black wool, eyes that glare like balls of polished ebony, whose very want of expression excites fearful imaginations; and added to this the desolate region which is its habitation, where it seems neither to herd or have sympathy with any other creature of God's creation. The eyes of this old bull were not black, but white and sightless, and issuing humors which seemed to us like tears as the poor beast lay upon its side, stretching out its limbs in death, and yielding its last sigh to the green prairie that it was leaving forever.

But.—Some people always have a *but* which they put in the way of every thing. Inquiring of such a one the character of his neighbor, he replied— "Why, he is a *poofy* fair, clever sort of a man—but *hem!*" But what? "Why—a—hem—why he feeds his darn'd old horse on *punkins!*"

SINA SILK WORMS EGGS.

The Eggs of the celebrated Sina Silk Worm, now offered for sale, were raised in 1839 by M. Camille Beauvais, superintendent of the experimental silk farm, established near Paris, by the government of France. The Sina Silk Worm was introduced to France from China by Louis XVI. in 1784, and has been proved by M. Beauvais to be superior to all other silk worms. They are also stated to possess the precious property of hatching simultaneously. Just received, by the subscriber, from the Chevalier Bodin, who is the only agent for their sale in France.

Each sheet contains an ounce and is signed "Camille Beauvais." Price 83.

WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton,
Or apply to JOSEPH BRACK & CO.
March 25. epif

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

Just received, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, per ship *Chitau*, from England, a splendid assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, viz.

100	dozen	best	Cast Steel Sickle.
50	"	stout	Cast Steel Briar Hooks.
25	"	Breaking	up Hoës.
5	"	Pruning	Chisels with Saws.
20	"	pair	Grass Shears.
25	"	pair	Pruning Shears, with slides.
25	"	pair	Ladies Ivory hand do. do.
25	"	pair	Ladies Coco do. do.
5	"	Large	Hedge Shears.
25	"	Wakefield's	Pruning Shears, with slides.
10	"	Vine	Shears.
50	"	Large	Pruning Knives.
25	"	Budding	do. do.
15	"	Cast steel	Edging do.
5	"	"	" Hay do.
40	"	"	" Garden Trowels.
20	"	Bill	Hooks.
10	"	Furze	Bills.
10	"	Gentlemen's	Bright Bills.
5	"	Horticultural	Hatchets.
40	"	Dutch	Hoës.

April 1. JOSEPH BRACK & CO.

BROUSSA MULBERRY SEED.

We have recently received 50 lbs. fresh Broussa Mulberry Seed, which we offer by the ounce or pound.

March 11 JOSEPH BRACK & CO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A valuable farm in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place, an excellent dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families. The situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for private or High School. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the estate. Inquire of the Subscriber at South Natick.

March 4, 1840. I. H. T. BLANCHARD.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at 53 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a reduction of 50 cents.

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VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1840.

[NO. 46.

N. E. FARMER.

PREMIUM LIST FOR 1840,

Of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, announce to the public their intention to offer in premiums not only the sum granted by the government, but the whole amount of the income of their own funds; and as they again omit for the ensuing year their Cattle Show to encourage any propose in addition to their usual premiums on agricultural experiments, the following premiums:

FOR STOCK,

From any county of the Commonwealth, to be exhibited at Georgetown, in the county of Essex, on *Wednesday, the 30th day of September next*, at the annual meeting of the Society, the following premiums, viz:

For the best full blooded bull, of an imported breed, not less than one year old, on satisfactory assurance being given that he shall be kept for use, in some county of the State, at least nine months from the day of exhibition,	\$15 00
For the second best ditto,	6 00
For the best milch cow, full blood, of an imported breed, not less than three, nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence as to the quantity and quality of her milk and the manner in which she has been fed,	15 00
For the second best ditto,	6 00
For the best full blooded heifer of imported breed, that has been milked not less than three months, with satisfactory evidence of the quantity and quality of her milk,	10 00
For the best yearling full blooded heifer, of imported breed,	5 00
For the best pair of working oxen, taking into view their size, power, and training,	12 00
For the second best ditto,	6 00
For the best pair of three year old steers, taking into view their size, power, &c.	10 00
For the best milch cow, of native breed, not less than three nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence of the quantity and quality of her milk, and mode of feeding,	15 00
Similar premiums may be expected to be offered for the same descriptions of stock, at the Essex County exhibition in 1841.	
They also propose the following premiums, to be awarded to competitors from any county in this Commonwealth, on stock exhibited at <i>Concord</i> , in the county of <i>Middlesex</i> , at the Cattle Show of the Middlesex County Agricultural Society, on <i>Wednesday</i> , the seventh day of October next, viz:	
For the best bull,	\$50 00
For the next best do	25 00
For the best milch cow,	30 00

For the next best do	20 00
For the best heifer under 3 years old,	15 00
For the next best do	10 00
For the best boar,	15 00
For the next best do	10 00
For the best breeding sow,	15 00
For the next best do	10 00

The distribution of the amount of the foregoing premiums having been apportioned in conformity with the suggestions of the respective agricultural societies of Essex and Middlesex, competitors will be required to comply with the rules and regulations of said societies respectively, and also to give notice in writing of their intention to offer animals for the foregoing premiums, to *Benjamin Guild, Esq.* Boston, Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, on or before the Monday preceding the aforesaid days of exhibition respectively.

FOR THE BEST CULTIVATED FARMS.

For the best cultivated farm, on which no premium has before been given, of not less than 70 acres exclusive of wood land, regard being had to the quantity of produce, the manner and expense of cultivation and the general appearance of the farm,	\$200 00
For the next best,	175 00
For the next best,	150 00
For the next best,	75 00

To obviate the objections which some claimants for premiums may have to making a written statement of the condition, products and management of their respective farms, as heretofore required, the Trustees propose to relieve them of this trouble by an inspection, either personally or by an agent; of the farms which may be offered for premium.

The person or persons making the inspection, will require of the respective owners or occupants of farms, answers to the following inquiries:

Of how much land does your farm consist, exclusive of wood land?	
What is the nature of your soil; does it consist of sand, gravel, clay, loam, or peat?	
If of a part or all of the above kinds, what do you consider the best method of improving them?	
How many acres do you till, and how many cart-loads of manure (meaning by cartloads 30 bushels at least), do you generally put on an acre?	
Is your manure applied in its long, or green state, or in compost?	
Do you spread and plough in your manure, put upon fields to be planted with corn or potatoes, or put it into the hills?	
What is your method of ploughing and cultivating green sward?	
How many acres of upland do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon an acre?	
How many acres of grass land do you irrigate; at what season and how long do you allow the water to flow your land, and what is the effect?	
Do you manure the land irrigated, or any other land you mow—how much to an acre, and what kind of manure do you put on?	

How many acres of low land, not suitable for the plough, do you mow, and what is the quality and quantity of the hay cut the present year?

What is your method of reclaiming low, bog or peat lands, and what has been your success?

How many acres of corn have you planted the present season—what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed—the kind and quantity of manure used to an acre—the manner of applying it, and the quantity of corn raised to an acre?

How many acres did you plant with potatoes the present year; what was your method of planting, your manner of cultivating, and the quantity of quantity raised on an acre, and what kinds did you plant?

What number of acres of other vegetables did you plant, what kinds, and how many bushels of produce had you to the acre, and to what use shall you apply them?

How many acres of grain did you sow the present year; what kind of grain and at what times; how was the ground prepared; what quantity of seed did you sow on an acre? If you have raised wheat of what kind; the nature of the soil, and was it sown with or without using lime?

How many acres have you laid down to grass the present season; at what time in the year did you sow it; how much seed to the acre; and was it sowed alone or with a grain crop?

What are your meaus and what your manner of collecting and making manure?

How many oxen, cows, young cattle, horses and sheep do you keep through the year? What is the size of your barn or barns, and have you a cellar under them; is your manure covered?

Are your cows of native, foreign or mixed breed?

What is your management of calves intended to be raised?

How much butter did you make this year, and how many cheese, and what proportion of it new milk?

How many sheep do you keep, and of what breed? How many pounds of wool do you get from your sheep? What is your manner of housing, penning, rearing and feeding them, especially in winter, and at the time of lambing? At what time do you shear lamb; and what proportion of their young die, and from what causes?

How many swine do you keep, what quantity of pork did you make, and of what breed were your swine?

What do you feed them upon through the summer months, and on what do you fatten them?

How many cartloads of manure do you take from your hog-styes in a year, and of what materials is it made?

What number of lands is employed on your farm, and what do you pay for labor?

What is the number of your apple trees? Are they of natural or grafted fruits? What use do you make of the fruit?

What number of fruit trees have you, exclusive of apple trees?

Have your trees been attacked by canker worms

or borers, and what is your method of destroying them?

In the cultivation of your farm, do you allow the use of ardent spirits?

The Trustees are desirous that these questions should be answered with as much particularity as possible. The applicant will not, however, be required to answer them under oath, but according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

The Trustees hope and believe that by the method proposed, many important facts may be elicited, and the farming community enabled to derive much useful information from the skill and experience of practical farmers.

N. B. Claims to be addressed to Benjamin Guild, Esq., in Boston, before the first day of October next.

(Form of the Application.)

To BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq., Boston:

Sir,—The subscriber, living in the town of _____ hereby makes known his intention of applying for a premium for the best farm, and offers the same for inspection.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

For the best rotation of crops on the same land, not less than two acres, for three or four years in succession, commencing when it is in grass, \$75 Premium to be claimed in December, 1840 or 1841.

It is expected the applicant will state the quality and condition of the land, when he first ploughs or breaks it up; the manner of preparing it each year, specifying the times of ploughing, the quantity and kind of manure used, the seed, whether potatoes, Indian corn, or other grain, planted or sown, and the kind and quantity of grass seed, the time when sown, and whether with grain or alone, and the quantity of produce each year, including the last. The applicant's own statement, signed, but not sworn to, is all that will be required.

VEGETABLE AND GRAIN CROPS.

- For the greatest quantity on an acre,
 - Of potatoes, not less than 500 bushels, \$30
 - " Carrots, 30
 - " ditto on half an acre, 35
 - " Mangel wurtzel, 30
 - " ditto on half an acre, 15
 - " Sugar beet, 30
 - " ditto on half an acre, 15
 - " Ruta baga, 30
 - " ditto on half an acre, 15
 - " English turnips, 20
 - " ditto on half an acre, 10
 - " Onions, 20
 - " ditto on half an acre, 20
 - " Cabbages, free from earth when weighed, 20
 - " ditto on half an acre, 10

For the greatest quantity of vegetables (grain, peas, beans excepted) for home consumption and not for sale, raised for the keeping of stock, regard being had to the size of the farm in proportion to the crop, and to the number of the stock kept, and also to the respective value of the vegetables as food, and the expense of raising the same, 30

- For the greatest quantity on an acre,
 - Of Indian corn, (not less than 80 bushels, 75 lbs. in the ear to be considered a bushel,) 30
 - " Wheat, not less than 25 bushels, 20
 - " Barley, not less than 45 bushels, 20

- " Rye, not less than 30 bushels, 20
- " Dry peas, either broadcast or in drills, 25
- " Dry beans, not less than 10 bushels, 25
- " Mustard seed, 20

It is to be understood that the quantity of land specified above, is in each case to be in one piece. And the claimant of any of the above premiums shall, with one other person, make a statement according to the best of their knowledge and belief, to the following particulars, and shall obtain certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor.

The particulars are—

1. The condition of the land in the spring of 1840.
2. The product, and general state of cultivation and quality of manure used upon it the preceding year.
3. The quantity of manure the present season.
4. The quantity of seed used.
5. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.
6. At least forty bushels of the vegetables for which a premium is claimed, (except onions and common turnips,) are to be weighed, and 50 pounds free from dirt, will be considered as a bushel.

EXPERIMENTS, DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS.

For an effectual and satisfactory mode of extirpating the worm that attacks the best apple tree, \$100

For a new, effectual, and satisfactory mode of extirpating the borer which attacks the apple tree, 50

For the experiment of turning in green crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and proving its utility, giving an account in writing, of the process and the result; and particularly, describing the condition of the ground before turning in the crop, the kind of crop, when sowed, and when ploughed in, 50

For any newly invented agricultural implement or machine, superior to any designed for the same use, a reward not exceeding fifty nor less than ten dollars, according to the importance of the invention, 50

To the person who shall prove, to the satisfaction of the Trustees, that his mode of rearing, feeding, and fattening neat cattle is best, 20

For the greatest quantity of raw unmanufactured silk, not less than ten pounds, raised by the claimant, and presented before the first of December, 1840, 20

PLOUGHS.

The Trustees, considering the plough the most important implement in husbandry, and believing that further improvement may be made in the structure of it, offer the following premiums to encourage ingenious mechanics in any of the United States to undertake it.

1. For the best plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard to be had to the strength of the plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness, \$100
- It is expected that two ploughs, of different sizes of the same model, will be produced.

2. For the best plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard to be had to the qualities above mentioned, 75
- It is expected that two ploughs of different sizes of the same model, will be produced.

The Trustees will appoint a committee of at least five intelligent and respectable farmers, from different parts of the State, to meet at some place in the neighborhood of Boston, on some day in October, of which reasonable notice will be given in the N. E. Farmer, to examine and try the ploughs which may be offered. Competitors for these premiums will be admitted from any of the States, and claims may be sent to Benjamin Guild, Esq., Recording Secretary of the Society in Boston, on or before the ninth day of October next.

TREES AND LIVE HEDGES.

For the best plantation of white oak trees, not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre—raised from the acorn—not less than three years old, and which shall be in the most thriving state on the first day of September, 1840, \$50

For the best plantation, not before offered for premium, of white oak, larch and yellow locust trees, each not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the seeds, and which trees, not less than three years old, shall be in the most flourishing condition on the first of September, 1840, 25

For the best live hedge, not less than 50 rods, and which shall be in the most thriving state in 1840, 30

To the person who shall offer the best communication on the mulberry tree in relation to silk culture, showing by experiments or otherwise, how it is to be most advantageously managed, what species is best suited to our climate, the effect of the winter thereon, and if injurious, the best remedy therefor, 50

Claims for the best plantation of trees above mentioned, together with the proper evidence, must be delivered to Benjamin Guild, Esq., in Boston, free of expense, on or before the first day of January, 1841.

Claims for the premiums on vegetable and grain crops, and experiments and inventions, together with the evidences required, are to be in writing, and sent free of expense, to Benjamin Guild, Esq., in Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary, on or before the first day of December next, and they will be examined by the Committee previous to the 5th day of December.

It is understood, that whenever, merely from want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a literal construction,—yet, if in the opinion of the judges, the object so offered is not deserving of any reward, the judges shall have a right to reject such claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded may, at their option, have an article of plate with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of the money.

In cases where pecuniary premiums are offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstances of the competitors, award either the Society's gold or silver medals, in lieu of the pecuniary premium annexed to the several articles.

If any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous means, by which the objects of the So-

city have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premiums which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

The Treasurer will pay all premiums awarded on demand.

All premiums not demanded within six months after they shall have been awarded, shall be deemed to have been generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

By order of the Trustees,
 JOHN WELLES,
 PETER C. BROOKS,
 WILLIAM PRESCOTT,
 ELIAS PHINNEY, } Committee.

April, 1840.

PLYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT ON COCOONS AND SILK.

There were presented three quantities of cocoons, all of which appeared to be of a good quality.

The greatest quantity was presented by Mary Eliza G. Niles, for which your committee award a premium of four dollars, \$4 00

The next greatest quantity was presented by Thos. Cushman, of Bridgewater, for which a premium of three dollars is awarded, 3 00

The next greatest quantity was presented by Hannah Sparrow, of Middleboro', for which we award a premium of two dollars, 2 00

Hannah Sparrow also presented two-ounces of wrought silk, for which a premium of twenty cents is awarded, 20

Sally Pratt, of Middleboro', also presented a specimen of at least five ounces of wrought silk, for which we award the sum of fifty cents, 50

Mrs Franklin Ames, of West Bridgewater, also presented a small specimen of wrought silk—for which we awarded twenty cents, 20

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JARED WHITMAN, Chairman.

Bridgewater, Oct. 16, 1839.

REPORT ON WORKING OXEN, &c.

There were 17 yoke of oxen and steers entered for premium. The first premium of \$8 is awarded to Col. Abram Washburn, of Bridgewater, for the best yoke of oxen raised and trained in the county.

The second premium of \$7 dollars is awarded to Newton S. Mitchell, of Bridgewater, for the best yoke of working oxen.

The third premium of \$5 is awarded to Philander Wood, of Bridgewater, for the second best yoke of working oxen.

For Steers.

The first premium of \$5 is awarded to Ebenezer Pratt, of Bridgewater, for the best yoke of steers. The second premium of \$3 is awarded to Elias J. Mungo, of Scituate, for the second best yoke of steers.

Your committee likewise recommend awarding one volume of the New England or Yankee Farmer to each of the following persons.

Thomas Ames, of West Bridgewater, one volume New England Farmer.

Silas Robbins, of Bridgewater, one volume New England Farmer.

Salmon Keith, of Bridgewater, one volume Yankee Farmer.

Peetz Crocker, of N. Bridgewater, one volume Yankee Farmer.

Very respectfully submitted,
 WILLIAM DUNBAR, Chairman.
 Bridgewater, Oct. 16th, 1839.

REPORT ON THE DAIRY.

The number of competitors on butter and cheese were about the same as on former occasions, and the quality would not suffer in comparison with any heretofore offered. In fact, they have seldom met with so many excellent samples of the kind. It was with some difficulty, that they could come to the nice distinction, in some instances, between the first or second premiums,—and in this they may have erred. But the excellent quality of the articles exhibited, serves to show, that with skill and perseverance, as good butter and cheese can be made in the Old Colony, as in any other section of our country. It gives the committee pleasure to commend the handy work of our fair dairy women to the lovers of good living, and to the community generally.

They have awarded the first premium on butter to Mrs George W. Bates, of Bridgewater, \$4 00

2d, Mrs Rosanna P. Fobes, of Bridgewater, 2 00

3d, Dyer Robinson, jr. of Bridgewater, 1 00

Mrs Hannah Crocker, of Bridgewater, one volume New England Farmer.

Mrs Lydia Dean, of Middleboro', one volume Yankee Farmer.

On Cheese.

First premium, George Thompson, of Middleboro', \$5 00

Second premium, Mrs Bethia Bates, of Bridgewater, 3 00

Third premium, Ezra Phillips, of Hanson, 2 00

Mrs Lydia Thompson, of Middleboro', one volume New England Farmer.

Dexter Pratt, of E. Bridgewater, one volume Yankee Farmer.

Although the majority of your committee have passed the meridian, and are in the downhill of life, and have no occasion themselves to speculate in fancy stocks,—yet they would recommend to the young men, just coming upon the stage of action, who are employed in the useful and honorable occupation of tilling the earth, to keep a good look out for the best dairies, and endeavor to secure, for their companions,—graduates from the most useful seminaries.

For the committee,

HOLMES SPRAGUE.

For the New England Farmer.

Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.—BIBLE.

I once heard a respectable clergyman observe that in passing a certain dwelling, it so happened that the good woman of the house was on her way to the wood-pile, who certainly not knowing that any one was near, was heard to say, in a tone of voice which indicated not so much anger as discouragement, that she wished she could ever have oven-wood provided in a dry and suitable condition. This single observation was like a short index to a large volume. It told a great deal, and suggested more. The simple fact in the case is, Mr R. her husband, was not a poor man, nor an idle man;

his barn, granaries and cellar, were well filled from year to year; nor was his family purposely stinted in any of the substantial of life, but he thought too little of the importance of what may be called *first* in the every day details of life, nor of the labors, perplexities and disappointment which a want of attention to these things occasion. The passage way to his field, through which he must, of course, frequently go with his team, often several times a day was stopped by a large heavy set of oak rails, which he himself found hard to handle, and in the management of which his younger sons were called to exertions beyond their strength; and for many years the materials which should have been worked into the great barn doors, were so many loose boards which had to be taken away and put up singly every time there was occasion to have the way opened and closed.

Mr. R. had abundance of wood and he was willing that it should be used freely, even liberally. But the difficulty was, it was not cut and prepared beforehand, and never housed. It might burn tolerably well on the large open fire, but seldom could any be found that was in a suitable condition for the oven. His wife when ever she had occasion for some for this purpose, had to search the whole pile over, and after this labor, would, of course, sometimes fail of finding any in a proper state, and perhaps the very morning referred to, among other little cross incidents, had already made some unsuccessful efforts to get a fire going in the oven, and it was high time, from the state of those materials prepared for baking, that they were in the oven. Is it strange, then, that the expression already quoted, should have escaped from her? she certainly would not have uttered it, had she known that any one was by to have heard. How true it is that our real, every day comfort, or discomfort, is the fruit of what may be called, and by most regarded small things, and as the trifling occurrences of every moment. Good dry oven-wood, cut short and split fine, always in readiness, would make no small addition to the actual comfort of many an excellent wife. So also would a bellows that could draw a long breath—tongs whose feet will not slip by each other, and scatter the coals all around, every time an attempt is made to take up a little fire—a bucket which will not lose half the water during the time it is coming up the well—a door which from some defect in the lock or catch cannot be either opened or shut without a special rick obtained by a long and provoking experience, and even then but half obtained. And so a multitude of other things, little it may be thought individually, but not so in the aggregate, nor in fact individually, when the frequent use converts these little repetitions of inconvenience, like the small items of the merchant's bill, into a most serious and often appalling account.

B.

PRUNING PEACH TREES. The trees should be headed down from the top to within say six feet of the ground every third season; it will then throw out more healthy and vigorous shoots, and produce more fruit. Young wood will be forced out, (if the season is favorable) and the fruit will form upon the laterals, or second years' growth.

If peach trees are trained high, the lower limbs are exceedingly apt to die; the top running up, being exposed to high winds are frequently broken or split down to the very bottom of the tree. I consider the best season for pruning, to be from the last week in May to the first in June.—Salem Observer.

FIRST MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR IN NEW ENGLAND.

The subjoined communication has been some time held in reserve, under the expectation that we should have been sooner prepared to make a full report on the subject of Beet Sugar. As that is now necessarily postponed, we give it as an interesting account and memento of the first attempt made, in New England, to manufacture Beet Sugar to the amount of a pound weight. The sugar produced was much of it of a very good quality. We know the communication will be received with pleasure. We have at this moment no time for farther remark. H. C.

May 20, 1840.

REV. HENRY COLMAN—Sir—In compliance with your request, I hand you herewith a description of the process pursued by Mr George A. Perkins and myself, in manufacturing the Beet root Sugar, of which I gave you a specimen in the autumn.

The beets raised by me the last season, are the variety known as the White Silesian, yielding a light cream colored pulp, and recommended both by Achard and Donbale as the best and most productive. The question has been asked, what sized beets are the most profitable, and upon what kind of land should they be grown? The roots upon which we first experimented, were grown upon a dry, sandy field, highly manured in the spring with stable manure and muscle-bed, the latter having been exposed to the action of the frost during the winter; but in consequence of the unusual drought, from which they suffered nearly the entire season of their growth, they averaged scarcely half a pound each in weight, and were harvested early in September: their juice directly from the press marked 11° by the hydrometer. In order to test the experiments, I purchased a quantity of Beets, raised by one of my neighbors, from the same parcel of seed, planted upon what is generally termed rich garden loam, and highly manured. These roots averaged three pounds in weight, were rasped with greater facility, and yielded a much greater quantity of juice; which marked, however, scarcely 6° in the hydrometer. When we take into consideration the amount of fuel and labor, required to evaporate the water from beets of the latter description, it is not evident, that we shall obtain at a less expense, a greater percent. of sugar, from beets grown upon light, sandy lands? Or, in other words, will not 15 tons of beets, grown upon a light soil, yield as much as 30 tons raised upon our best corn land? and, may not the juice of the former, be manufactured at much greater profit than the latter? I have merely mentioned these circumstances, that in case any of my brother farmers should be induced to plant a portion of their fields with beets, with the intention of manufacturing their own sugar, they may not be deterred from it by imagining that they cannot spare an acre of land, sufficiently rich for their cultivation.

The first process to which we subjected our beets was cleaning. This we effected by scraping with knives, which is, however, a long and tedious operation, and we are inclined to give the preference to washing in wooden cylinders, which would be a great saving of labor, where a sufficient supply of water could be obtained.

The machine, used for rasping the beets, was the common grater cider mill, upon which we have made a slight improvement by inserting several

rows of teeth upon the face of the cylinder, by means of which we obtain the pulp in a finer state; and with an iron screw press, which we substituted for the lever we at first used, have extracted 55 per cent. of juice, instead of 35, which was our first maximum. Above the cylinder of the rasp is fixed a deep wooden hopper, of sufficient size to admit the largest beet, each one of which is held and pressed on by hand separately. The rasp is turned also by hand, the labor of which is rendered comparatively light, by affixing the handle to the centre of a large wheel, four feet in diameter, over which runs a band drawn tightly into a drum or pulley upon the axis of the rasping cylinder. The pulp falls into a box beneath, whence it is taken by shovels and turned into the bags, which are made of strong Russia duck. Those which we use, are 18 inches long and 12 inches wide, containing about 10 pounds of pulp, and when taken from the press are not more than half an inch in thickness. The manner of folding them, by turning down the two upper corners and lapping over the whole, is similar to that practised in expressing oil. In our experiments we generally press five bags (say 50 lbs. of pulp), at a time, the bags being separated from each other by boards, instead of hurdles. From 4 bushels of Beets we obtain about 10 gallons of juice, which has ordinarily yielded us 8 lbs. of sugar.

Having poured the juice into the boiler, a common brass kettle, containing 15 gallons, set in brick work over a furnace, we immediately kindle the fire, and the juice being heated to 180° of Fahrenheit, pour into it a cream of lime, formed by dissolving two ounces of lime in a small portion of warm water, and stir it constantly for the space of fifteen minutes. Then increase the fire until the juice reaches the point of ebullition, when we pour from a pitcher a portion of the juice, reserved for the purpose, upon any bubbles which may show themselves, for the space of thirty minutes. The entire surface of the boiler being now covered with foam, extinguish the fire by throwing into the furnace a pitcher or two of water, permitting the juice to remain undisturbed, until it deposits a sediment and becomes clear, which it will generally do in the space of two or three hours. This process is called defecation of the juice.

The next step is to concentrate it. When the juice has become perfectly clear and limped, but not before, we draw it off by means of a siphon, leaving in the bottom of a boiler a black arctic matter, which was precipitated with the isolate of lime. Should the juice have undergone any alteration by an excess of the use of lime, it will be necessary to neutralize it by pouring in a small quantity of sulphuric acid, diluted with water. We determine the point of saturation by using Tunnick paper, which, if there is an excess of lime, is colored of a reddish brown. A little practice will soon make one familiar with this part of the process. Having neutralized the excess of the lime, leaving the juice slightly alkaline, and the kettle having been thoroughly cleansed, we return it again to the boiler, and find that it is reduced to about seven gallons, in consequence of concentration and the loss of the black sediment.

Rekindle the fire, and the juice being at 100° of Fahrenheit, commence adding slowly 2 lbs. of animal charcoal, stirring it briskly the while. The syrup having been kept in a state of ebullition some minutes, a thick white scum of a waxy nature appears, which having been skimmed off, we throw

into the kettle a pint of cold water to abate the ebullition, and immediately add the whites of 3 eggs, beaten in water. Increase the fire, stir briskly, and skim for half an hour, or as long as the scum continues to rise; at the expiration of which time, extinguish the fire, and draw off the syrup into the filters, to remain during the night. In the commencement of our experiments, we used conical flannel filters, for which we have now substituted two and even three thicknesses of woollen blankets, secured upon a wooden frame or stand, which we find answer a better purpose.

If the operations of the first day have been successfully performed, the liquor in the morning will be found clear and transparent, marking 20° on the hydrometer, at which point we commence the clarifying process. The syrup is now reduced to 2-12 or 3 gallons, and returning it again to the boiler, having first greased the sides thereof with a morsel of butter, to prevent its burning, rekindle the fire, and should there appear any impurities, we add, before heating, the white of an egg, well beaten, removing them carefully with a skimmer. The fire requires to be watched very closely, as there is at this stage, great danger of burning the syrup, which should be kept moderately boiling, until it marks 45° on the hydro eter, when the proof by the thread should be taken, by cooling a portion of the syrup between the thumb and fore finger: separate them suddenly, and if the filament breaks that, curling itself into a horn or spiral, the process is completed. The fire is immediately extinguished, and the syrup conveyed to a tub or cooler, in which crystallization commences, when it must be thoroughly stirred, and thence turned gradually into the moulds, the points or cones of which have been previously stopped with a peg, and the moulds themselves saturated with water, in order that they may not imbibe any portion of the syrup. In the course of an hour or two, a crystallized crust forms itself upon the top of the moulds, which must be carefully stirred and broken, in order to collect the crystals into the centre. At the end of three days, remove the plugs from the points of the cones, set them over the pots to drain, where they are to remain ten days or a fortnight, by which time the sugar will be found to be dry and perfectly crystallized.

I have thus detailed to you, I trust with not too much minuteness, the method pursued by us in several experiments of manufacturing sugar from beets, in which we have been principally guided by the directions of Chaptal and Fontenelle. When one has become acquainted with the process, I am confident there is nothing connected with it, which an intelligent farmer cannot comprehend and practice; and I see no reason why every man who cultivates fifty acres of land, should not have his acre or half an acre of beets, and manufacture not only sugar enough for his family, but a few hundred pounds besides, which he might exchange to advantage with his grocer for many of the comforts, or it may be, luxuries of life.

I remain, respectfully,

Your friend and servant,
PICKERING DODGE.

Salem, Jan. 30, 1838.

See Weed.—This material is considered by many skillful agriculturists as equal to barnyard manure for dressing wheat land. Applied to Indian corn, it is said to be efficacious in preventing injury from worms and drought.

ESSAY ON THE MULBERRY TREE.

The following essay on the mulberry, presented to the Massachusetts Society the last winter, received their premium of fifty dollars. For his indefatigable exertions, his enlightened zeal, and his generous conduct in relation to the cultivation of the mulberry tree, the distribution of plants and cuttings, the obtaining and circulating authentic information, and for his active and public spirited exertions in promoting agricultural knowledge and improvement in his own county and State, there is no man among us more entitled to respect and honor than its author. He has been many years the Secretary of the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society, has been indefatigable in his exertions to promote its objects, has stood by it in its extremity, and we hope may live many years to see it move on with new and powerful success in the improvement of a part of the country, where of all others an enlightened agriculture ought to find its home and its most devoted friends. H. C.

To Peter C. Brooks, Wm. Prescott, E. H. Derby, Josiah Quincy, Jr., and Elias Phinney, Esq's. Committee of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN—In your list of premiums, under the article "Trees and Live Hedges," is the following: "To the person who shall offer the best communication on the mulberry tree, in relation to silk culture, showing by experiment or otherwise, how to be most advantageously managed, what species is best suited to our climate, the effect of the winter thereon, and if injurious, the best remedy therefor."

Gentlemen, you will please indulge me in the following remarks, and preserve them on your files, to compare with the experience of coming years. Permit me to inform you, that having many years exercised the office of secretary and one of the executive committee of the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, and wishing to introduce to the consideration of the Society the culture of silk, in connection with other agricultural crops, with the full belief that it might be made a profitable business for our farmers, especially if a tree could be introduced and propagated at a moderate expense, which would produce as good foliage and a larger leaf than the Italian white mulberry. Three morus multicaulis trees had been purchased by as many individuals, at one dollar each: these had been engrafted on the white mulberry stock. We then had no conception that the tree could be multiplied any other way. It occurred to me that if the fruit or seed of the genuine mulberry could be obtained, that the trees might be multiplied with more facility and at less expense than by the slow process of engrafting. I wrote to one of the American missionaries, stationed at Canton, China, who was a native of this county, describing to him the leaf of our common mulberry and of the multicaulis, so called, with an urgent request, in behalf of the public at large, and in particular for the benefit of the agricultural society of Old Hampshire, that if practicable, to forward me the seed of the genuine and most approved mulberry for feeding worms and making silk in China. Seed was forwarded me, which the Rev. E. C. Bridgman wrote me was considered the very best, and such as used and most approved by the Chinese for making silk; but that if it did not prove such, he would try again. The seed was received and sown in 1834; and other equally good seed in 1838: both yielding a

splendid thick leaf of 10 by 9 inches, of a beautiful dark green, the buds very close set on the stalks, producing as much, as good, as nutritious foliage, and as easily propagated by layers or cuttings as any known mulberry. Worms have been fed five seasons on the foliage of the large leaf Canton, and for experiment, the present year, worms of the same hatching and same attention have been fed on the foliage of the large leaf Canton separately, on one table or hurdle; and others of the same day's hatching and with the same attention, were fed on foliage of the multicaulis and other varieties, (except the Canton) and the worms fed exclusively on the Canton grew much faster than the others: the difference was so great that being seen by gentlemen from different States, while feeding, were judged to be twice as large as the worms fed on the other varieties. But testing them by several weighings with the scales, the difference was found as 5 to 7 in favor of the Canton feed; and when the cocoons were wound, another examination was had in presence of the Rev. Mr Hatch of Alabama, Dr B. Hill of North Carolina, and several distinguished gentlemen of this village, and after various weighings of the cocoons, the result was as 5 to 8 in favor of the Canton feed. A gentleman from Connecticut informs me that he and all of his neighbors have had one and the same result, of feeding on the large leaf Canton and common white mulberry separately, and that the cocoons fed wholly on the Canton, were one third heavier or larger than those fed on the white mulberry. I have myself cocoons fed wholly on the Canton, and others fed wholly on the white, and every one who has seen them, discovers a great difference in the brilliancy and lustre, in favor of the Canton, and when examined under a glass, the difference is nearly as great as between the Saxon and our country wool. The large leaf Canton is more hardy than the multicaulis, yet it is not prudent to expose it to the severity of winter without some slight protection. The roots and stumps left out after taking off the tops to about 2 or 3 inches above the root, may be preserved in a dry place in the cellar or the field, and covering the same with dry earth, and the whole might be preserved in the same way; the slightest covering for the root left out, like the grape, is the best.

There are mulberries in use which are suitable for our climate, some of which, to wit, the Asiatic and Alpine, are estimated to afford as much and as good foliage as the multicaulis; the latter is manifestly too tender to expose to our winter blasts and the large leaf Canton is much too valuable to be unnecessarily exposed; yet the roots may be left out and the tops preserved for cuttings.

It has been found that trees taken up and reset in the spring, have had earlier foliage than the same tree left out all winter. There is great economy in heading down every mulberry, causing a greater number of stalks from the roots and more foliage.

There is no evidence that the multicaulis is used for feed in China. But I have the best of evidence, living and historical evidence, that the tree here called the Canton, is the tree used in China. Gentlemen who are conversant with China, and often visited Canton, have said that silk made in the high latitudes is uniformly 20 per cent higher than silk raised in the low latitudes: such a climate and latitude has New England. It has been demonstrated in this county, that raw silk can be made for two dollars the pound, or even less; and when well reeled is worth six dollars the pound. The gathering of the foliage, feeding the worms

and reeling the silk need not exceed two dollars the pound.

To preserve trees for the winter, they may be deposited in a dry cellar, the roots, and if convenient, the tops covered with dry earth; or may be deposited in a hole in the field, dug before the frost on high and dry ground.

Trees of one season's growth, from seed, layers, or cuttings, should have protection the first year. Freezing of itself does not injure the mulberry, it is the sudden freezing and alternate thawing, particularly in the month of March, which is so destructive to tender mulberries.

I have Cantons, of three and four years of age, standing out winter and summer, and in a vigorous condition, yet they do not produce so much or so large foliage as others which have protection during the winter, or those headed down. I am of the opinion, that America is destined to become a silk growing country: we have abundance of the right kind of dry, warm soil, on which to grow the mulberry, from which might be taken as great a crop in silk as from our best lands devoted to the usual crops.

I am confident in the ultimate success of the silk culture, and could wish that all speculation in the silk tree might cease, and the trees be appropriated to the legitimate object; and that no one could purchase a tree, except for the purpose of growing silk. All of which is submitted, with due respects,
DANIEL STEBBINS.

Northampton, September 2d, 1839.

P. S. October 1839. I am now preparing my mulberries for the winter. Some thousands of Asiatic and Alpine I shall leave standing in the open fields, with tops and branches, which have grown from the root this season, from three to nine feet in height, and had splendid foliage, and shall leave out thousands of the large leaf Canton roots and stumps, the tops preserved for cuttings; a few multicaulis will also be exposed.

Others, of every variety, will be protected in a dry cellar; some set out and some covered root and branch. Others, of every variety, will be deposited in a hole in the open field, dug three feet deep. In the same hole, one parcel will be placed the roots to each bank, and without any earth upon either root or branch. Another parcel will have both roots and branches covered with earth. Another parcel set out and dry earth intermixed. Each of the above methods have been successfully tried, but not every variety in the same place side by side. The trees to be covered with boards and a mound of earth over, that no water should get in. The last winter I left out several hundreds of Canton roots and stumps; some were covered with turf, others with yard manure, others with earth, others with a few weeds or leaves, and others without any covering. The latter were uninjured. Those with the slightest covering the next best; but those covered with earth manure and turf were injured by over heating and some killed both stem and roots; and, on the 31st day of October, found that some sprouts had started from a few of the apparent dead roots, but had not appeared above the surface. Another fact, of some importance, I have found by the two last years experience, that roots which have been taken in and reset in the spring, have earlier foliage than roots or trees which had been left out during the winter.

D. STEBBINS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1840.

THIRD REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Third Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, by the Commissioner of Agricultural Survey, is just issued from the press. It constitutes a close printed octavo volume of about 250 pages. It embraces the subject of the wheat culture, containing the results of an examination of nearly four thousand wheat returns; and a general discussion of the culture of wheat, including, its proper soils, cultivation, manuring, diseases, enemies, remedies, preventives, quantity of seed, kind of seed, time of sowing, and the general adaptation of the wheat culture to the climate, soil, habits and condition of the farmers of Massachusetts. The next topic in the Report is the culture of silk, in which every important matter, connected with the subject, is discussed in the fullest manner, according to the best judgment of the Commissioner; and all the valuable information which he could gather from going to the principal localities of the cultivation and travelling more than sixteen hundred miles for these objects, is fully given. The Report embraces a sketch of the history of silk culture in the United States, an account of the principal varieties of trees, the management of the worms by the natural and artificial methods, the subjects of cocooneries and recls, the calculations of products and profits, the manufacture of silk as connected with rural industry; and the circumstances, under which its introduction may be practicable and desirable. The experiments of D. N. McLean, of James Deane, of the Messrs. Cheney, of Joseph Field, and others are given at large; and the great object of the Commissioner has been to present such facts in the case, without exaggeration or coloring, as may be entirely relied upon. He does not design, by this suggestion, to reflect upon the statements which others have given, but only to say, that the sources from which his information has been obtained, are, in his belief, perfectly confidential and responsible; and the inferences to be made from the statements given must be left to the judgment of others.

To the Report he has caused to be subjoined the embellished Synoptical Table of Beauvais, translated from the French, which contains a perfect method of treatment of the silk worm by the improved management through every stage of his progress from the hatching of the eggs to the winding of the cocoon. This is a most valuable paper.

The appendix likewise contains full accounts of the modern Scotch improvements in agriculture, by draining and subsoil ploughing, and various other matters, incidental to the culture of wheat and silk. The appendix likewise contains a highly interesting letter from Dr. Dana, of Lowell, on ploughing in crops for manure. Without reference to any other part of the Report, in respect to which the Commissioner has nothing to say, other than that he has done the best in his power to make it valuable to the farmers, he has no hesitation in saying, that there will be found in the selections and communications in the appendix no small amount of as valuable agricultural information as has ever been laid before the American farming community. It will be seen that this Report is given under a different form from the two preceding. This is owing to an order of the Senate, requiring, as will appear, a particular Report on the subject of Wheat; to which, by their permission, on account of the particular interest felt in the case, he asked leave to

subjoin his Report on Silk. The subjects, however, necessarily embrace a large amount of miscellaneous matter. It is expected that the remaining Reports of the survey will be given as before, with reference to the different counties of the State.

The Report, in this case, being a Senate document, only half the usual number of copies have been printed, the rule of the Senate limiting the editions of their documents to 1500 copies, only a few copies beyond this number have been printed. The Commissioner mentions this as an apology for not making the distribution among his friends and correspondents as liberal as he would otherwise be glad to do.

The Commissioner respectfully renews his claim in this Report upon the candor of his friends and the agricultural community. He finds, as he goes on, the work greatly increases under his hands; and equally increased is his conviction of its importance. It has been the highest gratification to him that its importance is duly appreciated in other parts of the country and in Europe. That he may be enabled to complete it in a manner, which will be just, credible, and useful to the Commonwealth, he earnestly entreats the aid and communications of the farmers and others interested in the subject in every part of the State and the country; and promises the unremitting devotion of his time and efforts to this great object. H. C.

Boston, May 20, 1840.

We had the pleasure, some time since, of receiving from our friend, Capt. Chandler, the following returns of the products of the House of Industry, under his management, the last year. They do great credit to his acknowledged intelligence and skill. It was our intention to have reserved them for the Agricultural Report, but as they have been presented in other forms to the public, we will not longer delay the gratification which our readers will have in examining the document.

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURE OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AT S. BOSTON,

UNDER THE CARE OF CAPT. DANIEL CHANDLER.

No. of acres of tillage, 24; of English mowing, 7.		
The work done by the paupers.		
Amount of sales in 1839, (principally vegetables and small fruits.)	\$962 06	
Value of produce used or on hand, the principal part of which will be consumed by the paupers,	4146 52	
	\$5108 68	
English hay—tons, 11 1-2		
Mangel wurtzel—tons, 17		
Barley—bushels, 143 1-2, on less than 3 acres.		
Green pease, " 150 Dry do bush.	6	
Potatoes, " 1072 Onions, "	546	
Carrots, " 233 Blood and sugar beets, "	380	
Turnips, " 1125 Ruta baga, "	350	
Squashes, lbs. 10,875 Cabbage heads,	5837	
Straw, tons. 3 1-2 Corn fodder, green, tons,	12	
Pork, lbs. 7924 Silk, 2 bu. cocoonns.	350	
Honey, lbs. 50 Milk, galls.	3150	
Medicinal herbs, \$53 Garden seeds, \$500		
Manure made, cords, 75—Manure bought, 40 cords.		
Pigs sold, 43; average price, \$3 50—\$150 50		
Calves sold, 2; " 6 00 12 00		
Average yield of a cow per annum in milk, 315 galls.		
" weight of a hog fatted at 18 mos. old, 404 lbs.		
Estimated expense of cultivating and securing crops per acre, labor at one dollar per day, including board:		
Indian corn, \$53 00 Wheat,	\$22 00	

Oats,	14 75	Barley,	15 50
Rye,	10 00	Potatoes,	42 00
Onions,	76 50	Ruta baga,	52 00
Beets,	58 00	Carrots,	50 00
Garden seeds,	100 00		

The breed of cattle for labor, stall or dairy, of which Capt. Chandler expresses his preference, is "Native."

Extraordinary product. "On one acre of land was obtained, first a crop of pease, 75 bushels gathered green in pods; and two bushels of dried pease; next 8125 lbs. Canada squashes After which 250 bushels of turnips."

"Mixing bone manure with earth, as follows, one part bone and two parts earth, laid in a heap and moistened with cowyard wash or water, and turned over often, the bone will become completely decomposed in about two months."

"The most profitable articles of cultivation are deemed small fruits and vegetables."

The House of Industry is situated about two miles from the centre of the city of Boston. It has the advantages of a proximity to market, and abundant resources for manure. Its management, however, requires peculiar skill, resolution, and intelligence. As a laboring community, as well as pensioners, it is extremely difficult to regulate it; but the condition of every department, and especially the agricultural, was in the highest measure creditable to its superintendent. We may speak confidently and in terms of equal commendation of the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, and of the House of Correction. We have no room in the present instance, to remark on their moral results and tendencies; but in an economical, penal and humane view, they do much honor to all concerned in their arrangement, management and care. H. C.

WALKER'S TULIPS AND PANSIES.

We would call the attention of the public to Walker's splendid show of tulips, which are now in all their glory, at the Public Garden, foot of Beacon street, in this city.

This valuable collection has been greatly increased since the last exhibition, and far exceeds any other in America, and embraces all the valuable varieties cultivated in Europe. Amateurs and others who take an interest in the riches of Flora, should not lose the present opportunity to see this magnificent display. The number of blooms does not fall short of 3000. For further particulars see the advertisement.

PANSIES. We have been gratified with a sight of Mr Walker's pansies, which are well worth a ride to his place in Eustis street, Roxbury, to see. He has four or five thousand plants now in all their beauty, and which fill the air with their agreeable odor. Purchasers have the privilege of selecting for themselves such as please their fancy, and we should suppose among the endless varieties in this collection, every taste might be suited.

We have for sale at No. 52 N. Market street, seed of these pansies, saved by Mr. Walker, which we sell at 12 1-2 cents per package. The seed may be sown at all seasons of the year with good success. J. B.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The proposals of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for premiums on stock and agricultural experiments and improvements, for 1840, are just issued from the press and will be found in this number of the Farmer. The publication of the premiums has been necessarily delayed, in order to adjust the arrangements with the Middlesex and Essex Agricultural Societies, of the subject of premium for that portion of their funds, which the Massachusetts Society, with great liberality, appropriates to these Societies. We have not time now to go into the particular subjects, proposed for premiums. The noble premiums on the best cultivated and managed farms are continued 200, 175, 150, 100, 75 dollars. Two premiums one of 100 and one of 50 dollars, are offered for the best ploughs, of which a public trial is to be had; and the competition is open to every part of the country.

We hope these liberal premiums will excite the atten-

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following biographical sketch is from the pen of the editor of the Boston Courier. The subject of it filled so large a space of interest and useful action in our community that we cannot doubt it will be highly acceptable to our readers. The justness of the character will be at once acknowledged; and the beautiful and masterly manner in which it is delineated, commend this sketch to the cultivated taste as a high moral and literary gratification.

H. C.

From the Boston Courier of April 30.

REV. DR. KIRKLAND.

Died in this city, on Sunday morning last, the Rev. JOHN THORNTON KIRKLAND, formerly pastor of the New South Church, and subsequent President of Harvard University. His funeral took place on Tuesday, at the residence of the President and Faculty, and a large assemblage of the alumni of the University, at the church of which he had been the minister. The services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Young. The remains of the deceased were interred in the Granary burying-place.

The conspicuous position which Dr. Kirkland occupied among us for so many years, his powers of mind, and the graces of his character, deserve, and will doubtless receive, some more extended tribute than the columns of a newspaper permit. He was one of the most remarkable men in our community. His mind was of a high order, distinguished for vigorous sense, sound thought, originality, comprehensiveness and accurate observation. His style was finished and beautiful, terse, graceful and harmonious. His sermons, in spite of an unattractive manner, commanded attention by their wealth of thought and felicity of expression. They abounded in those sharp, pungent, penetrating observations, which could only have proceeded from one who had a keen insight into the human heart, and had unravelled the many-colored web of society; sentences which made one start and blush, as if the preacher knew the very thing we were thinking of. He did a good deal for the literature of our country. Besides his published discourses, sermons, &c., which were all good, he wrote the life of Fisher Ames, which is prefixed to his works, and which is an admirable piece of biography. But his writings, excellent as they are, do but imperfect justice to his powers. He disliked the labors of composition, and wrote no more than his duty required him to. Had his activity of temperament been equal to the powers of his mind, he would have attained a literary distinction inferior to few of his contemporaries, on either side of the water.

He was a man of splendid conversational talents, and those who have not heard him talk, know not the extent of his gifts. He was of a social turn, and delighted to pour out in society the treasures of his wit and wisdom, without measure. He was a spendthrift in his talk, and the very crumbs which fell from his table, would have furnished a tolerable conversational capital. Profound and shrewd observations on men and manners, playful wit, keen-edged but not envenomed satire, ripe wisdom, appropriate anecdote, all clothed in language that Addison might have envied—those were the rich tributes which he brought to the social altar, which made every countenance in the

room brighten when he entered it, and young and old hang with equal delight upon his lips. It need hardly be added that he was a great social favorite; generally and warmly beloved; courted and caressed by troops of friends; all which would have turned a weaker head, but had no such effect on him. There was never a healthier mind than his. He saw things just as they were. He valued these attentions, because they gratified his strong social feeling; and the warm atmosphere of love suited his affectionate disposition, but they did not affect his estimate of himself. His self-knowledge was equal to his knowledge of others; and his sound judgment and nice tact taught him, in all situations, to say and do the right thing.

As is well known he was for many years President of Harvard University. He was singularly fitted for the internal administration of a college, and had a good many of the qualifications of a statesman. He had none of those common defects of the men of the world. He was not a pedant, nor a formal prig, nor an awkward clown. He was a well-mannered gentleman, of graceful bearing and polished address; and would have retained his ease and self-possession in any presence. There was a remarkable mixture of dignity and sweetness in his manners, which inspired respect and won confidence. His reproofs were weighty and effective, and his disapprobation was most unwelcome. He had an extraordinary facility in learning the characters of his pupils, and whether he had occasion to censure, to commend, or to encourage, he always did it with singular success, because he always adapted his teachings to the peculiar traits of the individual before him. Many a young man has visibly started and trembled, at hearing some remark made by the President, in his mild, benignant tones, which revealed a knowledge of what was going on within his own breast, such as he supposed none other than himself could possibly have. He carried with him that potent charm—that unthought influence—which spring from genuine sympathy. His warmth of heart drew the young men toward him. The discouraged, the dejected—the sick at heart, found in him support, encouragement, and sympathy. The grace of his manner gave an additional attraction to his genuine expressions of kindness and feeling. He was beloved, respected, and esteemed by all; and his fine, benignant countenance, and winning smile, will ever dwell in the memory of his pupils, who will always reflect with gratitude upon their obligation to him, as a guide, teacher and friend.

CHARACTER. Solomon tells us that "a good name is better than riches," and the experience of every day convinces us of the truth of this observation. Character is of infinitely greater value than either talent or fortune; and therefore, to a young man beginning the world, it ought to be preferred to every other earthly consideration.

Should you be without a capital, a character for honesty, sobriety and industry, will make you master of another man's purse; and money, properly used is a most productive commodity.

Should you have powerful rivals in trade, a character for steadiness and punctuality will procure you numerous customers. In short, with character and good management you may accomplish any thing—without these, nothing.

If you are diligent and attentive to your business, strictly honest in all your dealings, prudent

and economical, and punctual in your engagements, there is no danger of being unsuccessful in the world. You may often hear people talk of luck, and of such a man being fortunate; but do you act as if there was no such thing as luck.—Rely upon it, that nine-tenths of the men who are called fortunate, may, with far greater propriety, be called prudent.—*Hints to Tradesmen.*

MISSISSIPPIANS GOING TO INDIA TO RAISE COTTON. A late Natchez paper has published facts of some interest to the cotton planters in the United States. It appears that the British Government last year appropriated sixty thousand dollars, for necessary information, machinery, and operatives, for improving the cultivation of cotton in British India. An English agent sent to Mississippi and Louisiana, had succeeded in hiring eight Mississippians and one Louisianian, who are to proceed without delay to India, and on their arrival there, may serve as models for those of the natives.—These Americans are to carry with them cotton gins, as well as plantation tools and handbandy, of the most approved patterns known or used in the Southern States.—*New World.*

The following is related of Roger Minot Sherman, an excellent and an exceeding devoted prosy clergyman, was engaged by a neighboring congregation to preach for them; but they disliked him so much, that, after the first Sunday, they locked the church doors and had no service at all. The reverend gentleman, however, was not to be "done" in this manner. He remained in the town, and every Sunday, twice a day, presented himself at the church and demanded admission. At the close of the term for which he was engaged, he employed Mr Sherman to bring a suit against the parish for his salary. Thaddeus Betts, the lawyer for the parish, when the case was brought on for trial, turned to Mr Sherman and said—"Brother Sherman, is not this rather a singular principle; a man wishing to be paid for *not* preaching?"—"Brother Betts," was the laconic reply, "if you had ever heard my client, you would not think so!"

SILK WORMS EGGS.

Just received, a few ounces of Silk Worms Eggs, from Smyrna, said to be of a superior variety. Price \$3 per ounce, clean seed. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 1.

SINA SILK WORMS EGGS.

The Eggs of the celebrated Sina Silk Worm, now offered for sale, were raised in 1835 by M. Camille Beauvais, superintendent of the experimental silk farm, established near Paris, by the government of France. The Sina Silk Worm was introduced to France from China by Louis XVI. in 1754, and has been proved by M. Beauvais to be superior to all other silk worms. They are also stated to possess the precious property of hatching simultaneously. Just received, by the subscriber, from the Chevalier Bodin, who is the only agent for their sale in France.

Each sheet contains an ounce and is signed "Camille Beauvais." Price \$3.

WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton.

Or apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO
March 25.

BROSSA MULBERRY SEED.

We have recently received 50 lbs. fresh Brossa Mulberry Seed, which we offer by the ounce or pound.
March 11 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year.—But those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a reduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CUSHLOW, PRINTERS,
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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1840.

[NO. 47.]

N. E. FARMER.

From the Third Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.

BY ELIAS PHINNEY.

Lexington, Feb. 1, 1840.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 25th ult. was duly received. You ask my opinion as to the probable success of the wheat culture in Massachusetts, and request me also to give the results of my own experience in the cultivation of this crop. Allow me, my good sir, the Yankee privilege of answering one question by asking another. Why may not wheat be successfully cultivated in our State? It succeeds east, west, north and south of us, and why not here? Our climate is certainly as favorable as that of any part of the country, and as far as atmospheric causes have a bearing, we have as little to fear from that source as the most favored region on earth. I am aware it may be objected that our lands are not so new as that of many parts of our country where wheat is grown, and that most writers upon the subject consider a granite or light free soil as less favorable to the growth of this crop than a strong, deep aluminous or clayey soil. Supposing these objections to be well founded, they can be at once obviated; the first by deep ploughing and the second by the application of manure and lime. Our old fields which have been subjected to the immoral usage of shallow ploughing and stunted manuring, will neither produce wheat nor any other crop that will pay the expense of cultivating. The farmer suffers no greater loss from a blighted field of wheat, than from a starved crop of corn. I would recommend then, to farmers who would succeed in the cultivation of wheat or any other crop, to plough deep, turn up and keep at the surface a liberal portion of the subsoil which our fathers have left undisturbed—let them nourish their hungry and exhausted fields with a bountiful supply of manure and lime, and rely upon it, they will no longer complain of blighted crops and unproductive harvests.

The parable of the "sower who went out to sow," contains much agricultural as well as moral and religious instruction. The seed that "fell upon stony ground which had not much earth," like that which is sown upon our shal-ploughed fields, sprang up and grew the better at first, "by reason of its having but little depth of earth," but as soon as the sun was up and the season advanced, "it was scorched, and because it had no root it withered away." Here is an admirable lesson for farmers, and the reasoning of the sacred teacher is as sound and unanswerable in an agricultural, as it is in a moral and religious point of view. Let the farmers then sow their seed upon "good ground," deeply ploughed and liberally and rightly manured, and we shall hear no more of the necessity of legislative bounty as an inducement to the culture of wheat.

My opportunities, however, for noticing the results of the attempts of others in the cultivation of

wheat, and my means of judging of the causes of their failure, where they have been unsuccessful, may perhaps be considered too limited to authorize me to express a decided opinion or enable me to become a safe adviser on this subject. It is, sir, to your experience, to your careful and laborious researches, that the agricultural community must look for much valuable and satisfactory information in a matter in which their interest as farmers is so deeply involved. Allowing me, however, to judge from my own experience, I say without hesitation, I have no doubt as to the successful culture of this valuable crop in all parts of the Commonwealth; I mean with a due application of skill in the management and cultivation of our grounds.

The soil of my farm consists of a thin loam upon a hard, gravelly subsoil, being what geologists call a granite soil, and is similar to that of a great part of the Commonwealth; and I believe by adopting a correct mode of culture, is capable of producing wheat with as much certainty as any other crop.

My first attempt in the culture of wheat was twelve years ago, upon a field of two acres. The soil, a pretty deep loam upon a gravelly subsoil. The field had been planted for two or three years previous with corn and potatoes. I ploughed shal, and not knowing the necessity of lime, I used none. The crop failed, yielding me but little more than twice the quantity of seed sown. The seed was a common kind of wheat procured in the neighborhood. Three years after, I commenced again sowing wheat, but with a different method of culture, and for nine years past have not failed in a single instance of having a good crop. I will give you the result of my practice for the three years past.

In the spring of 1837, I sowed a field of six acres. The field having been then recently set to an orchard, had been under the plough for two or three years and planted with corn and roots. Early in the spring the field was ploughed deep, bringing to the surface a considerable portion of the fresh earth which had never before been disturbed. Two bushels of Black Sea wheat having previously been steeped twenty-four hours in strong brine, and rolled in slacked lime, were sowed to the acre upon the furrow. At the same time I had spread upon the field 100 bushels to the acre of lime and peat ashes, an equal part of each, which had been mixed and lay in a heap for some weeks. The field was then well harrowed and rolled. There was no appearance of blight or rust. At the time of harvesting, I gathered and threshed one acre, probably the best, and it yielded 25 bushels of remarkably handsome grain.

In 1838, I sowed a field of the same number of acres, which was in grass in the spring of 1837. The soil, a thin vegetable mould resting upon a gravelly subsoil, and alternately under the plough and in grass for near a century. In the spring of that year, 1837, the sward was turned over flat, the plough running deep and bringing to the top from one to two inches of subsoil, which had never before been disturbed, and by never cross-ploughing, this fresh earth was kept at the surface. The field

was then rolled and harrowed, and twenty loads of compost manure spread to the acre, harrowed again, and planted with corn. I put in the drills which had been marked out for the corn, twenty bushels of lime and plaster of Paris. I had a pretty good crop of corn, seventy bushels to the acre. In the cultivation of the corn, not a foot of the sward was suffered to be turned back or disturbed. In the spring of 1838, the field was made smooth by the use of the cultivator and harrow, and two bushels of Black Sea wheat, prepared as in the previous year, three pecks of herds grass and one bushel of red top seed sowed to the acre. I then spread on fifty bushels of slacked lime to the acre, and the whole was harrowed and rolled. The straw was large and clean. In consequence of heavy rains, followed by strong winds, about the time of filling, it lodged in some places, and the produce was in some measure thereby lessened. It gave me, however, over twenty bushels to the acre of well filled grain.

In 1839, I sowed a field of eight acres, which until 1838 had been pastured for twenty-five years. The soil, an exceedingly thin and light one, with gravelly bottom, yielding hardly herbage enough to form a sward. Thin as this soil was, in the spring of 1838 I had it ploughed from four to six inches deep, turning it over as flat as the nature of the ground would admit. So much of the gravelly and apparently unproductive material was brought to the surface, that it gave the field a very unpromising aspect. After ploughing, it was rolled and harrowed, about twenty loads of manure from my hog pens put on each acre, and planted with corn, which was cultivated without breaking up the sward. I had forty bushels of corn to the acre. A small crop, but considering the very poor quality of the soil, it was as great as might reasonably have been expected. The method of cultivating this field was more with a view to future operations than for the immediate crop. In the spring of 1839, I broke up the corn-stubble, and loosened the surface with the cultivator and harrow, spread one hundred bushels to the acre of barilla ashes, fifty per cent. of which was lime, sowed two bushels of the same kind of wheat, to the acre, having previously steeped it fourteen hours in a strong pickle, and rolled it in lime. Intending the field for pasture, I sowed a large quantity of all the kinds of grass seed that could be procured, and finished with the harrow and roller. There was no appearance of blight nor rust upon the wheat. Though the heads were short, owing to the thinness of the soil, the kernel was plump and well filled, and makes as white and fine flour as the best Howard street. I cannot state the quantity produced on this field, as it is not all threshed. I judge there will be at least from fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre.

I have now given you, my dear sir, all the practical information which I possess on the subject of the wheat culture, and leave it for you to judge whether my opinion as to its eventual success is well founded.

With me, the wheat crop has as seldom failed, as

any crop which I am in the habit of growing. Less liable to be injuriously affected by the vicissitudes of the season, or the alternation of dryness and moisture, than a crop of corn or potatoes.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
Ma HENRY COLMAN. E. PHINNEY.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers, which we propose to do in several numbers, some "Wanderings in the West" in the summer of 1839. The manuscript has been kindly put into our hands and we shall avail ourselves largely of its contents. They constitute the journal of an intelligent traveller, a Massachusetts farmer, who at one time, in common with many others, felt a strong disposition to emigrate into this land of promise, flowing with milk and honey. His observations are intelligent and sober, and bear every mark of candor and truth. The "western fever," so graphically described in the introduction, is not now so epidemic, nor of so aggravated a type, as it was sometime since. The observations of this calm observer will moderate its violence with some, and operate as a security against infection with others. At the same time they will greatly assist in the decision of a question which is still agitating the minds of many; and will lead to those reasonable expectations and that sober and deliberate judgment, which may save them from bitter disappointments.

We shall, with leave, give the name of the author at the close of the publication. H. C.

WANDERINGS IN THE WEST IN 1839.

No. I.

THE WESTERN FEVER.

This dreadful disease has prevailed as an epidemic for several years, throughout New England, and to some extent in the Middle States, and has often proved fatal, if not to the lives, at least to the happiness of those who have had the misfortune to be attacked with it.

Having been afflicted with this disease myself, and seen many others suffering from its attacks, I have become familiar with its symptoms in all its stages. When first attacked, the patient becomes excited with wonder and admiration, dreams of unlimited wealth, in the possession of countless acres in the far west, waving with golden wheat, and corn produced almost without labor—of broad fields of luxuriant grass, supporting innumerable cattle, sheep, and the most beautiful horses; all ministering to the wealth and pleasure of the happy owner; and anon, a splendid mansion rises into view, and spacious stables, and barns filled with the rich products of the fields and meadows, while the farmyard swarms with pigs and poultry, the neighboring commons abound with game; as he walks out into the lawns he is delighted to see the wild deer lightly bounding away before him, and the crystal streams seemingly alive with a great variety of the most delicious fish, and he enjoys all these without toil or trouble. The possessor of this elysium has apparently less care and perplexity than the eastern farmer who tills the ungrateful soil of New England; his brow is unwrinkled, his placid countenance beams with contentment and unmingled happiness.

At length the excitement begins to subside, and he says to himself, "I will not be led away by idle tales; I will obtain correct information and

deliberate calmly upon the subject, and will be governed by the dictates of sober judgment"—and straightway he reads an extravagant account of the happy land, written perhaps by some speculator in western lands, and is persuaded that his dream is in fact the picture of the real situation which awaits him there. He then compares the very great advantages of the west with those of his present situation, too often overlooking altogether his social privileges, and the pleasures which every person derives from the scenes of his early associations; and, throwing into the balance the numerous petty evils to which he is continually exposed, he comes to the conclusion that the west is altogether preferable to the east.

During this stage, the patient may be seen standing in moody silence in his fields, or perhaps leaning upon his tools, or against the fence, unconsciously whittling away the sharp corners of the rails and posts. His fields appear to him to be poor and sterile, the crops scarcely compensating him for his labor; the grass does not grow so tall or look so green as it formerly did; and even the sun, which whilom shone so brightly upon the beautiful scene around him, now seems to his jaundiced eyes to shine with pale and powerless rays.

Every day his conviction of the superiority of the west grows stronger; he becomes gloomy, and sometimes is overwhelmed with a hypochondriacal affection, popularly called the horrors.

When the disease arrives to this stage, there is no remedy but removal. The patient is aroused only by the prospect of selling his property, he heeds not at what sacrifice;—this accomplished, his former excitement returns—his eyes sparkle, his whole countenance beams with delight,—he packs up a few things which he deems necessary for himself and family, and hurries away to that land where his most sanguine wishes are to be realised.

There may be some variation in the outward symptoms of the disease in different individuals, owing to the difference of constitutions; or to the greater or less violence of the attack; but I think that the above description will be found correct in the main, and the least experienced will be able to detect the disease by the presence of some or all of these symptoms.

On the 16th of May, 1839, I commenced my wanderings. I took a seat in the cars for Providence, where I took passage in the steamer Lexington for New York. On board the boat I found a gentleman from Ohio, who had been travelling for his health, and was returning home. I travelled in his company as far as Pittsburg, and found him an intelligent and entertaining man, and I am indebted to him for much information which was of use to me during my tour. Travellers should be cautious of putting confidence in persons professing to be agents for the different lines of boats, stages, &c. While on board the boat I was exceedingly annoyed by a fellow who called himself an agent for the "fast line" to Pittsburg, and who promised to send passengers through in the fastest line with the very best accommodations, for several dollars less than the regular fare. I afterwards learned that several persons were deceived by such persons, and found, that instead of being forwarded by the packet lines, when they came to the canal they were thrust into dirty freight boats. One gentleman came on board the packet at Harrisburg who had been thus deceived by "lying agents." There are only two packet lines running from Philadel-

phia to Pittsburg—the Express and the Pioneer—one carrying for \$15, the other for \$12. These lines are both owned by the same company; the accommodations of both are good, the difference being in the speed. The Express goes through in three and a half days, and the Pioneer in four.

Leaving New York, we passed down the harbor and coasted the Jersey shore to Amboy, thence via railroad to Bordentown, passing the magnificent estate of Joseph Bonaparte, thence down the Delaware to Philadelphia. At the latter place we took passage on the railroad to Harrisburg. After crossing the Schuylkill, we ascended an inclined plane of considerable length, upon the summit of which the locomotive was attached to the train and we proceeded onward, though at a slow rate. The country through which the railroad passes is very rich and beautiful, and as an agricultural district is not surpassed perhaps by any district in the United States. At Middletown we came in sight of the Susquehanna river, and passed by the side of the Pennsylvania canal from there to Harrisburg. This place is 107 miles from Philadelphia, and the time occupied in the passage was 13 hours, and it appeared to me to be an unreasonable length of time to be going that distance upon a railroad, but I was told that the speed of the locomotives is limited by law to ten miles an hour, and I can testify that in this trip there was no violation of the law.

I was surprised to find the capital of Pennsylvania a small and rather an ill-built village. I was told, however, that there is a good deal of business done, and in a few years it will probably become a large and handsome city.

At Harrisburg we went on board the canal packet. The morning was beautiful; the scene and this mode of traveling were new to me, and I was in high spirits; but a very low bridge taught me a lesson of humility at the very commencement of my voyage, which I did not soon forget. The canal for 15 miles is along the valley of the Susquehanna, and separated from the river in many places only by the tow path. The mountains close in quite to the river, are covered with wood and crowned with round sugar-loaf peaks. The rock is sandstone, dipping to the S. E., with a very large angle, the strata considerably contorted. Some of the cliffs are ragged and overhang the road on the margin of the canal in a very threatening manner, adding wildness to a scene at once romantic and beautiful. Between the hills are little valleys or glens, in which are situated snug and well cultivated farms, upon which I noticed large crops of excellent rye, which I am told is used chiefly to feed horses, the farmers preferring it to any other grain for that purpose; and if the condition of their horses is a proper criterion, they have reason, for I never saw animals in finer condition than the Pennsylvania horses are generally. The Susquehanna is not navigable for steamboats, but when the river is high, great numbers of rafts, arks, and flats, are floated down from the upper country: we saw several of these river crafts passing over rapids which to me appeared quite dangerous. To a person unacquainted with canal navigation, it is surprising with what little trouble the canal boats pass each other. The rule is to pass on the right hand, and of course the horses pass each other on the left hand, the outside team slacking a little to let the inside boat pass over the tow line: in this way the boats pass without any loss of speed. The rate of the packets is about 4 miles an hour.

(Continued on page 396.)

PLYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following is a list of premiums awarded by the Committee on Manufactures, Oct. 16, 1839:

To Martin Shaw, E. Bridgewater, calf boots, \$1 50
 Nicholas Vella, do kip do 1 00
 Dr Calvin Pratt, S. do castor oil, 1 00
 Darius Wentworth, Bridgewater, white leather, 1 00
 Mrs Abigail Alden, do cloth, 3 00
 Ichabod Dunbar, Plymouth, do 1 00
 Mercy Sturtevant, Halifax, flannel, 2 50
 John Wood, do 2d best do 2 00
 Betsey Dunham, Plymouth, 3d do do 1 50
 Deborah Porter, E. Bridgewater, 4th do do 1 00
 John Clapp, 24 yds G. flannel, 1 00
 Mrs Susannah Forbes, Bridgewater, C. and M. do 1 00
 Alden Thompson, Halifax, flannel, 75
 Lenuiah Hayward, Bridgewater, do 50
 Lucy Cushing, Hingham, 1 pr. R. blankets, 2 00
 Alfred Wood, Middleboro', 1 pr. R. blankets, 1 00
 Elizabeth Clark, do best carpeting, 4 50
 Mercy Sturtevant, Halifax, 2d best do 3 50
 Maria McLaughlin, do 3d best do 3 00
 Sally Sampson, Duxbury, 4th do do 2 50
 Lurana Forbes, Bridgewater, 5th do do 2 00
 Harriet F. Snell, E do 6th do do 1 00
 Adam Thompson, Halifax, stair carpeting, 2 50
 Lydia Dean, Middleboro', 2d best do 1 50
 Hannah McLaughlin, E. Bridgewater, stair carpet, 1 00
 Esther E. Pratt, Middleboro', best hearth rug, 3 50
 Miss Betsey Robbins, Plymouth, 2d do do 2 50
 Phoebe Thomas, Middleboro', 3d best hearth rug, 2 00
 Mrs D. L. Cushman, Plympton, 4th do do 1 50
 Lucy Marcy, Plymouth, 5th do do 1 00
 Miss Roena P. Forbes, Bridgewater, best W. hose, 1 00
 Elizabeth S. Adams, Marshfield, 2d do do 50
 Elizabeth Bates, Bridgewater, best pr. worsted do 1 00
 Elizabeth B. Sylvester, Hanover, 2d do do 50
 Wm. Eames, Duxbury, woollen socks, 1 00
 Miss Susan Lincoln, Hingham, cotton hose, 1 00
 Sophronia Reed, Middleboro', 2d best do 75
 D. S. Cushman, Plympton, 3d do do 50
 D. S. Cushman, do best pr linen do 1 00
 Mrs Eph. H. Sprague, Bridgewater, 2d do do 50
 Miss Amelia Hyde, do 1 pr silk do 1 00
 Hannah Hersey, Hingham, coverlet, 1 50
 Mrs Eliza Sampson, Middleboro', 2d best do 1 00
 Miss Jonah Bisbee, Rochester, best quilt, 1 00
 Mrs Betsey Turner, do 2d do do 50
 Fanny Shaw, Middleboro', counterpane, 1 00
 Miss Rebecca Dunham, Plympton, 2d best do 50
 Harriet Howard, W. Bridgewater, diaper, 2 00
 Mrs Hannah Fuller, Halifax, 2d best do 1 00
 Nabby Phillips, Hanson, linen table spread, 75

Miss D. Leonard, Wareham, linen gloves, 25
 Mrs Nelson Wood, Middleboro', pr worsted drawers, 50
 Mary Dunham do best worsted yarn, 1 00
 Merry Wood, Halifax, 2d do do 75
 W. Eames, Duxbury, factory yarn, 1 00
 Mrs Deborah Jome, Pembroke, lot worsted do 50

\$75 75
 MORTON EDDY, Chairman.

REPORT ON STOCK.

The Committee take pleasure in saying, that on no former occasion have they witnessed better specimens of stock than have been exhibited this day for premiums. The pens have been well filled with prime fat oxen, excellent milch cows, and beautiful young stock. The committee regret that they have not more premiums to award, finding so many competitors whose merits and claims are so nearly equal; but being under the necessity of cutting our garments according to our cloth, we have cut and distributed as follows:

1st premium of \$6 to Hon. Daniel Webster, for the best fat ox.
 2d do of \$5 to " " " for the next best ox, driven from his farm in Marshfield.
 3d do of \$4 to Samuel F. Sanger, of Bridgewater, for the next best.
 4th do of \$8 to Jarvis Burritt, for the best milch cow.
 5th do of \$5 to Sidney Packard, E. Bridgewater, for the next best.
 6th do of \$3, to Seth Pratt, of Bridgewater, for the next best.
 7th do of \$1 to George Bates, Bridgewater, for the best heifer.
 8th do of \$2 to James Stetson, W. Bridgewater, for the next best.
 9th do of \$8 to Martin Swift, Bridgewater, for the best bull.
 10th do of \$6 to Reuben Thompson, Plympton, for the next best.
 11th do of \$4 to Calvin Williams, for the best bull calf.
 12th, do of \$3 to Zepheniah Keith, Bridgewater, for the next best do.
 13th do of \$3 to Col. A. Washburn, for the best heifer calf.
 14th do of \$2 to Seth Pratt, for the next best do.
 The committee recommend the following gratuities to unsuccessful claimants:
 1 vol. N. E. Farmer to Capt. Salmon Howard, W. Bridgewater.
 1 do do to Galen Howard, of do.
 1 do do to Isaac Wilbur, Bridgewater.
 1 do do to Ephraim Snell, W. Bridgewater.
 Also, 1 vol. Yankee Farmer to Jacob Robinson, Bridgewater.
 1 do do to Joseph Carver, of do.
 1 do do to William Gardner, of do.
 1 do do to Betsey Gilbert, of do.
 All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. OLDHAM,
 SALMON HOWARD,
 JOHN TILDEN, } Committee on Stock.
 Bridgewater, Oct. 16th, 1839.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Committee had eight teams entered for

ploughing: seven appeared at the appointed time and performed their work very much to the satisfaction of your committee. After much deliberation, your committee have unanimously agreed on the following awards:

They award the first premium of \$8 to Abram Washburn, 2d—work performed in 22 minutes.

The second of \$6 to the ploughman of the almshouse of the town of Bridgewater—Silas Robbins, superintendent—work performed in 19 1-2 minutes.

The third do of \$4 to Willard Wood—work performed in 22 minutes.

The fourth do of \$2 to Adin Alger—work performed in 18 minutes.

They also award to Cornelius Holmes one volume of the New England Farmer—work performed in 20 minutes.

To Newton Mitchell one volume of the Yankee Farmer—work performed in 21 minutes.

To Philander Wood one volume of the Yankee Farmer—work performed in 24 minutes.

The ploughs used were all of cast iron and of very good quality. The committee were of opinion that the one manufactured by Prouty & Mears, called the Centre Draft plough, was preferable to any other.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
 ABRAM WASHBURN 2d,
 Chairman.

REPORT ON PRODUCE.

The Committee on Produce award the following premiums:

To Galen Howard, West Bridgewater, best crop of wheat—1st premium \$12 00
 Abram Washburn, Bridgewater, wheat 8 00
 Albert G. Pratt, Middleboro'—wheat 4 00
 Daniel Goddard, Plymouth, best crop of Indian corn 12 00
 Abram Washburn 2d, Bridgewater, 2d best do 8 00
 Joseph Kingman, W. do buckwheat 4 00
 Thomas Frazor, Duxbury, gratuity for oats, 4 00
 Dion Bryant, Bridgewater, oats, 2d pre. 4 00
 Nathan Whitman, E. do sugar beets 4 00
 Galen Howard, W. do carrots, 4 00

\$64 00
 Gratuities of New England Farmer to Galen Howard, William Bourn, Hanson ———, Daniel Goddard, Paul Revere, Henry Alden.

Of Yankee Farmer—1 vol each—to Aritas Fobes, Paul Hathaway, Thomas Howard, jr., Thomas Frazor, A. J. Pickens.

COARSE BREAD. Our friend Doctor Holmes, of the Maine Farmer, says we in Maine eat too much fine flour bread for the health of the body or of the pocket. People in western New York, where the Genesee flour comes from, do not, on the average, consume so much fine flour as we do in this State. The Dr. is right in this. Graham was not wrong when he advised the eating of coarse bread. We ought to raise more buckwheat for flitters, and partake more generally of good old-fashioned brown or rye and Indian bread. This is necessary for the health both of the body corporate and the body corporate.—Maine Cultivator.

Ashes sprinkled round apple trees is said to keep them in a flourishing condition.

From the Middletown Constitution.

REMARKS ON THE CANKER WORM MOTH

Or Geometra Vernata, and other Insects injurious to the Orchard and Forest Trees. BY JOSEPH BARRATT, M. D. Read before the Cuvierian Society of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, April 4th, 1840, and published at their request.

During the last season, great damage was done to orchards by the ravages of an insect generally known by the name of the canker worm. In the latter part of May, the orchards looked as if they had been scorched by fire. The extent of injury done to the crops of fruit is too well known to require any notice here. With a view, however, of gaining all the information on the subject, we then watched the progress of the canker worm, through its different stages, and have had our attention drawn to these troublesome and destructive pests of the apple and elm trees: they have since appeared in great numbers. In turning to works on farming, as well as to books on agriculture and orchards, relating to North America, there is such an evident want of exact knowledge in the names of the insects intended, that it necessarily leads to much misapprehension and confusion: it was thought, therefore, that an acceptable service would be rendered to our farmers and others, by giving the scientific names of insects, as found in books and catalogues on entomology, especially the valuable catalogue of the insects of Massachusetts, drawn up by Dr Harris, and published with the report of the geology of that State.

The canker worm is said to have been first observed in New England in 1666, and in different years it has been found very destructive to orchards, and then for a time, from unknown causes, to have disappeared. In 1808, they became troublesome again in Middlesex county.

The apple it will be recollected, is an imported tree, and by some it has been supposed, the canker worm is also of foreign origin. If this should prove to be the case, it must not be forgotten that several insects very destructive to the timber, and formerly confined to the American forest, have in turn found their way to Europe, and become very injurious to the growing timber there. Professor Peck, of Cambridge, wrote an essay that was published in 1797, on the *Geometra vernata*, or canker worm moth. This essay received the prize of the Massachusetts agricultural society, (\$50), and was published in their papers. We have not been so fortunate as to obtain a copy of this essay.

The moth of the *geometra vernata* is seen in its perfect state in spring, when it rises from the earth. The female of this, as well as of some analogous species, has mere rudiments of wings. The *Phalena brumalis*, as its name imports, appears only in winter (in Europe.) This peculiarity retards the progress of the *geometra vernata* through a country, and it is owing to the wingless insects being obliged to crawl up the tree, that a belt of tar serves for a time effectually to keep trees so protected clear of them. The male insect, it is true, is provided with well developed wings, but as they generally ascend the tree with the females, they are as readily destroyed as the other kinds.

In consequence of the early breaking up of the winter of 1840, there being but little frost in the ground, the moths showed themselves on tarred trees of elm and apple very early. From the 20th of February to the 3d and 4th of March they were

numerous: the cold weather of the 5th kept them again in check for a short time.

In the ground they occupy an area of the extent of the tree on which they fed the preceding year as larvæ or caterpillars.

The Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, formerly President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, made a series of observations admirably conducted in the year 1830, on the canker worm moth. He commenced his operations by tarring on the 4th of March, in his orchard, the apple, quince, plum, apricot, cherry, and elm trees, with the honey locust, having found all these subject to its attack. As the weather continued cold and the ground frozen for some days, the moths did not show themselves that year till the 13th of March; and on the evening of the 16th, the female moths began to ascend the trees in considerable numbers, as well as on the following nights, (with some exceptions, owing to the state of the weather,) until the 20th and 21st, when innumerable males came forth, previous to these last days, but few had been seen. On the 23d, both male and female moths were so numerous as to bridge over a belt of tar by 8 o'clock, that had been applied the same afternoon, and it became necessary to renew it at night. The moths of both kinds continued to ascend the tree till April 8th, with but few of the females during the last period.

The eggs laid by the moths began to hatch April 30th; they continued to prey on the leaves till June 5th, when the small caterpillars or worms commenced descending by delicate threads and entered the earth: this they do in the night season. It was found by Mr Dearborn that the caterpillars of the *geometra vernata* left the trees on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of June, and it was difficult to find one the 8th. On examining the earth beneath the trees, he found they had penetrated from 1 to 3 inches below the surface, and they had all changed to the chrysalis state, by the 4th of June.

The *geometra vernata* sometimes makes its appearance in the autumn as well as in spring; they then deposit their eggs, which hatch about the same time with those laid in spring. They were observed in the month of October 1831, in the vicinity of Boston, and the writer had also seen them in autumn. The winters of 1830 '31 being mild, they were observed ascending the trees every month.

Dr Harris, the celebrated entomologist of Boston, supposes the *geometra vernata* may be identified with the *phalena brunata* of Linneus, or winter moth of Europe. It is thus described in Rees' Cyclopaedia: *phalena brunata*—wings yellowish with a black streak, and paler behind: the female is apterus (without wings) and of a brown color.

We do not, however, find in English works on insects, any notice of its ravages in orchards similar to what takes place in this country. The apple tree is invested with the larvæ or caterpillars of several insects; and especially with a caterpillar that is troublesome and voracious, the product of a different moth.

Before closing these remarks on the *geometra vernata*, it may be well to name here (to avoid confusion) some other insects that infest the apple tree.

Every tree or plant is more or less infested with insects, and the forest trees as well as those of the orchard, are at times attacked by numerous caterpillars: a little attention in spring will generally be sufficient to destroy the nest of the tent-making insect, generally known as the *caterpillar*. This is the larvæ of the *Clisiocampa castrensis*, an imported species. This is the most troublesome to orchards

in England; but is not to be named with the *geometra vernata* or canker worm, for the desolation it has caused in this vicinity, as well as through different parts of the northern States.

Among the insects that infest the leaves of the apple tree, may be named several kinds of *Aphides*, and also a caterpillar that preys on the bark, and which changes to a moth called the *Tinea corticulis*.

The *Tortix pomonæ* or apple worm, also feeds in the centre of the apple, and beside causing its premature fall, is productive of much injury to the fruit. The last named insect should be well known to orchardists in all the stages of its existence, as well as the means that have been adopted for eradicating it.

It gives us much satisfaction to learn that Massachusetts, in her most valuable and ably conducted State surveys, has, besides furnishing an extensive and valuable catalogue of insects, caused a work to be drawn up expressly on the insects injurious to agriculture, &c. with the details of the most effectual means yet known of destroying them. This work undertaken by Dr T. W. Harris, will soon we learn be printed, and it should be extensively circulated.

The work would be more directly useful to the public, if it contained figures, in the manner of some of the admirable British publications on entomology, or similar to that beautiful work, the Entomologist's Text Book, by J. O. Westwood, F. R. S., 12 mo., London, pp. 429, with colored plates; or the excellent and popular work in 3 vols. on insects, with figures, forming part of the series of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge. These works should have a place in every public library and lyceum, and there ought besides to be preserved, collections of insects, especially those that are destructive to the fruits, &c. If these measures were duly attended to, young persons would soon attain a competent knowledge of these depredators, that are at this time doing extensive mischief to the orchards, fields, gardens and forests of our country.

It has been estimated that in one county in England the injury done to the turnip crop alone by a small fly, the *Halicta memorum* or turnip fly, in Devonshire in 1786, amounted to £100,000 sterling.

A farmer in the county of Middlesex stated to us a short time since, that his orchard, which used to yield him 500 barrels of cider annually, did not last year yield a single apple! If we may judge from what we have witnessed the last two years, it would seem that the apple-trees would be destroyed, at least those in which the insects are suffered to have their course. The locust tree in some of the northern States is now so much infested with a boring insect, the *Clytus pictus*, as to be useless, and to be rendered even a nuisance.

The black walnut tree in some places is so much frequented year after year by numerous caterpillars, that trees have been cut down to avoid these pests.

The elm besides being preyed upon by the canker worm, is attacked by another insect, the spiny caterpillar. This proves to be an introduced species; and as there are some facts in relation to it of interest to the entomologist, we will give it a passing notice. In Europe it is known to feed upon the birch, poplar and willow, but in this country it deserts the poplar and feeds on the willow and elm. About the 15th of June these large and spiny caterpillars are seen in numbers to quit the elm, and by the 30th of the same month, they are abroad

as the beautiful purple butterfly, the *Vanessa antiopea* or the Camberwell Beauty.

On referring to Jardine's Naturalists' Library, vol. 3, p. 168, 3, plate 18, fig. 2, (which see for an excellent figure and description,) we find it there stated that this species of *Vanessa* had not until within four or five years, been seen for nearly forty years, when it was exceedingly abundant. Here is a striking instance of a butterfly of rare occurrence in England, that has become common in the northern States of America, and is seen regularly year after year, and might be highly prejudicial to the elms, but for the numerous enemies that prey upon it in its different stages, and serve to keep the species within due bounds.

If we had not already extended these remarks to a greater length than was intended, we might enumerate some of the ingenious methods that have been tried to destroy the canker worm. Tarring the trunks of the trees in spring while the moths continue to ascend, and the circular lead trough filled with oil, are perhaps the most efficacious artificial means that have been adopted. The lead trough, we learn, has been thoroughly tried at New Haven with the elm trees; and we have seen one apple tree in this city so protected. These means are rather expensive.

One of our farmers last season saved half his apple trees by the following process: finding his trees full of the canker worms, he took air slacked lime and had this freely dusted from the top of each tree. This was done while the dew was upon the leaves. Our informant states that all the trees so treated, were rescued from the devouring insects, while the rest in the same orchard, in which no lime was used, became a prey to the worms.

It appears to us that more effort should be made to destroy the caterpillars at the time they quit the trees, as this period occupies but about 3 nights: they are then in their most defenceless state. If the ground beneath the trees could be newly turned up and made smooth and strewed with quick lime; or in orchards with grass, perhaps some noxious fluid might be used to destroy them at once.

The great and important service rendered to orchards, gardens and fruit trees by small birds, is not, we apprehend, fully appreciated by the people of Connecticut. Flocks of blackbirds, when unmolested, pass much of their time in the orchards in spring, and are known to devour great quantities of insects.

One of our best informed farmers assures us he has the greatest confidence in the presence of the blackbirds and robins, in securing his farm and fruit trees from the depredations of insects. So far his numerous fruit trees have been exempt from the canker worm. At this time, April, he says there are three large flocks of blackbirds and great numbers of robins, that are constantly on his premises, and enjoying his protection. If this gentleman's example was more generally followed with regard to the protecting of birds, we feel satisfied there would soon be less reason to complain of the destruction caused by insects.

Another species of bird, of extraordinary use in the orchards, is the cedar or cherry bird, *Bumbycilla carolinensis*—see a figure in Nuttall's Ornithology, vol. 1, p. 248.—Mr N. observes, that "before the ripening of the cherries and mulberries, for hours at a time, they may be seen feeding on the all-devouring canker worms." From the gentle habits of this bird, it is an easy prey to rapacious gunners, for we cannot call such persons sportsmen.

There was a time when the crows in Massachusetts were destroyed. The farmers soon found great increase in insects injurious in their pastures and fields—and the crow bounty was annulled.

We have been informed that in one portion of Massachusetts where the greatest care was taken to prevent the wanton destruction of small birds, there has been a remarkable exemption from all noxious insects, while all round this district was suffering from them. From causes perhaps not fully understood, the proportion of birds varies in different seasons. Last spring, in the county of Middlesex, blackbirds and robins were very scarce, and the small birds generally were seen in much less numbers than is usual.

Since penning the above remarks, we have had the satisfaction of meeting with a most interesting communication, by Mr E. C. Herrick, in the American Journal of Science for April, 1840. Mr H. has paid great attention to the wheat fly, and has, it appears, directed his attention to the geometra verinata. He finds that a parasite attacks the eggs of the canker moth. The insect belongs to the genus *Platygaster* of Latreille. As yet there has been but one American species of it described, although the foreign species are very numerous. This minute parasite appears to be abundant, and promises to be of especial service in checking the increase of the devouring canker worm. We regard the observations of Mr Herrick as being valuable. The disappearance of the canker worm from time to time, may in part be owing to the rapid increase of the minute insects he has directed our attention to, with perhaps other insects allied to it, increasing in such numbers as to destroy the eggs of the canker worm.

The wheat fly *Cecidomyia tritici*, and destructor, which occasioned so much alarm some years since, was found to be kept in check as well as nearly destroyed by a minute parasitic insect, which deposits its eggs in the bodies of the minute larvæ of the wheat fly, or Hessian fly, as it was improperly called. Mr Say has described this most important insect under the name of *Ceraphron destructor*.

The extraordinary provisions in nature, by which certain insect tribes multiply rapidly to keep others in check, would be a subject of peculiar interest, had we leisure now to follow it into its details. We may perhaps be induced to attempt it at some future time.

ORDER AND REGULARITY.

The patriotism of men may be doubted, (or at least their State pride questioned,) who have no order, taste nor convenience about their homes. Men cannot be happy, (at least married men,) whose families are subject to perpetual change of residence. Females are not likely to form attachments to their home, without something to ornament and adorn it, which may be rendered doubly dear by their assistance in that decoration. Hence, until the people of Mississippi look on their residences with that soul-cheering emotion inspired by the poet, of "home, sweet home,"—in vain may we look forward to permanent improvement, from the efforts now on foot in the State, through the State and county agricultural associations. In travelling through the country, you are forcibly reminded, at almost every plantation by the way, of the commendable enterprise and industry every where to be met with, and yet equally impressed with the reflection, that apart from the wide-spread cotton

fields and gin houses, that the inhabitants are but the tenants of a day. But few farmers present to the eye of the traveller the neat country cottage, partly hid by the ornamental shrubbery surrounding it, with the apple, the peach, and other necessary fruit trees, "standing in bold relief," feasting the eye and the appetite. Though this part of the culture may not be a source of much profit to the owner, yet it may well be questioned whether without it there can be those endearments to our homes that follow with it; will not the family ties be strengthened by that which may be the joint care of all its members?—our daughters pointing to the woodbine, the honeysuckle, the jessamine, and other vines which they have trained; and our sons to the trees they planted. If the education of our sons as farmers be desirable, may it not with propriety be asked, how there can be a plan better calculated to "teach the young idea how to shoot"?—How essential then, that order and good taste should surround the dwelling, either in ornamental or vegetable culture. Whether we intend our sons for farmers or for professional life, is it not more likely that being thus surrounded, their minds will become better systematised, than when confusion or no order at all prevails?

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Train them up as farmers, and whether we are fond of the ornamental or the more profitable portions of culture, let order and good taste abound, thereby laying the foundation of a proper system of education for the young farmer.—*Mississippi Farmer*.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.

MISSISSIPPI FARMERS.—As many farmers are slow to believe in the efficiency of brine and lime in preventing smut in wheat, I am induced to give additional testimony in its confirmation.

As our winter wheat is rarely smutty to any extent, we have never prepared that seed by brining and liming. But our spring wheat having formerly been more or less smutty, we now prepare our seed in the following manner: After putting the seed into water, to separate the light kernels and oats, if there should be any amongst it, we put it into a tub, and pour strong brine, about blood warm, on to it till it is completely covered. After it has steeped three or four hours, we take it out in baskets, in which we let it stand until it is sufficiently drained; then we spread it on a barn floor, and rake in fresh slacked lime until the wheat becomes dry, when it is fit for sowing.

The past two seasons we have prepared our seed wheat in this way, and not a kernel of smut has been found in the crops raised from it; while our neighbors who neglect this preparation, are generally troubled with smut.

CASSANDER.

Important Discovery.—A very important discovery in Paris is spoken of. A gentleman has succeeded in making very excellent bread from beet root, mixed with a small portion of potato flour. It is said that this bread is of very excellent quality, and can be sold to the public at so low a price as two sous per pound.

Every one can accomplish some good in the world, for every one can set a good example.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1840.

SILK CULTURE.

We have recently given our views so much at large on the subject of the silk culture, in our Third Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts, that it seems almost a work of supererogation to call the attention of our readers again to this topic. Yet that statement may fall into comparatively so few hands, that we shall be pardoned, we trust, for again referring to it. There will be found in that report some few verbal errors, which indeed constitute errors of sense, which were accidental, and which we think the intelligent reader will at once detect and correct; as, for example, where it is said, on the 118th page, in speaking of Sharpe's new variety of mulberry, that the *tree* is of an average size with the multicaulis, it should read the *leaf* is of an average size with the multicaulis. Excepting, however, some typographical errors of this kind, we cannot upon reflection abate or alter the views there expressed on the general subject.

We are often asked in regard to the silk business, will not this *humbly* soon be ended? or, is it not all over? We know very well, likewise, of the sacrifices at public sales of mulberry trees, that have been made, which considering the estimation in which they were held only a year since, seem almost sacrilegious. We have known trees which a year ago would have been considered an eligible purchase at fifty cents per tree, sold for a cent and for half a cent apiece; and thousands and thousands offered without the owners being able to obtain even so much as two mills apiece for them. We have in fact known six or seven thousand of plants of the best description, used for heating the oven for a single batch of bread; and twenty thousand consumed in a single fire on the field, merely for the purpose of getting rid of them. We can easily suppose that such a spectacle must draw scalding tears from the eyes of some persons; and we honestly confess, so far from any complacency in such results, we are more than half disposed to weep over such lamentable and painful examples of the disappointment of sanguine hopes, and of the issue of an infatuation of the human mind, which if brought on by an unbridled and insatiable avarice, showed equally the weakness of the mind and the power of passion to blind and pervert the judgment and render it callous to all the teachings of experience and the counsels of prudence. But in spite of all this, we have entire confidence in the ultimate success of the silk culture, so as to afford an ample compensation to labor, and to meet all reasonable and just expectations. The silk culture is no *humbly*; we detest the word, but we are compelled in common parlance to adopt it. Whatever may be said or thought of the mulberry tree speculation, it ought not to be lost sight of in this matter, that the speculation in mulberry trees and the production of silk are matters entirely distinct from each other. Nine tenths of the persons who have been engaged in the raising of multicaulis trees, never had a thought of producing silk. Their success or their failure therefore, is no test of the judgment of the sober and intelligent, who have looked at the subject in its proper aspect.

It has been thought by many that the violent excitement which has prevailed in regard to trees, has been the means of stocking the country with these valuable plants to a degree which would not otherwise have occurred: that many who are disappointed in the sale of

trees which they have on hand, will necessarily turn their attention to the production of silk; and that in this way the effects of the speculation will ultimately be good. We are not sanguine in this opinion. The effect may be in some cases what is here suggested; but on the other hand, the gross and extravagant inflation of prices, and the frauds and deceptions which have been practised, and the numberless lawsuits which are every where growing out of these mulberry contracts, and the disappointments and losses which many have suffered, have created such a general and strong disgust, that men will fail to make any just discrimination, and condemn the whole subject in the gross.

In spite of all this, we repeat our firm belief that the production of silk is destined to become a common and profitable branch of agriculture among us. We do not look forward to the extravagant and enormous profits and returns upon which some persons have based their calculations; but we believe that it will yield a fair compensation for the labor that it will require; and that there is in many families and situations a kind of labor which may be applied to the production of silk, which cannot be, or is not likely to be, applied to any thing else: in this case the product, let it be more or less, will *pay* a certain gain. The extraordinary revulsions which have taken place in the prices of mulberry trees, revulsions, it is believed, more extraordinary than have ever occurred in respect to any thing else, need not discourage us; but as the low price of trees will put it into the power of every one to obtain a supply at the most trifling cost, or at no cost whatever, a new facility is added in making an experiment, which if pursued with care, skill, and reasonable expectations we cannot have a doubt will be entirely successful.

To the Commissioner's Third Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts is appended a table detailing every step in the improved methods of silk culture tried and approved by Beauvais. We invite the particular attention of our friends to this curious and ingenious document, which will be found of inestimable value. H. C.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY'S PREMIUMS.

The prospectus of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society's premiums for the current year, we had intended to make the subject of particular remark; but we must express our regret that an accident has put the only copy we had out of our possession; and, away from home, we cannot supply the deficiency.

We can only renew the entreaty upon all our agricultural friends in the State to do all they can to circulate this document, and to induce an extended competition for the magnificent prizes which are offered, especially for the best cultivated and improved farms. The terms on which the competitor is admitted are as liberal as could be asked. The last year there were but four competitors. One of these was a very deserving farmer, who had twice before swept a portion of the stakes. One was a farmer, who received last year not a premium but a gratuity, which seems to have been given rather to encourage application than to reward any extraordinary skill or success. Now we beg of our brother farmers to wake up and bestir themselves. There ought in Massachusetts to be instead of four, at least one hundred competitors; and we think we should have no great difficulty in naming a large portion of the hundred, who need not hesitate on any grounds to enter the lists.

We observed with the highest pleasure that two or three splendid premiums are proposed upon the best ploughs, which may be presented at a fixed time and place to be hereafter designated, and their good qualities fairly tested. We are exceedingly gratified that this competition is to be opened to the whole country; and

we hope the competitors will come in crowds from the east and the west, the north and the south. Let us see what can be done. Let Massachusetts be beaten if she deserves to be beaten; for any such defeat will only prove with her intelligent farmers and mechanics the incitement to higher improvement and excellence.

We have seen with much regret, occasional remarks in some of our agricultural journals, disparaging the efforts or assuming to censure the supposed negligence of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. Nothing can be more unjust than such remarks; and we are persuaded that they can have arisen only from ignorance of the facts in the case. We have not deemed it either necessary or expedient to volunteer any defence in the case. They require no defence. The Massachusetts Society was instituted more than forty-five years ago. Its institution was the offspring of public spirit, and its funds were mainly the offerings of private and patriotic liberality. The State in regard to its endowments, has placed them upon the same foundation as other societies in the Commonwealth. They have published ten volumes of most valuable papers for gratuitous distribution; and given to the public annually many valuable papers and reports in other forms. They held cattle shows and ploughing matches for many years in succession while the public interest rendered them useful; they have husbanded the funds of the society in the most useful, and distributed them in the most judicious manner; and without fee or reward, they have labored and continue to labor by their disinterested efforts for the improvement of the agriculture of Massachusetts. We do not believe that any society of any kind among us in proportion to their means of action, has ever effected a greater amount of good, or continued to labor with more efficiency. H. C.

PLANTING POTATOES IN THE FURROW.

A very skillful and experienced farmer stated to me what I think well worth remembering. In planting potatoes, which he always does by the plough, he does not lay the sets in the bottom of the furrow and then turn the land upon them, because this would bury them much too deep; but, turning his furrow at an angle of 45°, he lays the set just on the inverted furrow slice, so that the next furrow slice shall in lapping cover the potato only about an inch in depth. This is very judicious. Potatoes should not be planted deep, but cultivated as near the top of the ground as can be without being out of the ground. H. C.

ROSE BUSH SLUG.

We would call the attention of amateurs and florists to the liberal premium offered below by Thomas Lee, Esq and the Mass. Horticultural Society, for the most successful method of destroying the rose bush slug—an insect which has been a serious impediment in many places to the successful cultivation of this queen of flowers. Mr Lee has set an example in this and in repeated instances, worthy the imitation of those who have a little surplus capital to spare. A few thousand dollars offered in premiums for the most effectual methods of destroying the voracious insects which prey upon the products of the garden and field, would set the wits of the Yankees to work to find a remedy, and might prove a great benefit to the community. J. B.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Mass. Horticultural Society held March 7, 1840, Thomas Lee, Esq. offered a premium of ten dollars for the most successful mode of destroying the slug which infests the rose bush, and on motion of Mr Downer, an equal sum of money was offered by the Society for the same purpose, for the ensuing year; the whole to be under the direction of the Committee on Flowers.

Attest, E. M. RICHARDS, Rec. Sec'y.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, May 23d, 1840.

By Thomas Lee, Brookline; fine specimens of white Noisette rose; *Clarkea pulchella*, var. alba and purpurea, with other fine annuals, grown in the green house; *Rexia Virginia*, handsome indigenous perennial.

By Messrs Winships; *Lonicera Caucasicum*, or upright Caucasian Honeysuckle; a very beautiful shrub with white flowers, which we would recommend to every cultivator.

By William Kenrick; handsome bouquets, including Peonys and other fine flowers; good specimens of *Wisteria conopsea*.

By John Hovey, Roxbury; bouquets. Wm. Meller, Roxbury, exhibited some fine pansies; among them a few specimens very good; also a fine collection of Geraniums in pots for premium.

By Joseph Breck & Co.; *Dodecatheon media*, var. alba and purpurea; *Phlox divaricata* and *stolonifera*; *Troliis Europaeus*; *Lycineis floscuoli*; panacea of various sorts.

Samuel R. Johnson exhibited one dozen fine tulips for premium.

A. Bowditch exhibited a large collection of Geraniums in pots for premium.

Samuel Walker, Roxbury, made a superb display with his pansies, including some new and very fine specimens; also one dozen very fine tulips for premium.

A variety of indigenous flowers by some persons unknown. For the Committee,

JOSEPH BRECK.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

The following premiums offered by the Mass. Horticultural Society, were this day awarded by the undersigned:

Tulips; first prize to Mr S. Walker; second do to S. R. Johnson.

D. HAGGERSTON,

WM. MELLER,

Judges.

Violas: the best twelve, Mr S. Walker; best six do Mr W. Meller; best seedling, Mr Walker.

S. JOHNSON,

D. HAGGERSTON,

Judges.

Geraniums: the best six plants in bloom, Mr A. Bowditch; second best six do do Mr William Meller.

JOSEPH BRECK,

D. HAGGERSTON,

Judges.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 25, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 200 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 120 Sheep and 950 Swine. 45 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*.—The prices obtained last week for a like quality were not sustained. We quote a few extra, \$7 50. First quality, \$7 00 a \$7 25. Second quality, \$6 50 a \$7 00. Third quality, \$6 00 a \$6 50.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves.—\$35, \$25, \$32, \$35, and \$42.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$2 00, \$2 35, and \$3 42. *Swine*.—Lots to peddle, 5 for swine, and 6 for burrows. Small pigs 7. Large hogs 4 1-2 a 5 1-2. At retail from 5 to 7.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending May 24.

May, 1840.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	13	65	89	81	W.
Tuesday,	19	54	63	54	W.
Wednesday,	20	51	56	51	E.
Thursday,	21	48	54	44	E.
Friday,	22	46	54	52	E.
Saturday,	23	50	69	56	S. E.
Sun day,	24	54	66	50	E.

LUKE FOR MANURE.

150 Casks Luke, partially damaged, will be sold low by the subscribers, at No. 30 Sea Street, Boston.

May 20: 3w SOLOMON PIPER & CO.

WALKER'S SPLENDID TULIPS

Are now open for exhibition, at the Public Garden, foot of Beacon Street, and will continue for several days.

Since the last exhibition, great additions and improvements have been made. The bed, the present season, will contain upwards of 4000 Bulbs, all of them rare, and the flowers very beautiful; among them will be found several varieties that obtained the Queen of England's Plate Prize, at Hampton, in May, 1838.

A suitable House, 120 feet long, by 18 feet wide, to comport with the dimensions of the Bed (which is double the usual size) has been erected by the Trustees of the Garden, and all the arrangements have been made with reference to the gratification of the Public.

Admission to the Tulips, Garden, and the Conservatory, 12c cents.

Open every day, (Sundays excepted) from sunrise until sunset.

May 16.

SCYTHES, RAKES, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale a very extensive and complete assortment of Scythes, Rakes, &c, consisting in part of 300 dozen Phillips, Messer and Colby's superior Scythes.

50 "	Metcalf's	do.	do.
50 "	Taft's cast steel	do.	do.
25 "	English do.	do.	do.
15 "	do. do. do.	do.	do.
10 "	do. do. do.	do.	do.
100 "	Hall's Rakes, superior.	do.	do.
100 "	Wilder & Eddy's do. do.	do.	do.
200 "	Common do. do.	do.	do.
100 "	Clapp's patent Scythe Smiths.	do.	do.
50 "	Baker's do. do. do.	do.	do.
100 "	Common do. do. do.	do.	do.
3500 "	Austin's superior Rifles.	do.	do.
2000 "	Common	do.	do.
1000 "	Scythe Stones.	do.	do.
100 "	Grain Cradles superior.	do.	do.

They would respectfully call the attention of Dealers and Agriculturists to the above assortment, which consists of many of the best kinds now in use, and which they are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street.

May 20.

FOR SALE.

For sale a fine heifer calf, from one of the best cows in the country, and by the celebrated Ayrshire bull imported by Mr Cushing. Inquire at this office, or at Winships' establishment at Brighton. May 20.

FINE DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market street, at reduced prices, a splendid collection of Double Dahlias. May 20.

CARNATION SEED.

The Subscribers have received from Rotterdam, a small quantity of extra fine Carnation Seed, saved from one hundred choice varieties, which they offer at 25 cents per paper. We have tried it, and find that it vegetates freely. It cost us 30 guilders per ounce, and from the representation made, no doubt will give satisfaction to those who may be disposed to try it. We have also very fine carnation seed at 12c cents per paper. The seed may be sown with good success any time to May or June. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. May 20.

GARDENERS KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c. April 22.

PURE FLOODED STOCK.

For sale, three young Bulls, 7 to 9 months old, from improved shorn horn Durham, Alderney, and North Devon Stock. Inquire at this office. April 29. 6t

HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS.

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. May 6. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE BOY'S COUNTRY BOOK

Of amusements, pleasures and pursuits, illustrated with 22 original designs. BY WILLIAM HOWITT. One of the best books for lads ever published. For sale by April 29. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

	FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	barrel	5 60
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	"	4 75 5 00
Pot,	"	4 62 4 75
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75 2 25
Domestic,	"	2 00 2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	13 00 14 00
No. 1,	"	11 00 11 50
prime,	"	"
BEEF, white,	barrel	23 30
yellow,	"	35 70
BRISTLE, American,	"	10 11
BUTTER, shipping,	"	15 18
dairy,	"	13 14
CANDLES, mould,	"	33
dipped,	"	"
sperin,	"	"
CHEESE, new milk,	barrel	1 25 1 50
CIDER,	barrel	2 00 4 00
refined,	"	"
BONE MANURE,	bushel	37
in casks,	"	32
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	barrel	37 45
southern, geese,	"	9 12
FLAX, (American)	quintal	1 75 2 00
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	"	1 06 1 10
Bay, Chaleur,	"	11 50
Haddock,	"	9 50
Mackerel, No. 1,	"	5 00 5 50
No. 2,	"	5 00 5 25
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	17 00 18 00
Salmon, No. 1,	"	5 00 5 12
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 12 5 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 12 5 25
Richmond canal,	"	"
Alexandria wharf,	"	3 27
Rye,	"	8 50
MEAL, Indian, in lbs.	"	"
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	51
southern flat, yellow,	"	50
white,	"	59 75
Rye, northern,	"	40
Barley,	"	32 33
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	18 00 19 00
southern,	"	25 00 30 00
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough	"	10 11
do. do. finished	"	7 8
HAMS, northern,	barrel	15 00 18 00
southern and western,	"	11 00 11 50
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	25 27
Eastern screwed,	"	32 33
HOPS, 1st quality,	barrel	10 11
2d quality,	"	10 11
LARD, Boston,	"	29 30
southern,	"	25 27
LEATHER: Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26 28
do. country do.	"	21 22
Baltimore city tannage,	"	20 22
do. dry hides,	"	21 23
New York red, light,	"	21 22
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	20 22
Boston dry hides,	"	80 85
LIME: best sort,	cask	23 26
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	50 55
Sugar House,	"	1 12 1 16
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	63 70
Whale, winter,	"	95 70
Linsced, American,	"	2 50 2 75
Neat's Foot,	"	18 00 19 00
FRASER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	17 00
POAK, extra clear,	"	14 00 15 00
clear,	"	13 00 14 00
Mess,	"	4 5
Prime,	"	3 00
Whole Hogs,	barrel	2 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 25
Top's southern,	"	2 50
northern,	"	1 37 1 62
Canary,	"	12 13
Barn,	"	10 11
Flax,	"	15 16
Red Clover, northern,	barrel	5 7
Southern Clover,	"	12 13
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	5 7
Castile,	"	12 13
TALLOW, tressed,	"	10 11
TEA: 1st sort,	pr M	2 50 3 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	barrel	45 45
American, full blood, washed,	"	40 45
do. 3-4ths do.	"	35 33
do. 1-2 do.	"	32 34
do. 1-4 and common,	"	42 45
Pulled superline,	"	35 40
No. 1,	"	23 25
No. 2,	"	18 20
No. 3,	"	"

Northern
publ.

(Continued from page 390.)

Near the junction of the Juniata, the rock becomes slaty and of less dip, say about 50° or 60°; the wood is small and stunted, and we began to see hemlock and pine. At Dunkinville, just above the junction of the canal forks, one branch continuing up the Susquehanna to Wilksbarre and the coal mines, and the other branch passing up the Juniata valley, and distinguished by the name of the Juniata canal, we crossed the Susquehanna by means of a bridge which is built upon eleven stone piers, having two tow paths, the one above the other, so that boats may pass each other here with the same facility as elsewhere. A little above this place we crossed the Juniata by an aqueduct. Twenty-five miles from Harrisburg we came to the little town called Newport.

Beyond Newport the strata of rocks appeared to dip to the N. W. with a very large angle. Millers-town, 40 miles from Harrisburg, on the north side of the river, is a very pleasant town, and there are some excellent and well cultivated farms. A few miles below this place we were ferried across the river in a novel manner. An endless rope is stretched across and passed over a wheel at each side; the horses are driven upon a flat boat, a line from which is attached to the endless rope; the wheels are then put in motion by a mill, which is supplied with water from a lock above. After leaving Millerstown we made a great turn to the S. W.; the hills on the northerly side recede from the river, making a valley of considerable width of cultivable land, but the soil appears to be lighter than it is below and is rather stony. I shall long remember the first night that I passed upon the canal. The evening was delightful, and we sat upon the deck watching the changing scenery until 9 o'clock. The moon shone brightly and lit up the landscape with a mellow light: the merry song of the driver, the horn of our boatman as we approached the locks, and the answering notes of bugles from descending boats, added to the wild beauties of the scene, brought to my mind Scott's descriptions of highland scenes with something of reality. After going below, the captain called over the names of the passengers, and according to custom, those whose names are first upon the waybill, have the choice of berths, and when the passengers are numerous, it is no small advantage to have engaged your passage early.

When I awoke in the morning of the second day, we were in a broad valley extending far to the left; on the right was a perpendicular wall of red sandstone of a slaty structure, the strata nearly horizontal, and I observed several upheaves which presented the appearance of regular arches. The soil here is more gravelly and there is more wet meadow than I observed in the valleys that we saw yesterday. Waynesburg, 75 miles from Harrisburg, is situated in a broad rolling valley. The farms in this vicinity appear to be well cultivated, having fine fields of clover and orchards, and the rich pastures were well stocked with fine cattle and horses. In this region I observed considerable quantities of iron ore. At 11 o'clock we passed Hamiltonville, a thriving little village. At this place we turned south and made a sweep around the base of a high mountain, a distance of five miles to gain three quarters of a mile, describing almost a circle. The rock here I took to be limestone, on account of the shells that I observed in it, but I had no opportunity to examine it particularly. We crossed the

river several times to-day in aqueducts. In the afternoon of this day we arrived at Huntingdon and stopped a short time. This town contains a score or more of houses, and makes a poor appearance, though it is said to be a place of considerable business, and is in the centre of a good farming county.

After leaving Huntingdon the country assumes a rough appearance, the strata of rock are nearly perpendicular: the faces of the mountains look as if they had been furrowed deep by the action of water, leaving sharp ragged peaks of naked grey rock, some of them of great height. A few miles from Huntingdon we entered a piece of slack water, three miles in length. These slack water levels are formed by building a dam across the river, and the boats are let into it by means of a lock. Advantage is always taken of every convenient place to convert the river into a slack water level, because the greater depth and width of water is more favorable to the progress of the boats than the ordinary canal. Passed Petersburg and Alexandria, both inferior towns.

The next morning we were in a broad valley of rather wet, marshy soil—passed Franktown, a considerable village, and at 7 o'clock came to Holidaysburg, a smart town of about 100 houses, many of them brick. This is the termination of the Juniata canal. Between this place and Huntingdon there are 42 locks, and in the whole distance from Harrisburg about 90, each lifting from 6 to 14 feet, and the total lockage I judged to be about 1000 ft. As we took the cars at the canal basin immediately, we had no time to look about town.

(To be continued.)

Anecdote of Roger Minot Sherman.—Many years ago, while the legal reputation of Roger Minot Sherman was yet in its infancy, and he himself a young man of twenty-two, he was a resident of Norwalk, Connecticut. He had been a member of the State Senate, and was very highly respected; but the party adverse to him in politics, suddenly gained the ascendancy, and determined to bring him down a peg or two.

A town meeting was to be held, and town officers to be appointed; among whose number, in old Connecticut, is an official personage designated a *Hog-hayward*. The duties of this dignitary are not exactly synonymous with those of the *High-ager*, of the State of New Jersey, (whose business is to take the curls out of pigs' tails,) but are much more responsible, though perhaps hardly as laborious.—The hog-hayward's duties are to 'captivate' all stray pigs, put rings in their noses, and imprison them in the village pound. To this high office, his enemies resolved to elevate Mr Sherman. The town meeting convened, despatched its other business, and came to the election of petty officers, at the tail of which list stands the officer we speak of.

'Gentlemen,' said the moderator, 'please to nominate for hog-hayward.'

'Roger Minot Sherman!' exclaimed half-a-dozen voices. The moderator being a worthy man, was somewhat amazed; but could do no less than put it to vote, by requesting 'those in favor of the nomination to hold up their right hands.'

The majority of elevated hands was overwhelming, but the moderator felt inclined to give the matter the go-by, and said it was 'not a vote.'

The voters immediately clamored for a division of the house. Mr Sherman, who had remained quietly seated in a corner, now rose, and with great

frankness said: 'Mr Moderator, this seems to me most decidedly to be a vote; but, nevertheless, I would thank you to allow the house to divide, in order to show me how many hogs I shall have to take charge of!'

SILK WORMS EGGS.

Just received, a few ounces of Silk Worms Eggs, from Smyrna, said to be of a superior variety. Price 25 per ounce, clean seed. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 1.

SINA SILK WORMS EGGS.

The Eggs of the celebrated Sina Silk Worm, now offered for sale, were raised in 1839 by M. Camille Beauvais, superintendent of the experimental silk farm, established near Paris, by the government of France. The Sina Silk Worm was introduced to France from China by Louis XVI. in 1781, and has been proved by M. Beauvais to be superior to all other silk worms. They are also stated to possess the precious property of hatching simultaneously. Just received, by the subscriber, from the Chevalier Bodin, who is the only agent for their sale in France. Each sheet contains an ounce and is signed "Camille Beauvais." Price 83.

WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton.
Or apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
March 25. eptf

BROUSSA MULBERRY SEED.

We have recently received 50 lbs. fresh Broussa Mulberry Seed, which we offer by the ounce or pound.
March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.
March 4, 1840. NAHUM WARD.

BOX FOR EDGINGS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale 500 yards of Box for edgings, in prime order; price 37½ cents per yard; every yard will make two when reset.

GARDEN MATS.

For sale at the New England Farmer, 100 dozen Garden Mats, of extra quality, for covering hot beds, &c.
Feb. 12. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

ROHAN POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at \$4 per barrel, \$2 per bushel.
October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Week's Treatise on Bees

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 15.

NEW AMERICAN GARDENER.

FOURTEENTH EDITION.

The New American Gardener, containing practical directions on the culture of Fruits and vegetables, including Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Grape Vines, Silk Strawberries, &c., by Thomas G. Fessenden, late editor of the New England Farmer. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.
May 13

BONE MANURE.

A good supply of ground bones constantly on hand, and for sale at William Chace's mill, one and a half miles north-west of Providence bridge.

A sample may be seen at Remington and Whitman's store, No. 32 Market St. Providence, R. I.

Also, Bone Mills on a new and improved construction, for sale at the above place.
April 8. 8t

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at 23 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a reduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, BENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SOUTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. VIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1840.

[NO. 48.]

N. E. FARMER.

WANDERINGS IN THE WEST IN 1836.

No. II.

(Continued from page 336.)

The Alleghany portage railroad crosses the highest ridge of the mountains, and is 36 miles in length. There are five inclined planes ascending and the same number descending, and at each there are is a stationary engine. The cars are drawn over the short level's intervening by horses and over the summit by a locomotive. Near the termination of the railroad on the west side of the mountain, we passed through a tunnel perforated through the solid rock, 1400 feet in length.

The mountain is of red sandstone, and generally the strata are nearly horizontal. It contains an inexhaustible amount of bituminous coal, which is exposed to view in many places by excavations for the railroad. The scenery surpasses my power of description. It is at once, and in a high degree, wild, picturesque, and grand. The mind of the beholder is excited rather than pleased.

At 2 o'clock we arrived at the canal basin in Johnstown. This town is situated in a deep glen surrounded by high mountains, and has the appearance of a busy little place. We went immediately on board the canal packet and soon left town. The canal passes down the valley of the Conebaugh, and is fed by that river. The scenery is romantic and beautiful. The soil of Pennsylvania where it admits of cultivation, is generally very rich and of a peculiar reddish color, which is probably owing chiefly to the decomposed sandstone of the mountains.

The morning of the fourth day I saw saltworks on the bank of the river. The water is obtained by boring to the depth of 150 or 200 feet. It is pumped up by steam power and is evaporated by boiling. The fuel used is bituminous coal, which is dug out of the mountains in the immediate vicinity, a coal mine or *digging* being connected with every salt-house.

The salt which is manufactured here is not of the best quality. It is damp and is tinged with the color of the soil. We passed Saltsburg, a ragged little hamlet, which derives its name from its manufacture: this is 63 miles from Pittsburg. Seven miles below, we passed extensive saltworks and coal mines: the soil in this vicinity is thin and sterile: the river is here called the Kiskiminitis. Five miles below we passed Warrenton, another ragged little village. Vegetation on the west side of the mountains, for a very considerable distance, appeared to be a week later than on the east side. Among the plants that were new to me, was the tulip tree, a species of poplar, bearing flowers of a light straw color, and nearly of the size and shape of tulips—hence its name. The first tree of the kind that I saw was in Washington square in Philadelphia. In the mountain valleys they grow extremely large: the leaf resembles the sycamore leaf. At half past ten we came to Leechburg, 36 miles from Pittsburg, and at noon to Freeport, in

Armstrong county, where are several mills, three churches, and there is the appearance of considerable business. This is a short distance below the junction of the Alleghany river. The scenery now becomes quite changed: instead of high mountains on either side, we see rich, well cultivated farms. Five miles from Pittsburg we passed Tarentum, a very next town, and at 7 o'clock we arrived in the city.

Pittsburg is seen to good advantage from the canal. The immediate vicinity is very beautiful. The city itself is compactly built and is a place of very extensive business for its size: the manufacture of iron in particular is carried to a great extent, and its situation at the head of steamboat navigation, gives it very important commercial advantages.—The people are shrewd, enterprising and active; and in consequence of these qualities, there are many who have become quite rich and are beginning to exhibit the pride of wealth in elegant mansions, carriages, &c.

Alleghanytown is a pleasant place and is gaining rapidly. Many of the wealthy Pittsburgers have their residence in Alleghanytown, to avoid the noise and bustle of the city, as well as the smoke, which in certain states of the atmosphere is very annoying, and at all times is rather disagreeable. There, also, Mr Stone, a native of Massachusetts, has by his own unaided exertions, established a classical school for boys, and I was glad to find that he is patronised according to his merits. Whatever a highly cultivated mind, indefatigable industry and exemplary virtue will enable one to do towards training through scholars and forming correct habits, will be done by Mr Stone, and his school will prove a lasting benefit to that section of the country.

During my stay at Pittsburg nothing appeared to me so peculiar and foreign as the common accent and phraseology of the people. Something like an Irish accent is common, and the pronunciation of *ing* like *n*—thus, *liv'n*, *cab'n*, &c.; the objective for the nominative in phrases like this—*them's the best*; *like for as*, and the frequent use of *just*, are some of the peculiarities of speech that distinguish a western from an eastern man.

There is no dependence to be placed upon the word of the captains of the steamboats at Pittsburg with regard to the time of sailing. They will advertise for tomorrow or today, when they do not intend to go for a week, and will assure you positively that theirs will be the first boat to go, and will even get up steam in order to make an appearance of starting, when they intend no such thing. The best way is to inquire of some resident who is acquainted with the boats, who can judge from the time that the boats have been in and other circumstances known to him, which boat will go first and can recommend you to the best. One afternoon I put my baggage on board the Wm. Penn, which was advertised for the next morning at 10 o'clock, and the next morning I went down to the landing accompanied by a friend, and found that the boat was not ready, and notwithstanding the captain's promises, I was persuaded that he would not go un-

til the next week, this being Saturday. Accordingly I took out my baggage, though not without opposition, and put it on board the Maine, which was getting up her steam, and at 2 o'clock we left Pittsburg.

The steamers upon the river are very neat, and commodious, but more frail in their construction than those upon the seaboard. The scenery below Pittsburg is very beautiful. At 3 o'clock we passed Economy, a little town which was settled by Rappe and his associates. A little below is Freedom, a pleasant little town; then we came to Beavertown, and 49 miles from Pittsburg brought us to Wellsville, where we stopped for passengers. About dark we came to Steubenville, a smart thriving town, where we stopped an hour.

When I awoke on Sunday morning, we were 20 miles below Wheeling. The banks are bold and rise back into high thick-wooded hills, and where sections are uncovered, red sandstone and coal are exposed. At about 10 o'clock we passed Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum. This town is delightfully situated and well built, and shows to good advantage from the river. When we were passing, the church-bell was ringing for morning service; the stores were closed, and the town had a quiet, orderly air, which reminded me of New England, and I should have been pleased could I have stopped there. Marietta is 84 miles below Wheeling. Thirteen miles more brought us to Parkersburg, a pretty town on the Virginia side.

Three miles below Parkersburg we came to Blennerhassett's island, a place memorable in our country's history for being the scene of Burr's conspiracy. This island is three miles long and contains from 300 to 500 acres, mostly under cultivation: there are some fine orchards up it, and two farm houses, but the mansion is in ruins.

As we pass down the river the hills are less bold and the soil everywhere appears to be very rich.

About sunset we passed Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Kanhawa, 262 miles from Pittsburg. The rays of the setting sun seemed to gild the little village, and having a fine situation, it appeared very beautiful indeed. Two miles below stands Galipolis, also a pleasant village.

Monday morning we came to Portsmouth, near the mouth of the Scioto, 115 miles above Cincinnati. This town is built upon a high bluff and makes a handsome show of good buildings. The facade of the principal street next to the river is very fine. The bluff has been sloped from the street to the water's edge to make a convenient landing, and it also adds to the beauty of the place. We left Portsmouth in the midst of a fierce thunder storm, which drove the passengers into the cabin.

The Ohio river is studded with numerous beautiful islands, which are generally cultivated in the middle and have a border of timber on the declivity next to the water; the upper ends terminate in long flat sand bars, and the lower ends are abrupt. This forenoon we came up with the steamer Dolphin. These boats had passed and repassed several times coming down the river, and now it was evident that both captains intended a race. Both

got up a heavy steam, and both boats were apparently put to their utmost speed. The Dolphin was just ahead, and the boats dashed through the water like two generous steeds, snorting and galloping furiously as they bear their gallant riders proudly over the battle field. For about an hour the excitement was great,—every person appeared to be interested. At length the Maine got up abreast and was gaining upon her rival, when having reached Maysville, we hauled in to leave passengers and freight, and the Dolphin went on her way and was soon out of sight.

(Continued on page 404.)

For the New England Farmer.

ON THE CURCULIO.

MR EDITOR—Sir—It is less than one year since I have been a reader of your valuable agricultural paper: I consider it valuable as a farmer's paper, because I consider the agricultural interest the most important interest of our country, and in fact almost the only means whereby the country is to be enriched and made prosperous. Clog this great wheel, and every other wheel is retarded. And I consider that every particle of useful knowledge or information that is given, adds something to the general prosperity. I have been told that your paper was a valuable one for the farmer: so it is, and I think valuable to every member of the community also; for there are thousands in the country who are not farmers, but might contribute their mite to the diffusion of useful agricultural knowledge.

I have read several communications on insects, viz: the borer, the yellow cucumber bug, the curculio, and their genealogy, their ravages, and experimental remedies, though many of them do not prove to be successful. The curculio is the insect on which I shall attempt to write what my own observation teaches me, in plain homespun English, and hardly that, for I never received an education, and cannot grace my story with terms from borrowed language—nor would I do it if I could, for I have not a very exalted idea of a master's pretending to teach a pupil in language he cannot understand himself.

Of this curculio, or beetle, as it is termed, I have some eight or ten at this time, in the chrysalis state. I would here observe that I consider them to have three stages of existence: the first I shall call the worm in the fruit. In this state they remain from the time the egg is deposited in the fruit in July, up to this time, and something later. I have them in the chrysalis at this time, but they do not get into the ground, and I think Dr Thatcher putting them in the ground in his cellar, to be the reason they did not arrive to the perfect stage.

The second stage takes place between this time and the middle of June: in this state they are enveloped in a case of shelly covering: this state I term a state of embryo, in which they remain but a short time.

The third and next is the perfect state, in which they appear in the shape of a moth or miller; when they are ready in July again to commit their depredations.

Now how shall we get rid of them, is the question, and I cannot answer it. But sure I am they do not go to the ground—they do not leave the tree, other than those that leave in the fruit; but you will find them concealed under bark cracks, where limbs have been cut off, and in decayed spots in the trunks, if there be any; and they can be found

there in the spring, exactly the same insect as when it inhabited the apple, and can travel off as sprightly, get again in some crevice, and wind a web around itself again. I do not know how wholly to destroy them, as they can fly from tree to tree or from orchard to orchard. I have experimented on them for two or three years, and am satisfied what they are. If any one should wish to test what has been said with regard to the curculio, as it is called, they may obtain thousands of them by winding round or hanging any old cloth in the crotch of the trees, from the time they begin to leave the apple till the time the fruit is gathered. I think at present the best remedy would be this: In the fall, when the insect has crept into the cloth for winter quarters, take the cloth from the trees and put it into an oven hot enough to destroy them.

Mr Editor, if what I have said can be wrought into any thing beneficial to our agricultural community, it will be a satisfaction to

Your most obt^d serv^t,

JOSEPH BURRELLE.

Quincy, 8th April, 1840.

CONNECTICUT RIVER FARMING.

We are very happy in presenting to our readers the subjoined account of his farming from one of the most practical and successful cultivators in the highly improved part of the State in which he resides. The extracts from his communication, which are subjoined, follow a part of the same letter relating to the cultivation of wheat which is given in the appendix under the head C. in the Third Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts. We beg leave to say, that we shall hold our friend to his promise and shall be happy to hear from him as often as his convenience permits him to communicate to us the valuable and interesting results of his observation and experience.

H. C.

TO HENRY COLMAN, & C. & C.—Sir—Did I not fear I had already intruded on your patience, I would say a few words more about my experience in farming. The farm I occupy is a part of a farm my father formerly occupied. He used to practice the old-fashioned way of planting one year and sowing oats the next; then planting again. My practice is different. The above course has a tendency to exhaust land. My method is, to plant corn and potatoes, then sow wheat or oats, and seed with grass. In this way I have green crops to turn under every year, and under this course my land is constantly growing better. I think that in the last fifteen years I have tripled the product of my farm. I did not think a few years since I could raise more than two hundred bushels of corn: the last year I have raised six hundred, be. 600

Formerly but little or no wheat; the last year	346 3-4
And about two hundred and fifty of rye	250

Making (of grain)	1196 3-4
One hundred and ninety of potatoes	190

and all from about forty acres of land. I do not speak of this as a great yield—still it is a great yield to what we formerly got from the same number of acres. The same land is capable of still greater improvement and of producing one-third more than it now produces.

I keep over the summer from six to eight hogs and eight to ten pigs; from these I make one hun-

drod loads of good manure annually; this I think will pay all the expenses of their keeping until I put them up for fattening. Farmers generally might make double the manure with their hogs by only supplying them with muck, turf and leaves. In fact, hogs will convert almost anything into manure which you will give them.

One word about corn, as this is our greatest crop on the Connecticut River. We ought to search for that kind which is best adapted to our soil. I have tried many kinds since 1836; previous to that time I used the old large meadow corn, but that wants a long season; and for the two last years I have had as good success with the Dutton corn as any I have tried. The way I manage my corn is, I never plough my greensward until I get ready to plant; for two reasons, the grass, by not ploughing until May, will get up and be almost as good as a coat of manure; and another is, the worms will live on the grass, and thereby prevent a great deal of damage which they frequently do. I have entirely done ploughing sward land in the fall. I am satisfied it is a bad practice. When I get ready to plant I turn under my green sward and roll it down with a good roller; this I think indispensable. Had I not extended these remarks to a great length, I would relate my experience in the roller the last year. I planted a field of fourteen acres; we had ploughed and planted about two-fifths of the field when my brother began; and he owned a roller with me and he sent for it when we had planted as above stated; his field lying about one mile from mine we concluded to dispense with the roller and use the harrow on the remainder of the field, and, sir, it is a fact that the part of the field that was rolled was not as good land as the part harrowed and the manure as near alike as could be. The part rolled, after weeding, got the start of the part harrowed, and many will testify that the first of July the corn where the land was rolled was one quarter heavier, and continued to be so through the season, than the part harrowed. I want my land turned over as flat as can be.

In the application of manure, I always overhaul my manure early in the spring, and mix with it some lime, gypsum and sometimes wood ashes, and by the time I want to plant it is nearly all rotten. I plough under my long or green manure, and my compost sometimes put in the hill and sometimes spread on after ploughing and harrow it in. The latter mode I think is generally the best, as there will not be as many suckers to corn where you put in the hill. In hoeing I never put a plough in my corn, believing it to be injurious to the roots. I harrow my corn the two first hoeings and the last time generally hoe plain—making no hills—leaving the ground as level as I conveniently can.

Finally, I believe if farmers would attend more to making manure and also improving the condition of their land by turning under green crops, we should see as great crops as they raise in the Western States on our hard New England soil.

Now, sir, you are at liberty to set aside such portions of these remarks as you please, and make such use of the remainder as you please;—coming from a Connecticut River farmer's pen, you cannot expect anything great.

Respectfully yours,

ZEBINA STEBBINS.

Employment is one of the best remedies for the disappointments of life.

For the New England Farmer.

PROPER TIME FOR PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

MR EDITOR:—Observing in several agricultural journals, queries respecting the proper time for pruning fruit trees, I wish to offer, through your valuable paper, the result of my experience on this subject, about which there is much diversity of opinion.

I have more than three hundred fruit trees on my farm, the growth of which I note with somewhat of the interest and pleasure of a parent watching the progress of his children. Some of these trees are young, and others are in full bearing, and I have pruned them at different periods, to learn by experience the best time. I am decidedly of opinion, that the last week in June is the very best time for pruning. I have made the experiment of pruning the same tree in May and June. The wound made by amputation of the limb at the close of June, healed much more rapidly than that made in May. This experiment I have repeated till I am confident that the latter part of June is the proper time for pruning fruit trees. I made the experiment because of the various and even contradictory opinions of writers on this subject, some of whom could never have enhanced the value of their opinions by first subjecting them to the test of experience.

Perhaps it will be asked, why should the time proposed be a more fit time than April, or May, or any other month? The answer is, it is well known to the student of vegetable physiology, that the sap in trees flows so slowly for a short period after the close of the longest days in June, that it may be said to be stationary, and therefore, when a limb is taken off at this period, the sap pours out slowly and remains around the orifice of the wounded bark, forming a cicatrice of a rapid growth. If you remove a limb early in the season, April if you please, the wound heals slowly and the tree is injured, and why? Because in the opening Spring the sap flows in so rapid a current that it forces itself out at the wound, runs down the tree, and thus seriously injures, and perhaps destroys it. All this injury to the tree is avoided by pruning the last week in June, because, as I before said, at this period the sap is almost stationary.

Some of your readers may say, I have pruned my trees at such, or such a time, and they have done very well, and therefore it is not material when we prune. But, Mr Editor, this only proves how nature will survive all our mangling and marring her beautiful works, and continue to pour out to us her bounties, after all our neglect, or injurious interference. We should study her operations and learn her laws by careful and long continued observation; and when we have learned them, we should mould our opinions and conform our practice to them.

D. P. W.

Dedham, May 22, 1840.

PLYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT ON INVENTIONS.

We award to Fobes, Crane & Co. of West Bridgewater, for an improvement on Cooking Stove, \$5, and 1 vol. New England Farmer.

To John A. Conant 2d, of East Bridgewater, for an improved Leather Roller, \$4, and 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

To William Turner of Bridgewater, for Corn Sheller, \$1, and 1 vol. Yankee Farmer.

To George W. Pratt of Bridgewater, for a new constructed Straw Gauge, \$1.

To Jonathan Whipple, of Grafton, Leather Cutter, \$2.

To Sproat & Andrews, for a Patent Board Saw Reliever, \$3.

To Seth Pratt, Jr. of Bridgewater, for a Bugle, \$2.

Most of the articles are in a highly finished state, and give evidence of increased improvement in the mechanic arts. The bugle, by Mr Pratt, we consider, though we are no musicians, to be particularly an article of superior workmanship.

All of which is submitted,

SOLOMON HAYWARD,

Per Order.

REPORT ON FRUITS.

To George Thompson, Middleboro', for a fine head of Cauliflower, \$1 00

" Abram Washburn 2d, Bridgewater, a sample of large Rohan Potatoes, (having raised from 3 lbs. of seed, 729 lbs. of potatoes, 2 00

" Abram Washburn, Bridgewater, for large Squashes, (having raised 595 lbs. from 4 seeds, 2 00

" William Smith, East Bridgewater, for Squashes, 2 00

(He received 21 seeds from Providence, from which he raised nearly a ton of squashes. The acorn squash was the variety.)

" Sylvanus Barrow, Middleboro', for large Squashes, (the largest weighed 91 lbs.,) 3 00

Respectfully submitted,

A. COLLAMORE.

CHOPPING HAY.

The following is a statement of BENJAMIN HALE, proprietor of a line of stages running between Boston and Newburyport. It is a correct statement of the saving made by the use of Straw Cutters in preparing the food for his horses.

"The whole amount of hay purchased from April 1, to Oct. 1, 1836, (six months,) and used at the stage stable, was: 32 4 0 00

At \$25 per ton, (the lowest price at which hay was purchased in 1816,) \$800 00

From Oct. 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817, whole amount of hay and straw purchased for, and consumed by the same number of horses, viz:

	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Cost.
Straw,	11	13	3	10	\$160 22
Hay,	13	14	1	00	35 00
					\$195 22

Deduct on hand, April 1, 1817, by estimation, four tons more than there was Oct. 1, 1816, at \$25 per ton, \$100 00

Saving by the use of Straw Cutter, four months of the last six months, or the difference in expense in feeding with cut fodder, and that which is uncut, 389 77

Whole amount of hay used for

the horses of the Salem stage, twenty five in number, from April 1, to Oct. 1, 1816, viz: 92 0 0 0

At thirty dollars per ton, (the lowest price in Salem,) \$660 00

Whole amount consumed by the same number of horses, from Oct. 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817,

	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Cost.
Straw,	15	13	0	0	\$187 80
Hay,	2	15	0	0	81 00
					268 80

Saving in using chopped fodder five months, 391 20

Total saving in using the Straw Cutter nine months, viz: at Newburyport, four months, 389 77

At Salem, five months, 391 20

Total, \$788 97

WINE.

I think if my fellow citizens would consider the great expense, risk, and uncertainty, of being supplied with wine from the usual source under the present prospect of affairs in Europe, and with what ease and trifling expense a wholesomer and better wine (if they should discard prejudice) may be made from the materials of our own country, they would use greater exertions for that purpose than heretofore; and as I have heard of many who have tried, and had their wine spoil, I will give you a brief account of my method, which has always succeeded well.

I gather the fruit when dry and full ripe, viz:—currants, gooseberries, morella, cherries, (I make no doubt but the common red pie cherries would do as well, but have not tried them,) mash them and extract the juice, using as little water as is really necessary for that purpose; then add sugar to the juice till it is agreeable to the palate. I find that a pound or pound and a half is sufficient for the tarterst fruit; when the sugar is dissolved put it in a clean sweet cask for fermentation, filling it up two or three times a day, till it discharges a clear froth, then check the fermentation gradually by putting the bung in slack; when the fermentation has nearly subsided, rack it off into a clean cask, or return it into the same, after rinsing it well with gravel, or something with the water to scour off the yeast which adheres to the inside. Before the liquor is put in, I burn a sulphur match in the cask; then put in it one or one and a half pints good apple or French brandy to a gallon, the former is best. In about a month it should be racked as before, and repeated several times in a year; and if it is left to dribble slowly each time of racking, it will facilitate its age, as, passing through the atmosphere, gives an opportunity of evaporation.—Farmers' Cabinet

Manure is the great agent for the increase of crops—we desire to know how we shall employ this agent to afford us the greatest yearly income. A good direction is furnished us in the maxim of a very useful agriculturist of our own time and country in this particular, which is, "to extend a given quantity of manure over as great a portion of the field cultivated as possible, so as to cause the field to yield an improved quantity of crop, the ground being left better after the crop than it was before."

For the New England Farmer.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM FOSTER, Esq.

Boston, 24th May, 1840.

MR COLMAN—I will add a few words to the concluding part of my letter of the 21st of February, printed the 15th of April. The subject under consideration was the raising of forest trees.

The reasons alleged by the experienced French agriculturist whose practice was noticed in my letter, were—first, the very natural one, of giving the same exposition to the sun, in the new location, which the tree had enjoyed in its native bed; and not exposing its most tender and susceptible parts to the cold blasts of the north. Next it may be observed that nature furnishes the strongest roots on that side from whence the strongest winds come; and by reversing this order, weakness assumes the place where strength is required. And although nature is very fertile in her resources, in adapting herself to circumstances, both in the animal and the vegetable kingdoms, still both these patients must suffer more or less by the unskillful treatment of the doctors, and the greater or less deviation from her general laws. Aquatic plants commonly fail when transplanted to dry places; and the plants of hot climates will thrive in colder ones only by a gradual and slow education. The vine and the olive, since a period in the record of history, would hardly grow in Italy; and now the former has progressed northward, half through France and Germany; and the latter is still making progress in the same direction. The observations, above on forest trees, will be admitted, probably, as equally applicable to fruit trees. The transplanting of forest trees, on a large scale, can hardly be expected in this country, nor is it necessary, where nature has supplied us with such an abundance of them, and which require but little care, but more economy.

Wherever an incroad is about to be made into a wood lot, for the sake of the wood alone, and the owner would be willing to have a new crop of wood on the same land, I would advise—first, to mark out the space to be cleared and surround it, by felling trees on its borders, in the shape of a fence; which, with a little labor, in the winter, when labor is cheap, would be sufficient to keep out the cattle: then cut clean, or leave as many small trees only as can escape the woodfall. This patch will soon be covered with a thrifty growth; and all the more thrifty for the protection of the neighboring forest. I think it advisable to keep the north side of the wood-lot whole, or merely to thin it, by taking away some of its largest trees; and felling them northerly, so as to spare the younger growth as much as possible from the felling.

The difference between the growth of the small vegetation in places sheltered from the north winds, and that exposed to all winds, is so well understood by the gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, that they build high and expensive fences to protect their gardens. Now as Indian corn is sometimes cut off by early frosts, would it not be well to try some experiments, to ascertain the difference of time necessary to mature this grain in sheltered and unsheltered places; and at the same time to keep an account of the relative yield. If such experiments are made and published, all the attending circumstances should be related.

Assoling, clover and luzerne have, I presume, been discussed in all our agricultural papers already. The mode of using this green food may re-

quire too much labor for a country where labor is so high as in America. But it may be well to notice some of its advantages, because there may be persons with small farms and large families who might find it for their interest to practice this culture.

On the small farms in France, the practice is very general; and this is one of the means of accounting for their large products. There, luzerne and clover are cut daily, with the sickle, in quantities necessary for the daily consumption, and carried to the baryard on horses, jacks, or in hand-carts; and more often on the backs of the laborers. The same beds may be cut several times, and thus by a proper arrangement, a daily crop is secured. As the cattle destroy as much with their feet as they eat, so much is saved by this mode of feeding, and the quantity of manure is increased, while its quality is improved. From the labor of bringing this green fodder to the cattle we must deduct that of driving the cattle to the fodder, as well as the waste of trampling: thus the apparent cost of this transportation is not the real one. Moreover, these viscous, pulpy grasses keep the ground moist, and draw much of their nourishment from the air and the dews, and warmth also from the same source, in the absence of the sun, as the thermometer would show if applied.

The choice of seed is attended to in our country I find, particularly in the case of Indian corn. But I do not know if it be so with small grain. I will therefore mention the practice in Brittany, a province of France, now called Finistère.

During the long winter evenings the farmers spread on their tables some of the best and ripest of their small grains; and there they pick out the best grains for seed. When I first saw this slow work, I told my father-in-law that Yankees would invent some mechanical process to do this work quicker. But, said he, not so effectually, perhaps; for it requires some experience to know what are the best seeds. In favor of the plan, generally, he said, that a bad seed occupied as much ground and cost as much preparatory labor as a good one.

In my next I shall offer a few hints on the treatment of cider.

Respectfully, your obt^s serv^t,

WM. FOSTER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

POLITICS FOR FARMERS.

I am aware, Mr Editor, that your paper, very properly, eschews politics; and although the heading of this article would seem to promise nothing else, I will assure you that politics, in the usual sense of that word, are now the farthest from my thoughts. Good farmers cannot belong to that intriguing, idle and mischievous race called politicians: their farms, their barns, and their household require all their attention. Absence from these rural scenes and neglect of the duties they imply, would soon make them very fit subjects for politics indeed; for they would become embarrassed, and the fit tools for every political intrigue.

But farmers, whose whole time and talents, in conjunction with the strictest economy, are necessary for the advancement of their interest and the maintenance of their honorable station in society, have a deep interest in good government; for without that, their time, their talents, and their strictest economy would avail them nothing: their progress would be downward, most certainly; however slow

and imperceptible that retrograde movement might be. From independent owners of large farms, they would become independent half-owners of mortgage farms, paying taxes on land not their own. These large farms would soon pass out of their hands, and they would become tenants-at-will of small patches of land; and finally, as in the old world, merely day-laborers, under hard masters, and great monopolizers of all the land.

Who then has a deeper interest in good government than independent farmers? They cannot, as a body, take an active part in government, for their scattered position, although they are numerous, prevents their having the same weight in government as some other classes which can more easily combine: therefore, their only means of contributing towards good government is, in the choice of its agents; and this can be done only through their representatives. In the choice of these representatives, there can be no doubt that they are guided by what seems to be their true interest; they generally choose the best men.

Now I will conclude this short article by advising farmers, after having used all possible discretion in the choice of their representatives, to be still more particular in examining the conduct of those representatives in the performance of their legislative duties: this will be an infallible test of the goodness of their choice, and will induce them to re-elect the same men, or to replace them with others who will avoid the errors for which they should be displaced; which errors should be made as public as possible.

The errors the most fatal to the farming interest are—putting in office such men as would not obtain the suffrage of a town meeting of a virtuous, frugal, and sober community in the country; men who have not been able to conduct successfully their own private affairs; men who are suspected, even, of dissipation and disorderly habits in all their various forams; men who are known to grow rich on small salaries, and living at the same time better than others who have the same income; in fine, bad husbands, bad fathers, and bad neighbors; men who are too prodigal of the public treasures; for they must be replenished directly or indirectly by the farmer's labors. Farmers and mechanics may rest assured that all the expenses of State, necessary or unnecessary, come from their labors; and the greater those expenses are, the greater the drafts on their labor: the lighter those expenses are, the better is the government; and none but the best and most virtuous men will ever succeed, or even wish to establish and maintain such a government.

Now, Mr Editor, I submit it to you to say whether I have written one word which can be forced into a construction of party politics.

HONEST POLICY.

Pay as you go.—To deal for ready money only, in all the departments of domestic arrangement, is the truest economy. Ready money will always command the best and cheapest of every article of consumption, if expended with judgment; and the dealer who means to act fairly will always prefer it.

Trust not him who seems more anxious to give credit than to receive cash. He hopes to secure your custom by having a hold upon you in his books; and will make up for the credit he gives you, either by an extra price or an inferior article. Such men depend on unfair dealing for their custom.—Farmers' Cabinet.

RHODE ISLAND AGRICULTURE.

We have great pleasure in presenting the following account of his year's operations from one of the best farmers not in Rhode Island only, but in New England. Mr Antony's farm does not embrace a large extent or variety of agricultural operations; and as far as it extends, it may be considered as pattern farming. Of his improvements we have spoken repeatedly before. They are skilful and beautiful, and do him the highest credit. We have only one wish in respect to him and his farm; and that is, that he was on this side of the line, that he might come in as a competitor for some of our noble State premiums. We know he has no low ambition; but an ambition to make any portion of this earth which heaven puts under our custody, as productive and beautiful as labor or skill or art can render it, is an ambition with which a generous and grateful mind may justly be satisfied. H. C.

Report of the Farm of Wm. Rotch, Jr., North Providence, Rhode Island, under the management of Adam Antony: and considerably devoted to the sale of milk in the city of Providence.

Tillage	30 acres.
English mowing	18 "
Pasture	26 "
Wood	30 "
Total	104 acres.

Soil generally dry and sandy; some redeemed peat meadow; much of the land formerly covered with pine.

Live Stock.

Horse	1
Oxen	2
Cows	18

Amount of sales in 1839	\$3294 85
Value of produce used or on hand	308 50
Labor in improvements charged to the owner	125 00
Incidental improvements on the farm, the lawful interest on which is added to the next year's rent	252 36
Cost of labor on the farm, including board	696 02
Incidental expenses	1391 04

Amount of Produce in 1839.

English hay, tons 50—average yield per acre	2 3-4 tons,
Millet, " 41	" 2-4 "
Indian corn, bush. 258	" 64 1-2 bush.
Barley cut for fodder, tons 10	" 1 3-4 ton.
Potatoes, bush. 592	" 236 bush.
Turnips (French) bu. 500	" 650 "
Swedish turnips, bushels 800	
Beef fattened, 9500 lbs.	
Pork, 536 "	
Corn fodder, tons 6	
Manure made, cords 100.	
" bough, ashes 1400 bushels.	

Notes by Mr Antony.

Expense of cultivating crops per acre —	
Indian corn	\$47
Oats	24
Barley	24
Potatoes	44
Ruta baga	47
Beets	53
Carrots	50
Hay, including getting, &c.	24
Millet	24

Average yield of a cow per annum, in milk, 538 gallons.

Beef animals fattened on hay, Indian meal, flax-seed oil meal, and vegetables.

Pork fattened on Indian meal and boiled potatoes.

Seven cords of manure were applied to an acre; and of ashes from 100 to 240 bushels.

Lime and gypsum have not been found useful.—Ashes are of great utility.

Ground oyster shells are, perhaps, good for nothing. No difference has been perceived in the effects of fresh or spent ashes. Potash, at the rate of 150 lbs. to the acre, has been found beneficial, and the same quantity of nitre. Have tried them, however, but one year, and know nothing of the permanency of either.

The most profitable articles of cultivation are considered millet and clover on light and sandy soils. On such as are of a better quality and firmer texture, the root culture is perhaps the most profitable.

Considerable hay and some vegetables are sold, but much the greater part of the produce is converted into beef and milk.

ESSEX AGRICULTURE.

The following account was received by us, but unfortunately was mislaid. It has not suffered by keeping; and will be read with much pleasure. It is a fair sample of New England farming; and shows a highly productive result. Very many are those who fall far below this product, over those who attain it, from the same number of acres.—Those whose imaginations and avarice are extended far beyond what is reasonable, see in such humble results as these, nothing to admire; but look with disdain upon such, in their opinion, meagre returns. Yet it is by such a process and under circumstances thus restricted, that vast numbers in New England have found not only competence but independence; and have laid the foundation, indeed have carried up the superstructure of large and ample estates.

H. C.

MR COLMAN.—Sir—I have seen in one of the N. E. Farmers that you should like to have a statement of the produce of some of our farms. My farm is in Newbury, about one mile south of Newburyport. I have about 20 acres of good tillage land, and about 15 acres of grass land too clayey for easy tillage. I have 30 acres of salt and black grass meadow; the remainder is pasture and woodland, containing in the whole about 110 acres—on which has been raised the present season 200 bushels of corn on about five acres, manured in the hill. I think that the storm of the 28th of August, destroyed one fifth of the crop. Six acres planted with potatoes, manured partly in hills and partly ploughed in, produced 1500 bushels. One acre and three quarters of onions, 740 bushels; one acre of winter rye, 26 bushels; three acres barley, 100 bushels; one acre of oats, 75 bushels; one other acre cut for fodder, not threshed. The oats were raised on pasture land never ploughed but once, and planted with potatoes the last year and manured in hills, this year harrowed, and 200 bushels of leached ashes spread on. I have 40 tons of English hay, cut the present season; 16 tons of black grass hay, 15 tons of salt and fresh hay, 60 barrels of winter apples, 11 barrels of cider, 40 bushels of beets and carrots, some pears, peaches, grapes and plums. I keep 1 horse, 4 oxen, 9 cows; calves

sold 50 dollars; milk sold at the house 1500 gallons at 14 cents; and made some cheese in the hot weather. I have a son who takes the principal care of the farming. We hire two men seven months, at 17 and 18 dollars per month. We buy manure in Newburyport at \$1 75 and \$2 per load of half a cord or more; ashes 6 cents a bushel. I sell hay at \$14 per ton. Onions are sold at 50 cents a bushel. Onion ground we manure with about 12 loads to the acre; plough it in the fall; about 15th of April plough it again and sow when the ground is fit. I sow in rows 16 inches apart, three pounds of seed to the acre; two pounds are enough if we were sure all would be right; I think if we have plenty of manure it is best to plough it in; if we have not a plenty, make the best of it and put it in the hills; then we shall not miss unless a very dry season. To cultivate an acre of onions on my ground, would cost about 25 days labor.

Summary of the Above.

No. of acres, 110.
Products.—Indian corn, on 5 acres, 200 bushels.
Potatoes, 6 acres, 1500 bushels.
Onions, 13-1 acre, 740 "
Beets and carrots, 40 "
Winter rye, one acre, 26 "
Barley, 3 acres, 100 "
Oats, 1 acre, 75 "
English hay, 40 tons.
Black grass, 16 "
Salt and fresh hay, 15 "
Winter apples, barrels 60
Cider, 11
Milk sold at the house at 14 cts. per gall., 1500 gallons.
Calves sold, 50 dollars.
I raise plenty of peas, beans, cabbages, turnips, squashes, &c.
I should like to find some machine to dig potatoes with oxen or horses.
November 28, 1839.

Quick as Magic.—In the presence of seventy-eight persons in London, a parcel of rags were recently taken, made into paper, dried, and printed on in five minutes! When this celerity becomes universal, leasers will have to dodge paper mills, or their aged vestments will be whipped off and exhibited under their noses in the shape of a hand-bill, advertising them as vagrants before they know it!—*Hesperian Farmer.*

The writer remembers the time when a pen of sheep were shown as candidates for a prize at a public exhibition in England, after which they were shorn, and the wool was scoured, carded, spun, dyed, made into cloth, cut and made into a coat, which was worn by one of the officers of the society at the public dinner-table on the same day!!—*Farmer's Cabin.*

"In the preservation of seeds, grain and vegetables, infinitely more pains are taken in Europe than with us, to preserve the varieties distinct and unaltered. In the highlands of Scotland there are certain districts appropriated solely to garden seeds, and no two varieties that are in danger of becoming adulterated by being placed near each other, are allowed to be cultivated in the same district."

It is said fresh meat may be preserved free from taint for many months, by keeping it immersed in molasses.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1840.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO AGRICULTURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

It is often sincerely asked, what are the encouragements to agriculture in Massachusetts? Her climate is cold; her soil hard, and much of it sterile and unproductive; and labor expensive and difficult to be procured; and we have comparatively no mineral manures by which an exhausted soil may be rendered productive. We admit all these disadvantages; and yet in spite of them all we believe there are few situations where agriculture affords a more full compensation. We do not propose to go largely into this subject at this time; and we shall throw out only a few hints for others to work up at their leisure; and suggest such data as may afford the groundwork of sound inferences and conclusions.

We state with entire confidence, as we have stated on other occasions, and shall repeat it again and again, because we think it should not be forgotten, that there has not come under our observation in any part of the State, a single agricultural improvement intelligently and skilfully conducted, where the returns have not been most ample; and in many cases the products of the two first years succeeding the improvement, have more than repaid all the expenditure. The improvements to which we refer, have been effected by removing stones from land; by ditching and draining; by gravelling low meadows; and by high cultivation and manuring. Some of the most expensive improvements of this kind have cost, in removing stone, for example, one hundred and fifty dollars per acre; and the land which previous to the improvement was deemed of little or no value, now yields three tons of hay to the acre, and in a neighborhood where this hay always commands the highest price. Now estimating the hay at 15 dollars per ton, the crop would produce 45 dollars. Allow half of this sum for getting the hay and keeping the land in condition, and this will leave \$22.50 as the annual income of the land; and this is the lawful interest of 375 dollars. What more certain or what better stock as an investment is to be found than this?

We lay it down as a sound, undeniable position, that there is not a single crop cultivated among us, if the cultivation be judicious and faithful, which does not return an ample profit. Crops which in defiance of all propriety are planted on lands not at all suited to their growth, which are only half tilled, imperfectly or improperly manured, choked with weeds or injured by wetness, certainly are not to be taken into the account. But those which are cultivated with sound judgment and fidelity, on a soil adapted to the nature of the crop, and thoroughly prepared, never fail, with a propitious season, to yield a fair profit. One of the most expensive crops cultivated among us is Indian corn. With good cultivation it certainly is not difficult to get fifty bushels to the acre. Valuing this at 75 cents per bushel, the return is \$37.50. Now if we must buy all our manure at an expensive rate for this crop, very likely it would bring us in debt. But the farmer ought to produce its own manure. Not charging the manure, therefore, the cultivation and harvesting are not likely to exceed 20 or 25 dollars. But the balance which remains after these expenses are deducted is not the only profit accruing from the crop. The fodder from an acre of corn yielding 50 bushels, if well cured, is fully equal for almost any

stock, to a ton of the best hay; and the manure applied to the corn crop may be expected to yield its advantages to the land for at least three years after its application. No crop, if it be well cultivated, affords a better preparation for a crop of wheat. What we have said of corn applies to many other crops. If we take land yielding but a ton of hay to the acre, and should value this hay at ten dollars per ton, and allow half that sum for getting the hay and keeping the land in condition, there will remain five dollars as the annual income of this land. But in general such land would not in any part of the State, be valued at more than thirty dollars per acre; whereas at fifty dollars per acre, it would be equal to a return of ten per cent. upon its value.

There is another fact in the case, that in general, other circumstances being equal, the agricultural population of Massachusetts are in respect to their pecuniary condition, as well situated as any class in the community. There are indeed many and painful exceptions, where farmers involved in debt beyond the hope of extrication, find themselves burdened by heavy mortgages, and their estates gradually wasting away under the disastrous accumulation of unpaid interest. So, likewise, it may be said of every other class in the community. But such results are in general traceable to other causes than their farms; to speculation in wild lands, in multi-cultus trees, in factory stock, or some other departure from their legitimate pursuits. In general such results are not referrible to the cultivation of their farms, but to the neglect of cultivation; and we may believe it may be said, with perfect truth, that there is not a well cultivated and well managed farm in the State, which does not yield a profitable return.

In this case we seldom do justice to the farm. We credit it with that only which we sell, without making any allowance for that which we get and use from it. Large families, even with moderate labor, are often sustained from a farm without any credit being given to the farm for their support. They have from it house rent, fuel, milk, cheese, butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fruit, bread, beef, pork, mutton, wool, and these in no measured quantities; and yet though beyond this the farm pays its taxes and the expense of its hired labor, these farmers will be incessantly complaining of the unprofitableness of agriculture.

We add in the last place, that there are innumerable instances scattered all over the commonwealth, in its most favored and in some of its least favored localities, of men who have acquired by honest industry, sobriety and frugality, by farming even in Massachusetts, not only a competence but an independence; have brought up large families well; given them the best advantages of education; and though beginning life perhaps in debt, and with nothing to depend on but their own hands, have kept themselves without embarrassment, have maintained their families with respectability, have exercised a generous and unstinted hospitality, and have enough to enable them to pass the evening of life without fear or want.

We leave these considerations to our readers, not disposed longer to tax their indulgence; but shall ask leave on some more convenient occasion to resume and enlarge upon the subject.

H. C.

BEEF SUGAR

Preparations are making in some parts of the country to go largely into the cultivation of beets for sugar. In the neighborhood of Baltimore one gentleman, it is said, has sixty and another eighty acres in beets for this purpose. A gentleman familiar with the cultivation of the cane and the manufacture of sugar in Louisiana, says

distinctly and emphatically from his own experiments, having made 600 lbs. of best sugar the last year, that he has no doubt that the cultivation of beets for this purpose in climates congenial to it, will yield a larger profit than the cane, taking into the account the value of the material remaining for the feed of stock, and actually more pounds of sugar to the acre. He thinks he has made very important improvements in the preparation of the beet and the extraction of the saccharine matter; and is in the process of erection of a large establishment in the vicinity of Baltimore.

H. C.

SILK.

The product of silk is spiritedly engaged in in many parts of the country; and this year will, in respect to this matter, be prolific in most important results. Vast numbers of the multicultus have, in some situations been thrown away from the impossibility of finding persons who were willing to accept them as a gift; but on the other hand, many individuals who had large plantations set out with no view to the production of silk, but solely with a view to speculation, from being unable to sell their trees, have turned their attention to feeding worms. We have no doubt, where cheap labor or that which would otherwise be unproductive, can be obtained, the production of silk will yield not only a fair but an ample profit, and make a valuable branch of husbandry even in New England. Perhaps in the end, after the tender trees become acclimated, or the mode of managing them is better understood, our State will prove more favorable than other parts of the country, as temperate or rather cold latitudes are found to produce a better silk, and to be more congenial to the health of the worms than hot climates. Extensive cocooneries are already in operation in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia, besides several in different parts of Massachusetts. May the best success attend them.

H. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, May 30th, 1840.

Native Flowers, from Miss Dix, Dr Harris, and Mr Parker.

Bouquets, from Messrs Jno. Hovey, R. Howe, Miss Sumner, A. Bowditch, W. Kenrick, and S. Walker.

Viola grandiflora, from A. Bowditch, and S. Walker.
Erica, ventricosa: in fine order, from Mr Eustis, Oak Street, Boston.

From William Kenrick, *Iris*, varieties large Blue Versicolor, Graminea, or Grass-leaved, tall, blue, and beautiful; *Swertia*, new and beautiful; *Florentina*, White—*Paeonies*, Mountan, P. Rubra, P. Carne, P. Rosea, and some other kinds. *Laburnum* or Golden Chain, Yellow Flowering Horse Chestnut. *Harrison's Double Yellow Roses*, *Narcissus*, Blue *Tradesantia*, London Pride, *Hemerocallis flava*, or Yellow Day Lily, Purple Beech, *Wistaria Consequana*, which bloomed this year in a splendid mass, and is perfectly hardy in high and elevated situations.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

Leached ashes are worth at least six cents per bushel, to incorporate into a gravelly soil; and unleached are worth four times as much as leached. Care should be taken to mix unleached ashes with the soil.—*Albany Cult.*

The communication of W. B. shall have a place in our next.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 1, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 320 Beef Cattle, (including 35 unsold last week) 20 pairs Working Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves, 140 Sheep and 450 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—We reduce our quotations to correspond with sales. We quote a few extra, \$7.25. First quality, \$6.75 a \$7.00. Second quality, \$6.25 a \$6.70. Third quality, \$5.75 a \$6.25.

Working Oxen—A few sales at \$75, \$80, \$92, \$110, and \$140.

Cows and Calves—\$20, \$21, \$25, \$28, \$32, and \$40.

Sheep—Lots at \$3.75, \$4.00, and \$1.12.

Swine—“Dull.” Lots to peddle, were sold at 4 1-4 a 1-2 for sows, and 5 1-4 a 1-2 for barrows. At retail from 5 to 7-1-2.

100 Beef Cattle unsold.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending May 31.

May, 1840. | 7 A.M. | 12 M. | 5 P.M. | Wind.

Monday,	25	52	76	67	S. E.
Tuesday,	26	50	78	62	S.
Wednesday,	27	58	84	76	W.
Thursday,	28	65	90	78	W.
Friday,	29	65	77	63	E.
Saturday,	30	63	73	63	S. E.
Sunday,	31	60	80	63	S. E.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A valuable Farm in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families. The situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for a private or high school. Bordering a part of a farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the estate. Inquire of the subscriber at South Natick. June 3. I. H. T. BLANCHARD.

WALKER'S SPLENDID TULIPS

Are now open for exhibition, at the Public Garden, foot of Beacon Street, and will continue for several days.

Since the last exhibition, great additions and improvements have been made. The bed, the present season, will contain upwards of 4000 Bulbs, all of them rare, and the Flowers very beautiful; among them will be found several varieties that obtained the Queen of England's Plate Prize, at Hampton, in May, 1838.

A suitable House, 120 feet long, by 18 feet wide, to correspond with the dimensions of the Bed, (which is double the usual size) has been erected by the Trustees of the Garden, and all the arrangements have been made with reference to the gratification of the Public.

Admission to the Tulips, Garden, and the Conservatory, 12 1/2 cents.

Open every day, (Sundays excepted) from sunrise until sunset. May 16.

CARNATION SEED.

The Subscribers have received from Rotterdam, a small quantity of extra fine Carnation Seed, saved from one hundred choice varieties, which they offer at 25 cents per paper. We have tried it, and find that it vegetates freely. It cost 30 zoiders per ounce, and from the representation made, no doubt will give satisfaction to those who may be disposed to try it. We have also very fine carnation seed at 12 1/2 cents per paper. The seed may be sown with good success any time in May or June. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. May 20.

THE BOYS' COUNTRY BOOK

Of amusements, pleasures and pursuits, illustrated with 22 original designs. By WILLIAM HOWITT. One of the best books for lads ever published. For sale by April 29. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE.

For sale a fine heifer Calf, from one of the best cows in the country, and by the celebrated Ayrshire bull imported by Mr Cushing. Inquire at this office, or at Winships' establishment at Brighton. May 20.

LIME FOR MANURE.

150 Casks Lime, partially damaged, will be sold low, by his subscribers, at No. 30 Sea Street, Boston. May 20. SOLOMON PIPER & CO.

SCYTHES, RAKES, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale a very extensive and complete assortment of Scythes, Rakes, &c. consisting in part of 300 dozen Phillips, Messer and Colly's superior Scythes.

- 50 " Meical's do do.
- 25 " Tait's cast steel do do.
- 50 " English do do.
- 10 " do do do.
- 10 " do do do.
- 100 " Hall's Rakes superior.
- 100 " Wilder & Eddy's do do.
- 200 " Common do do.
- 100 " Clapp's patent Scythe Smiths.
- 50 " Baker's do do do.
- 100 " Common do do do.
- 250 " Ames's superior Rakes.
- 200 " Common do do.
- 1000 " Scythe Stones
- 100 " Grain Cradles superior.

They would respectfully call the attention of Dealers and Agriculturists to the above assortment, which consists of many of the best kinds now in use, and which they are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street, May 20.

FARM FOR SALE.

The highly cultivated Farm of the late Captain A. Delano, situated in North Charlestown, N. H. four miles from the flourishing village of Claremont, containing 160 acres of first rate arable and wood land, with a well finished two story dwelling house with all necessary out buildings, unfinishing water at house and barns, two good barns, with shed 50 by 20 feet, and all necessary buildings for a well stocked farm; together with a good assortment of young fruit trees, among which is a fine variety of pear and apple in a flourishing condition, with two good gardens. Terms liberal. Apply to H. F. DELANO, on the premises, or ISAAC HUBBARD, Esq. Claremont. North Charlestown, April 8, 1840.

MULBERRY TREES, SEEDS AND EGGS.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SON, Flashing offer for sale a very fine large tree of Malicollis, and Expansa, Elata, Alpine and Broussa Malberries, at low prices and long credits. Also, Alpine, Elata, and Broussa Seeds at \$3 per ounce. Peanut and all other valuable varieties of Eggs at \$3 to \$5 per ounce. The seeds and eggs can be sent by mail. 500 pounds Mangel Wurtzel, and 700 pounds Sugar Beet, at reduced prices. 100 bushels genuine Bohan potatoes. 1000 pound Lucerne Seed. Orders per mail will meet with prompt attention. May 13.

FARMING AND GARDEN TOOLS.

- For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.
- 100 dozen Cast Steel Hoes.
- 200 " Crooked Neck Hoes.
- 200 " Common do.
- 100 " Prong do.
- 100 " Garden do superior.
- 100 " Ames' and other Shovels.
- 50 " Spades.
- 100 " Manure Forks.
- 200 " Hay do.
- 300 pair Trace Chains.
- 100 " Ox do.
- 200 Halter do.
- 300 Chains for tying up Cattle.

Together with a most complete assortment of Farming and Garden Tools of every description. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 11.

GARDENERS KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind here imported.

Also—a large assortment of Building Knives, Gape Scissors, &c. &c. April 22.

PURE BLOODED STOCK. For sale, three young Bulls, 7 to 9 months old, from improved Shire horn Durham, Alderney, and North Devon Stock. Inquire at this office. April 29. 61.

HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS.

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. May 6. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FINE DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market street, at reduced prices, a splendid collection of Double Dahlias. May 20.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		From	To
ALUM, American,	barrel	5	5
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	"	4 75	5 00
" Pot,	"	4 50	4 75
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bus-hel	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,	"	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	15 00	15 50
No. 1,	"	13 00	13 50
prime,	"	11 00	
BUTTER, yellow,	barrel	25	28
white,	"	35	70
BRISTLES, American,	"	10	11
BUTTER, shipping,	"	15	18
dairy,	"	13	14
CANDELES, mould,	"		37
dipped,	"		37
sperm,	"		10
CREASE, new milk,	dozen	25	150
CIDER,	barrel	2 00	4 00
refined,	barrel		32
BOSE MANURE,	barrel		37
in casks,	"		37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	barrel	37	45
FLAX, (American),	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	1 50	2 00
" Bay, Chaleur,	"	1 00	1 75
Haddock,	"		100
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	11 50	
No. 2,	"	8 50	
No. 3,	"	5 00	5 50
Wewives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	5 00	5 25
Salmon, No. 1,	"	17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	5 00	5 12
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 12	5 25
Richmond canal,	"	4 87	5 09
Alexandria wharf,	"		3 37
Rye,	"		3 59
MEAL, Indian, in bibs,	"		55
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	barrel	51	55
southern flat, yellow,	"	50	51
white,	"	59	60
Rye, northern,	"	65	75
Barley,	"	40	
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	32	33
southern,	"	15 00	19 00
GRINDSTONES, per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	"	25 00	30 00
do. do. do. finished	"	22 00	27 00
HAMS, northern,	barrel	7	8
southern and western,	"	15 00	18 00
HAY, best English, per ton,	"	10 50	11 00
Eastern swarded,	"		45
HOPS, 1st quality,	barrel	10	11
2d quality,	"	10	11
LARD, Boston,	"	10	11
southern,	"	25	30
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	26	28
do. country do,	"	32	21
Baltimore city tannage,	"	21	23
do. dry hides,	"	21	22
New York red, light,	"	20	22
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	78	85
Boston dry hides,	"	23	26
LIME, best sort,	cask	50	55
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	1 12	1 05
Sugar House,	"	1 15	1 15
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	40	45
Winter,	"	1 12	1 15
Whale refined,	"	14	15
Linseed, American,	"	95	
Neat's Foot,	"	2 50	2 75
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	"	18 00	18 00
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	10 00	14 00
clear,	"	14 00	14 00
Mess,	"	14 00	
Prime,	"	70	80
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	barrel	1 50	
Red Top, southern,	"	2 06	2 25
northern,	"	2 25	2 50
Canary,	"	1 37	1 62
Flax,	"	12	13
Red Clover, northern,	barrel	5	7
Southern Clover,	"	12	13
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	12	18
" Castile,	"	8 1/2	9
TALLOW, tined,	"	2 50	3 00
FEATHERS, 1st sort,	pr M.	45	48
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	barrel	40	45
American, full blood, washed,	"	35	38
do. 3-4ths do,	"	32	34
do. 1-2 do,	"	42	45
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	40
Pulled superfine,	"	23	25
No. 1,	"	18	20
No. 2,	"		
No. 3,	"		

Northern published.

(Continued from page 398.)

Maysville, I believe, is the oldest town in Kentucky: it is regularly laid out into squares; the buildings are chiefly of brick, and the town presents a compact, city-like appearance; but the streets are abominably filthy. It is said to contain 4000 inhabitants. Exactly opposite Maysville is Aberdeen, apparently a pretty village. The country around is hilly, and the soil does not look as good as the average in this section of the country. Maysville is 60 miles above Cincinnati. Ten miles below we passed Dover, a pretty village in Ohio; and six miles further, Higginsport. Augusta, a very pretty town in Kentucky, contains a considerable population, and has a handsome court-house and college, which were pointed out to me by a traveling friend who had spent some time there. Ten miles further brought us to Moscow, Ohio, where we stopped to wood: this is a small but pleasant village. The soil below Moscow and between that place and Cincinnati, appears to be of the best quality, and the forests are really magnificent. The first view of Cincinnati as seen from the river above, is not very prepossessing, but when abreast of the city it appears very well. We arrived at 6 o'clock, just 52 hours from Pittsburg, distant by the river about 500 miles.

Cincinnati, like most of the large towns in the west, is laid out in squares, the streets crossing each other at right angles; the buildings are chiefly brick, in plain style; the public buildings are few, the most remarkable of which are the Episcopal and Catholic churches, and the Bazaar, built by Mrs Trollope, and now owned by the Mechanics' Institute. The latter building is not large, but is remarkable for its oddity, being in oriental style. Most of the streets are ornamented with shade trees, and the city appears neat and handsome. Order and quietness pervade the whole, and, compared with eastern cities, the business is not very great for the size of the place: in this respect it is not what it is "cracked up to be." There are about a dozen churches in the city, and the population is said to be 40,000. The market is well supplied until 12 o'clock, when it is closed. The last of May there were plenty of strawberries, cherries, and green peas in market. The general customs of the place are more like New York than any other place with which I am acquainted.

By climbing a high hill on the north of the town I obtained a fine view of Cincinnati, Covington, Newport and the river. The two latter towns are exactly opposite Cincinnati, and are separated by the Licking river, which joins the Ohio here. These places are surrounded by high hills, which hide them entirely from any distant view. These hills at present are very little cultivated, being chiefly occupied as pasture; but when rich citizens shall improve the many fine situations about the town, the environs of Cincinnati will be very beautiful.

I left Cincinnati by the Miami canal at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of a blustering day, so cold that I was obliged to wrap myself in my cloak and was soon out of sight of the city. This canal is circuitous, winding around hills and valleys, through a district of excellent land, producing in the average 50 bushels of corn to the acre, and other crops in proportion. Farms are valued at 50 to 100 dollars per acre.

Early the next morning I arrived at Hamilton, the shire town of Butler county, situated on the

Miami river, distant from Cincinnati by the stage road 26 miles. This is a smart town of considerable business. The public square is enclosed with a handsome iron fence and contains a handsome court-house, jail and county offices.

In the afternoon I took a walk into the country. In the vicinity there are several extensive flour mills. The farmers live easy; their soil is very rich, easily tilled, producing abundant crops, of which corn is the principal. They keep great numbers of hogs, but few cattle, pork being the article upon which they depend most for an income. In the opinion of experienced farmers the land has been injured by cropping too much with corn and keeping too few cattle. The hogs run at large, and consequently return but little to the cultivated land, which will ultimately become exhausted, rich as it is, unless a change is adopted in the management of the farms.

I left Richmond in the stage at 8 in the morning of the next day after my arrival: crossing the bridge into Rossville, we came upon the turnpike road, and, passing through Somerville and Camden, at 11 o'clock we came to Eaton, the seat of Preble county, 26 miles from Hamilton. This is a small town, but being upon the great western thoroughfare of land travel, it enjoys considerable business. On the arrival of the eastern stage in the afternoon I left Eaton for Richmond, distant 16 miles, but owing to the bad state of the road, we did not arrive there until 7 in the evening. Richmond is situated on the left bank of the Whitewater river, in Wayne county, Indiana, 4 miles from the Ohio line, in the midst of a fine agricultural district, and the most thriving in the State. A large part of the population are Quakers, who have a very large meeting-house in a fine grove to the northeast of the town, and their influence gives a healthy tone to society. The town is substantially built, and is said to contain 3500 inhabitants. The national road makes the principal street from east to west, which is crossed at right angles by wide streets, ornamented with trees. The banks of the river are about 40 feet high, and the excavation for the national road exposes a very extensive deposit of shells and other organic remains in rare perfection, cemented by lime, forming a bluish conglomerate, easily broken into fragments. In the neighborhood of the town there are large tracts yet of the primitive forest, containing sugar maple, beech, ash, oak, black walnut, hickory, bass, tulip tree, and some minor plants, among which is the pawpaw.—The trees are of the largest growth, and without limbs for 30 or 40 feet from the ground, and far enough apart to admit of riding: there is no underbrush, and were it not for the fallen trees, a carriage might pass in any direction. The soil is deep and rich, but rather too moist generally: the subsoil is stiff clay; the water is bad. I remained several days, and on the whole was more pleased with Richmond than any place that I had yet seen. Returning from church on Sunday, I met a friend in the street who had just arrived in town, and with whom I afterwards travelled to Illinois.

(To be continued.)

Mind your own business.—Every man has in his own life follies enough—in his own mind troubles enough—in the performance of his duties deficiencies enough, without being curious after the affairs of others. If every one attended only to their own affairs, this world would become a much more pleasant place to reside in than it now is.

SILK WORMS EGGS.

Just received, a few ounces of Silk Worms Eggs, from Smyrna, said to be of a superior variety. Price \$3 per ounce, clean seed. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 1.

SINA SILK WORMS EGGS.

The Eggs of the celebrated Sina Silk Worm, now offered for sale, were raised in 1839 by M. Camille Beauvais, superintendent of the experimental silk farm, established near Paris, by the government of France. The Sina Silk Worm was introduced to France from China by Louis XVI. in 1734, and has been proved by M. Beauvais to be superior to all other silk worms. They are also stated to possess the precious property of hatching simultaneously. Just received, by the subscriber, from the Chevalier Bodin, who is the only agent for their sale in France.

Each sheet contains an ounce and is signed "Camille Beauvais." Price \$3.

WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton.

Or apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. March 25.

BROUSSA MULBERRY SEED.

We have recently received 50 lbs. fresh Broussa Mulberry Seed, which we offer by the ounce or pound. March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention. March 4, 1840. NAHUM WARD.

BOX FOR EDGINGS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale 500 yards of Box for edgings, in prime order; price 37½ cents per yard; every yard will make two when reset.

GARDEN MATS.

For sale at the New England Farmer, 100 dozen Garden Mats, of extra quality, for covering hot beds, &c. Feb. 12. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

ROHAN POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, at \$4 per barrel, \$2 per bushel. October 16. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Week's Treatise on Bees

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. For sale by April 15.

NEW AMERICAN GARDENER.

FOURTEENTH EDITION.

The New American Gardener, containing practical directions on the culture of Fruits and vegetables, including Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Grape Vines, Silk Strawberries, &c., by Thomas G. Fessenden, late editor of the New England Farmer. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street. May 13.

BONE MANURE.

A good supply of ground bones constantly on hand, and for sale at William Chase's mill, one and a half miles north-west of Providence bridge. A sample may be seen at Remington and Whitman's store, No 32 Market St. Providence, R. I.

Also, Bone Mills on a new and improved construction, for sale at the above place. April 8. St

GOLD FISHES AND CANARY BIRDS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. 52 North Market Street. April 29.

FIR TREES.

Now is the best time for transplanting Fir Trees. Orders for any variety or size will be promptly attended to. May 6. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a reduction of 50 cents.

TITTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS, 17 SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF STATE AND BROAD STREETS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1840.

[NO. 49.]

N. E. FARMER.

WANDERINGS IN THE WEST IN 1839.

No. III.

(Continued from page 404.)

Having purchased a horse and wagon I left Richmond in company with my friend, and following the Cumberland road, we crossed the river on a handsome stone bridge, and passed through Centreville, Germantown, Cambridge city, (which is the county seat,) and Dublin, all of them small towns, but containing many good buildings and growing rapidly.

After passing Dublin the land is more flat and swampy, and there are fewer clearings, and the road for the most part is extremely bad: a smart shower in the afternoon caused us to seek shelter at a public house.

The weather being fine the next morning we started early, and passing Lewisville, Ogden, and Raysville, we came to Greenfield, the seat of Hancock county, 20 miles from Indianapolis.

The road we travelled over today was execrable. At all the creeks there are steep precipitous banks of hard clay, which are really dangerous. I was twice thrown out of my wagon at these pitches, and many places were so bad that I dared not ride at all. Many of the streams are deep and muddy, and most of them are entirely without bridges. The country is very flat and low, so that the water cannot pass off, but stands in pools, sometimes for miles on the sides of the road, until it is evaporated. The water of the wells has a strong smell of sulphur, and glasses soon become corroded; our horses refused to drink it unless very thirsty.

Greenfield is a small town of about 30 houses, a neat court house, two taverns, and several stores.

We left early in the morning, and found the road similar to that we travelled over yesterday, until we came within 2 or 3 miles of Indianapolis, when we came to a district a little more rolling and dry. We reached the metropolis early in the afternoon and stopped over night.

Indianapolis covers a large area, has a population of about 4000, and contains some good buildings. The capitol is a good looking edifice, in the Grecian style, built of brick and stuccoed in imitation of marble. There are two other buildings going up in the same style—one for the Parent State Bank, the other for the Branch.

The merchants have a custom which I never noticed elsewhere, of hanging a festoon of red cloth, generally flannel, over their doors to catch the eyes of a passenger at a distance, and these are the first objects that attract the notice of a stranger coming into town. The business of the place is small and particularly dull at this time, owing to the scarcity of money and the suspension of the public works. Indianapolis is the focal centre of the splendid internal improvements of the State; and when they are completed according to the original plan, it must become an important city. There is but little attention paid to education, and the influx of adventurers and foreigners attracted hither by the public works in the vicinity, has exerted a deleterious

influence upon the morals of the people, gambling and dissipation being too common, and petty theft scarcely rebuked.

About 10 the next morning we left town, crossing a noble bridge built at the expense of the U. States, being in the route of the national road, and travelled 16 1-2 miles to Little's, where we arrived just in time to escape a tremendous tempest, which lasted till dark.

The next morning we started at 7 o'clock, found the road very muddy: the land not quite as flat as it is east of the capital, but yet too low and level to be healthy: there are short hills pretty steep, and being composed of hard clay, the rain had made them very slippery, and the travelling was very tedious. We passed several little straggling villages which are dignified with the name of towns, for in this part of the country a petty tavern and grocery makes a town, and if there be a blacksmith's shop and two or three log cabins beside, it is "a right smart town." We stopped for the night two miles west of Belmont, a town of the latter class.

According to my usual custom, I made particular inquiries about the country, and I learned that it is generally unhealthy in the latter part of summer and autumn, when bilious fevers and ague prevail. There are some public schools in which are taught orthography, reading, writing and arithmetic, and the people seem to have no idea that any other branches are necessary except for doctors and lawyers. The farmers pay but little attention to their cattle: they have good horses and abundance of hogs. Corn and oats are their principal crops: they raise, however, some wheat, flax and a few potatoes: gardens are very rare: the soil is well adapted for trees, and they have some good orchards. Their living is plain and uniform—warm cakes, bacon and coffee, with eggs occasionally.

The next morning we moved on through Putnamsville and forded a considerable river, but found the roads so muddy that we concluded to stop at Manhattan until the next day. Near Putnamsville there is a quarry of the best building stone to be found in the western country. It is a compact limestone, and there are a good many men employed there.

Leaving Manhattan we rode until noon, when we were overtaken by a heavy rain and took refuge in the cabin of a settler from "York State," whom we found very communicative and tolerably intelligent. This part of the State has been recently settled and is very little improved. The land is mostly entered but is still cheap. There are at present no public schools, and a few years since the people had to go to Vincennes to mill, 40 miles, in boats. The rain having slackened we started, but had not gone far before the windows of heaven were again opened upon us, and we had to ride in the rain 14 miles to Cunningham's, where we found a good stable for our horses, a rare thing in this country, and excellent accommodations for ourselves, which our drenched situation made doubly agreeable.

Resuming our journey in the morning, we found that the heavy rains yesterday had made the road

very bad until we got to Harrison prairie. This prairie is 3 miles wide and about 12 miles long, and is nearly all fenced and under cultivation, and, being what is called sand prairie, the water was nearly all absorbed.

Terre Haute is delightfully situated on the western edge of the prairie, and on the east bank of the Wabash, and is quite a handsome town. Its high and dry situation would lead one to suppose that it is healthy; but like all other river towns in the west, it is far otherwise. However it has a good share of business and is fast gaining in importance.

Having mentioned the Cumberland or national road, as it is called, upon which so much of the public treasure has been lavished during more than twenty years past, it will be proper to say a few words about its present condition and the public sentiment with regard to it. This road commences in Virginia, and is laid out in nearly a straight line across Ohio and Indiana, in a direction a little south of west, and will perhaps be continued to the Mississippi river. The road is macadamised and finished in the most durable manner as far as Columbus in Ohio. About four miles at Richmond, Ind., a short piece at Centreville, about six miles at Indianapolis, and three miles at Terre Haute, together with a few bridges are completed in the same substantial manner; the remainder of the way the road has been graded, that is, the road bed has been formed with earth, some of the hills have been excavated, and valleys embanked, and in that situation has been open to the public travel. In wet weather holes will be made in which the water settles and the continual passing soon wears into cradle holes and gulleys which frequently become impassable, then a few logs are thrown in, often by travellers themselves, just sufficient to enable them to get over, though not without peril. In this way the road has been cut up, and the labor that has been done nearly lost; yet this is the great thoroughfare for western travel, and bad as it is, perhaps there is none better in Indiana. The people say that it is a national concern and that the federal government is bound to complete it, and they will not meddle with it. In the mean time it furnishes a fertile subject for party politicians to quarrel about, and a stump speech would be deemed incomplete without some flaming passages respecting the national road.

We stopped only one day at Terre Haute and left in the afternoon of the next, and hearing that the road was very bad on the other side, we went 7 miles up the river and crossed at Durkee's ferry. The river here is 240 yards wide. Our road was through timber for five miles, when learning that there were no taverns nor any houses for some distance ahead, we stopped at a farm house where we were well accommodated.

The next morning we resumed our journey over a bad road, through timber and barrens, skirting the grand prairie, and at 11 o'clock we reached Paris, the seat of Edgar county, Illinois. This is a pretty town, built in the form of a hollow square; the court house and other county buildings occupying

the centre. Leaving Paris we entered upon the grand prairie. To the north as far as the eye can reach, we could see nothing but an ocean of grass; to the south and west timber could be seen, but at a great distance. The nearest house upon the road is ten miles from town. Some two or three miles north of the road Mr Bradshaw, an English gentleman, has an estate of 3000 acres, most of it fenced. His house is on a little eminence in the edge of a small grove, and commands a view of the whole country from ten to fifteen miles round.

(Continued on page 412.)

For the N. E. Farmer.

CIDER AND APPLES.

MR COLMAN—I promised in my last letter to say something about cider; and I hope you will not consider this choice of subject, at this particular time, as having any special bearing on "hard cider," for my object is, to make good cider for both political parties.

The common wines of France are not much stronger or better than our common cider, and not so good as the best. If those wines were treated no better than our cider is, in the making and keeping, they would be no better than hard cider, and not fit to be drank in "log cabins."

Mr Editor, it is hard to get rid of old habits; and the very word cider is now bewildering my thoughts with politics, although I detest professed politicians. Permit me, therefore, a short digression, and I will then drive these thoughts from my mind, and go back to my real cider barrel. When I saw a log-hut in New York, with fire and drink within, there flashed into my mind a Latin verse, from what author I do not now remember, but so applicable, as a motto for the log cabin, that I would have offered it to the *hutites*, if I had known them. The verse was made on the occasion of some nuptial festivities, and very ancient. This shows that the new ensignia is very classical, let those who ridicule it say what they may about it:—

"Inde casas postquam, ac pelles, ignemque et potus paravit."

When butts, skins and fire and drink they had prepared.

In France, the grapes from which the wine is made, are carried immediately from the vineyard to the press, and are not allowed to remain for weeks in heaps, and go through the several degrees of fermentation to the putrid, like our apple heaps; although in some places, where a sweet wine is wanted, the grapes are spread to the sun in dry places, to permit them to evaporate a portion of their more aqueous parts before they are pressed. This is a cheap mode of concentration without boiling, as we boil cider sometimes.

As soon as the liquor is expressed, it is put to ferment; and as soon as that is completed, it is put into light, clean, sulphured casks, which are kept constantly full, bunged hand-tight and airtight, with clean linen bung cloths: hand-tight, for the convenience of filling up every day, to keep the liquor from the air and prevent the acetous fermentation.

After a certain time, (differing with different wines, climate and other circumstances, which experience indicate,) the wine is drawn off the lees, and still kept in casks always full. This exclusion from the air is the great secret; and the filling up should never be with bad liquor: it would be better to do it with water than with cider on the turn.

The exclusion of the air and the drawing from the lees, are sufficiently important to merit particular consideration. And to show that the ancient epicurians understood this matter well, we have but to examine the shape and seeming whimsicality of the vessels in which they kept their precious wines, called *amphori*, and now found in the cellars of Herculaneum and Pompeii. These *amphori* are made like the olive jars, with small mouths and pointed at the lower end, so that they cannot stand. The small opening at the top is to facilitate the corking and to expose the smallest surface possible to the air during that operation. They sometimes dropped in a little oil before corking, but this would be less efficacious with our cider barrels, which soon present a large surface of uncovered liquor. But Yankee ingenuity will remedy this evil one of these days, when they reflect on the reason of the thing. Now the tapered form of the lower part of the Roman *amphori* is to confine the remaining lees to as small a compass as possible; for these lees soon become tartarous, and finally a concrete tartar, and injure the liquor in the same ratio as their two surfaces correspond.

The manufacturers of our common junk bottles are guided by the same philosophy; although some people think the indenture at the bottom is to diminish the contents which would be against their interests, as some of them have of late discovered, who make bottles without that necessary indenture. Perhaps they were ignorant of its true use. The narrow space between this indenture and the sides of the bottle, confines the sediment of the liquor to the smallest surface, and answers the purpose of the Roman *amphori*. Yet we hear often of the advantage of leaving wines on their lees. Now if the lees be of very good old Madeira, and the wine put upon them be ordinary, it is not improbable that it will impart some of the Madeira flavor; but pure tartar or concrete lees of any wine can never improve liquor. All liquor should be kept cool and in dark places, and transvased as little as possible.

Cider or any other liquor may be fined by a very simple and quick process, by filtering it upward through sand. For this purpose, set a cask endwise, fix to it a false bottom, a few inches from the real bottom; perforate the false bottom with holes; cover this bottom with a clean piece of cotton cloth; then on that spread a layer of fine clean sand, about six inches thick; over that spread another piece of cotton, and on that spread a layer of sand as thick as the depth of the cask will admit, so as to leave it a few inches below the top. Before this filter is so made up, a tube of wood or metal must be placed in the cask, going through the false bottom and rising above the open end of the cask. Through this tube the liquor is poured with a funnel, and forces its way upwards, leaving all impurities below, and flows out through a pipe or a notch at the top. If the sand should be compact and wet, before the liquor is poured in. If it should be desired to filter cider on the acetous turn, or when it is becoming sour, it may be improved and almost restored, by adding to the filter immediately above the first layer, an extra layer of pounded charcoal and flour of sulphur—nine parts charcoal and one part sulphur. Then if the liquor prove dead or vapid, it may be enlivened and made a pleasant, brisk summer drink, by putting into each cask a small quantity of good yeast and rye meal, shaking and bunging well the casks.

I am informed that apples are sometimes so abundant in the Connecticut valley, that they are left to

rot on the trees. It seems to me that this should never happen. In such years of abundance, it would be well to pick the best of them and make cider that would be much better than usual, and keep longer. Perhaps something may be done with them in imitation of the treatment of grapes when sweet wine is wanted. A portable chopping trough might be carried from tree to tree, to chop the apples and leave them spread to evaporate for a few days; thus, there would be less liquor but richer in saccharine matter. The liquor then might be expressed for drink, or to be boiled down to molasses. Or, finally, the apples thus cheaply dried, would make good food for hogs and cattle—very nutritive and fattening.

I drink no liquor but water; and I had some scruples about writing this cider story; for I believe that water, and not much of that, is very conducive to a complete digestion of food; and consequently healthful. Water is, in the hands of nature, the great instrument of composition and decomposition of all animal and vegetable matter. However, apple trees we shall have, apples we shall eat, and cider we shall drink: let us therefore use them all to the most advantage. The trees themselves, may I believe, be made to act a more important part in rural economy than heretofore. They now occupy large tracts of good arable land; often the best part of a farm, with the finest southern exposition; whereas they might be made the protecting bulwarks of minor vegetation, keeping off the northern enemy which sometimes lays prostrate acres of thrifty corn. They would also attract moisture from regions which the more humble vegetables cannot reach.

In making borders of apple trees to the northward, I would recommend, however, not to make them single, but of more rows than one, according to circumstances, that the protection may be more effectual, and that they may protect each other also.

Frederick Tudor, Esq. has succeeded in raising a large number of fruit and ornamental trees, in one of the most exposed situations on the coast of America—on the northeast side of Nahant, a high promontory projecting out into the open sea, simply by the aid of a high, open, slat fence.

Your friend and humble servant,

WILLIAM FOSBER.

To Preserve Fence Posts, &c.—It is often the case where lime is used for plastering and other purposes, the siftings and refuse are thrown away as useless. But it is better economy to put it around fence and gate posts, as it will greatly preserve them from decay. Leached ashes are very good for the same purpose. If slacked lime or leached ashes were sprinkled over the wooden pavements in our cities when first put down, it would render them much more durable than when sand or gravel alone is used.—*Genesee Far.*

Caking of the Bag or Udder in Cows.—In newly calved cows, the udder sometimes hardens or cakes as it is called, and a remedy should be applied without delay. One of my cows in this condition, was lately treated with *soft soap*, externally applied in the evening, and the next morning she was well. I have heard no complaint of her since.—*Corr. of Genesee Far.*

Water in which potatoes have been boiled should never be given to animals, as it is poisonous.

PLYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT ON FANCY ARTICLES.

Betsey P. Fobes, Bridgewater, for 2 Stool Covers,	\$1 00
Mrs M. C. Virgin, Carver, 2 Stool Covers,	75
“ James A. Leonard, Middleborough, 1 Stool Cover,	25
“ Jacob Thompson, Middleborough, 1 Stool Cover,	37
Iannah M. Lathlin, East Bridgewater, 2 Thistle Lamp Mats,	25
Iannah M. Lathlin, East Bridgewater, 2 Lamp Mats,	25
Miss Fanny Leonard, Bridgewater, 2 Lamp Mats,	50
Mrs Josiah Bisby, Rochester, 1 Lamp Mat,	25
Rosella Ford, Marshfield, 1 Lamp Mat,	25
Caroline Bassett, Bridgewater, 3 Lamp Mats,	50
Ann Christian, Bridgewater, 2 Lamp Mats,	37
Ann Elizabeth Eddy, E. Middleborough, 1 Black Lace Veil,	2 00
Luth Backus, E. Middleborough, 1 Black Lace Veil,	3 00
Sarah H. Turner, Duxbury, 1 White Lace Veil,	50
Iannah Backus, Middleborough, 1 Black Lace Veil,	50
Eliza T. Perkins, Duxbury, 3 painted Curtains,	75
Mary Leonard, Bridgewater, 1 Wrought Sampler,	50
Eliza A. Crooker, Bridgewater, 1 Wrought Sampler,	25
Charlotte Christian, Bridgewater, 1 Wrought Sampler, framed,	50
James L. Revere, Bridgewater, 1 Wrought Muslin Collar,	25
Mrs W. W. Barker, 1 Wrought Muslin Collar,	25
Fanny D. Kingman, Middleborough, 1 Wrought Muslin Cape,	37
Lydia Kingman, Middleborough, 1 Wrought Muslin Cape,	25
Fanny D. Kingman, Middleborough, 1 Wrought Muslin Cape,	25
Aurelia F. Jacobs, Scituate, 1 Wrought Muslin Cape,	25
Mrs James A. Leonard, Middleborough, 1 Wrought Muslin Cape,	25
Mrs James A. Leonard, Middleborough, 1 Wrought Muslin Collar,	50
Elizabeth A. Dunbar, Bridgewater, 1 Wrought Muslin Cape,	1 00
Miss H. Basset, Bridgewater, 1 Wrought Muslin Collar,	25
Emily M. Washburn, Bridgewater, 1 Wrought Muslin Collar,	25
Iannah R. Crooker, Bridgewater, 1 Wrought Muslin Collar,	25
Jane Hayward, Plympton, 1 Wrought Muslin Collar,	25
Iannah M. Lathlin, E. Bridgewater, 1 Lace Collar,	25
Isabella T. Hartwell, W. Bridgewater, 1 Thread Collar,	25
Cordelia F. Hartwell, W. Bridgewater, 1 Thread Collar,	25
Sarah Harlow, Middleborough, 1 Muslin Cape,	75
Sarah E. Hathaway, N. Middleborough, 1 Wrought Lace Cape,	37
Iannah Backus, Middleborough, 1 Wrought Lace Collar,	75

Sarah H. Leonard, Duxbury, 1 wrt. lace cape,	37
Jane Reed, W. Bridgewater, 1 “ “ “ “	50
Lydia R. Kingman, Middleboro', 1 wrt. bag and watch case,	50
Mrs Joshua Washburn, Bridgewater, 1 linen table cloth,	2 00
Betsey B. Kingman, “ 1 wrt. linen apron,	25
Hannah H. Leach, W. Bridg., fruit basket,	50
Patience Fuller, Hanson, 2 fur capes,	2 00
do do do 2 chair cushions,	50
Geo. H. Brown, E. Bridg., writing ink and perfumery,	2 00
Elizabeth Whitman, Pembroke, lace edging,	1 00
Paulina T. Damon, Bridgewater, “ “ “ “	50
Hannah Backy, Middleboro', “ “ “ “	50
Mary E. Murdock “ 1 pr wrt. shoes,	25
Hannah Barker, Pembroke, silk safety chain,	25
Mrs John Howard, W. Bridg., bead chain,	75
Hannah M. Lathlin, E. do., “ “ “ “	50
Geo. H. Brown, “ samples gold card printing,	2 00
do do do 1 pair miniature socks,	25
Deborah Hale, Bridgewater, 1 head bag,	38
Amelia W. Hyde, “ 1 wrt. child's frock,	1 00
Martha W. Hyde, “ 1 lace cap,	25
Dorcas Society, Hanover, 1 linen cambric cap,	75
Mrs Wm. P. Cutter, Bridgewater, 1 lace cap,	50
Miss H. Bassett, “ velvet painting,	25
“ Betsey Hooper, “ 1 Dunstable bonnet,	3 00
“ Malencia Hooper, “ 1 “ “ “ “	5 00
Hannah M. Lathlin, E. Bridg., 1 variegated straw bonnet,	2 00
Jerusha Sylvester, Hanover, 2 cov'd stools,	75
Hannah Backus, Middleboro', 1 “ “ “ “	25
Sarah E. Hathaway, N. do 1 wrt. lace cape,	00
Sarah H. Leonard, Duxbury, 1 “ “ “ “	00
Jane Reed, W. Bridgewater, 1 “ “ “ “	00
Hannah Backus, Middleboro', 1 “ “ “ “ collar,	00
Sarah H. Turner, Duxbury, 1 pr wrt. cuffs,	25
Mrs B. Bates, Bridgewater, 3 lamp mats,	25
Caleb H. Packard, N. do 1 work box,	2 00
Sally Thomas, Duxbury, 1 fancy rug,	1 00

Total amount of awards, \$50 00
N. STETSON, Chairman.

From the Boston Courier.

CANKER WORM.

To the Editor of the Courier:

I was grieved, on passing through Brighton, North Natick, and many other towns in this neighborhood, to observe the desolating effects of the spread of the canker-worm over some of our best orchards. The appearance is most unpleasant to the eye, as well as ruinous ultimately to the tree—as it occasions a second production of the foliage, and this, if it continues for a succession of years, is most destructive of vegetable life in all trees.

Many of the modes of prevention, too, are as ruinous as the worm itself. The application of tar to the bark I have had occasion to rue! Oil is bad in any mixture, and in fact, whatever has been recurred to, seems, from the expense, or some other cause founded on want of attention or experience, discouraging.

The object wished for by many is, that our farmers would try how the worm can be circumscribed in its ravages or destroyed on the tree. Many observations have been suggested by intelligent farmers on this head:—First, when the dew is on the tree, to throw ashes or lime amongst the leaves.

This, if effectual, would be the most thorough mode—as it would have the effect to close the career or inroad of these desolating visitants.

But it will be recollected that this experiment must be immediately made, as the worm is about descending into the earth to lie by for another year.

The writer, by an application of this sort, put an end to the ravages, some years since, of a species of slug-worm, and entirely destroyed them. The exterior covering, however, of the canker-worm, is not so favorable for success in this experiment.

If too late for this trial, for I have observed that some of the worms have finished their work and began to descend, the next object is their destruction or discouragement in the earth.

That they can be lessened or destroyed by the application of lime ashes, or some caustic matter, seems to be a prevailing opinion with many ingenious and observing agriculturists, whose communications have been before the community through the publications made by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

That ashes and lime have been placed closely round the body of the tree, and with good effect, seems unquestionable.

This, too, is obnoxious to the borer; and that excellent observer, Mr Lowell, made use of a lime mortar, in which he encased the whole body of the tree near the ground, and prevented the entry of this pest. It is no small recommendation to the within suggestions to say that it is believed they coincided with his opinions.

The desire of the writer is, to invite a course of experiment through the whole progress and transmutations of this destroyer during the year.

To do this a beginning must be at once made—and to this the co-operation of those who are thus severely annoyed, is invited forthwith.

I am yours,

J. W.

Dorchester, June 5th, 1840.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

To prevent the taste of turnips in butter.—One of your correspondents wants to know how to prevent the taste of turnips in the butter from cows fed on these roots, and having had some experience in the matter, I will give you an answer to the inquiry.

In some of the best districts in England, the taste of the cream and butter is affected by the manure used on the pastures, and the following means are adopted to prevent it. The first method is almost universally practiced on the milk and cream brought into the London market. It is this: Dissolve an ounce of nitre (saltpetre) in a pint of pure water, and put a quarter of the pint into every fifteen gallons of milk as brought from the cows. This will effectually prevent any bad flavor, and cause the milk and cream to keep sweet a longer time. The quantity of nitre is so very small, that it does not at all affect the wholeness of the milk.

2d Method.—Let the cream get well sour; and before churning, take out a quarter of a pint of the cream and put it into a well scalded pot or jar, into which gather the next cream, and stir it well; do the same with each successive gathering, until enough is saved and well soured, ready for a second churning; then take out a small quantity and commence anew as before.

The cream being sour before churning, is no detriment to it, and this method will prevent any bad taste in the butter. Yours, W. R.

For the New England Farmer.

SCIENCE FOR FARMERS.

"JURISPRUDENCE—the science of law." And what have farmers to do with this? There is certainly a very peaceful and quiet profession—one that is most particularly calculated to excite and promote kindly and exalted feelings towards our fellow men, and indeed all things, else the injunction "dress the earth and keep it," had never been given by a kind and merciful father to man, who was created to be a happy and consistent being. But the Creator's image which was so strongly impressed on the spiritual visage of him who was destined to fill a sphere "but little lower than the angels," has become strangely effaced; and instead of being a messenger of mercy and kindness to his fellows, man, in too many sad instances, is the very genius of wretchedness and ruin, and his perversion is so great, that unless restrictions are put upon his propensities, the earth, set moving in its sphere as a place where he might be happy, would become a perfect Pandemonium.

To the existence of such an undesigned state of things then, we must acknowledge our indebtedness for the necessity of lawgivers, magistrates and laws. The preservation of life, protection of property—indeed all the rights which men hold dear require their existence. But the fact that they do and must exist does not involve the supposition that men cannot be honest, industrious, and possess every other virtue, for which many have been highly distinguished without their restraints. There are those, we hope, in every community—we know there are in some—who would maintain the utmost integrity of character if there were no laws but those of conscience and heaven to direct them. There are others upon whom law imposes no restraint except such as arises from fear of punishment: and again those who choose to experience their utility and effect by practical illustration. For the former class laws were not designed, except as a protection: for the two latter they present a three fold influence—protection, restraint and punishment.

All laws then, are designed for the general good. They suppose every individual of a State or nation to be that State or nation, and in this way their bearing upon the whole is brought about in such a way that the effect must be alike essential to all. Hence they can give exclusive privileges to none, nor can they in any way detract from one individual's right of freedom or conscience, unless the good of the whole, himself included, require it. Thus the safety of the community requires that the thief should be dislodged from the community, and his rights of social intercourse disfranchised, and his own safety and well being requires the same; for if a lawless state of things existed his property would be in danger from the incursion of some kindred, untamed spirit, or he might pursue a course of recklessness, going on from bad to worse, until his life instead of his liberty became the forfeiture, in order to insure protection to the lives of many of his fellow-men.

Such is the influence of laws in a republican government like ours. In monarchies, aristocracies, and hierarchies, they may originate in different causes and result in different effects. But these are not to our purpose, and we sincerely hope that experience will never teach, in our country, any thing of their appropriateness.

Laws then being made and enforced for the gene-

ral good, it may, with all reasonable propriety be asked, from whence shall we derive our lawgivers and magistrates? That we, as a free people, choose them from among ourselves, is certainly a fact;—but are they judiciously selected—taken with the greatest reference to general good, or are men actuated by fictitious and mistaken principles with regard to these things? Now it appears to us that the question is of very easy solution. Legislators should, in order to establish good and wholesome laws, not be taken from any one class or profession of men, but from the body of the people, whether they be tinkers, basket-makers, tanners, lawyers, physicians or farmers. The reason is obvious: there can be no individual engaged in one profession and know what is for the general good of another, so well as a member of that particular fraternity. Nor can an inhabitant of one town legislate to the needs and wants of another, so well as an individual who may have long resided there and become acquainted with its own peculiar circumstances. In New England—in the United States, the mass of population is, and forever must be farmers; for it is in vain to suppose that a nation can exist when the number who cultivate the earth fall in the rear of those engaged in commerce, manufactures and the arts. And it is equally vain and preposterous to suppose that the number of free white laborers, not servants but lords of the soil, will not increase in as great and greater ratio as that of all other callings put together. The great west with its fertile prairies says it will be so; and the south, the sunny south, from her hearts as pure and mild as her own skies, will send up a voice on her spicy breezes saying, the bonds which our fathers fastened on the sons of Africa, in due time shall be loosened, and the slave shall go out free, never to water our soil with his tears or sweat any more, and our hands shall labor and our hearts shall not faint: we will build up our waste places and set hedges round about them, lest strangers enter in and spoil our land.

If farmers are, or are to be the mass of the State or nation, they should by right of majority, by right of interest, and by right of sympathy, (for they must know, if they know anything, what the rights of the people require.) lift the highest voice in the councils of state and national deliberation, and they should choose their governors from among themselves and their counsellors from the people, and not send men of other trades to be the proxy of their wishes. And here an argument we have heard employed very often, if not a thousand times, comes up to veto our doctrine—for how often have we heard it said that "farmers don't know enough to make laws." Wherein the code by which New England is governed now is better than it was in the "Spartan days" of the pilgrin fathers, is a something we shall not attempt to unmythsize: we are quite sure, however, that the laws of modern times are strangely removed from their ancient simplicity: but "farmers don't know enough" (strange reflection on New England husbands!) but stranger that they will be gulled by such a doctrine, to make laws." This is the very point to which we would call their attention; for if they do not know enough to make them, how can they judge of their workmanship when done?

Now every farmer should know enough of the science of law, the principles which regulate its movements and establish its effects, to know when good and wholesome laws are made, when they are carried into their proper effect, and more, that Cin-

cinnatus-like, he may at any time be able to leave his plough and hasten to the councils of the nation. As long as such a state of things exists, our country may be safe. While the voice of the people, the whole intelligent people is heard and regarded, foreign and domestic evils, though they may roll in like a flood, will meet with a reacting influence which will hasten back their anger-kindled waves to deluge and clog the fountains from which they sprang. Let the people of the United States become an ignorant people, heedless of their laws and their rights—let them cease to act on those principles of equity and independence under which their fathers acted, and a degeneracy will spring up which will overshadow the land with its abominable branches, sapping as it grows the lifeblood of our constitution and laws, and ere another half century has recorded its deeds on the page of history, it will be written of ours, the last and noblest government of earth, what tyrants would have written every where, that there is not virtue enough in men to govern themselves. United America, with her territories stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Niagara to the gulf, with her constitution based on principles of general equity, and the corner-stones of her union cemented by the blood of her fathers, a noble band, has fallen, no more to have a name and place among the nations of the earth. W. B.

Mount Osceola, May 25, 1840.

PROGRESS OF VEGETATION DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1840.

(Communicated for the N. E. Farmer.)

May 2. We have had three rainy days during the week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and the weather has been rather cold witalh. The Isabel-las on the back wall of the graperly have made shoots six inches in length, all of them showing two and three bunches of fruit. The vines upon the rafters, Hamburgs, Sweetwaters, Linifindal and Rose Chas-selas, have all burst freely and made shoots two or three inches long. Early peas planted on the 6th April, and radishes and onions sowed on alternate rows the 16th April, are all up finely. Chenango potatoes planted on the 4th April in a frame, are up four or five inches, and I intend to transplant them to the field on Tuesday. Cherries, plums, peaches, and generally pear trees are in perfect blossom, and the horse chestnuts and mountain ashes are leaved out greenish, indicating an early spring.

May 9. Since Sunday last the weather has been uncomfortably cold. On Monday and Tuesday, it rained almost without intermission. The wind has blown raw and cold from N. N. E., and today the chilling blast has reminded us most forcibly of winter. Planting progresses but slowly: we have transplanted the sprouted chenangoes from the frame to the field; have planted early corn, several hills of canteloupes under glass frames, two beds of carrots, and have finished planting potatoes, (Dillinghams, Kidneys and Rohans.) The vines have advanced but little since Saturday.—Fruit trees are all in perfect blossom. Apple trees in sheltered situations commenced blossoming on the 3d inst.; and I observed yesterday the horse chestnut tree near the Marine Hall in blossom.

May 16. The weather has been bright and clear, with but little easterly wind since Saturday: a fine shower commenced yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, which continued with slight intermissions into the

evening. Farmers have generally availed themselves of the fine season to plant potatoes, and we have sowed during the week carrots, parsnips, beets, peas and beans, and have planted a dozen hills of canteloupes and water melons. We have also finished transplanting strawberries, the old beds of which are blossoming freely, and have staked and tied up the raspberries, which are very heavy with foliage. Early potatoes planted on the 6th April are all up distinctly upon the rows, while chenangoes planted at the same time, are just breaking ground. Blossoms upon fruit trees are most profuse: the apples in particular, present dense masses of flowers, and several of the smaller kinds, as plums and cherries, are already setting their fruit, of which there is at present the prospect of great profusion. The vines in the graperly have grown surprisingly within the last three days, and I have tied down the greater part of the spurs, both upon the back wall and rafters. Thus far the Rose Chasselas has made the strongest growth, next the Hamburgs and Sweetwaters, and lastly the Zinfindal, which has always pushed slowly with me, and requires a long season to perfectly mature its fruit.

May 23. On Sunday and Monday last, the weather was intensely hot. Mr Ives's thermometer, in an exposure similar to that of the late Dr Holyoke's, which was considered for so many years as standard authority, indicated 94° at one o'clock on Monday. Such a great degree of heat induced necessarily a rapid and vigorous progress in vegetation; but since Tuesday morning, the sky has been the greater portion of the time overcast, the wind has blown raw and cold E. N. E., producing what has been familiarly termed "a dry storm." The season of blossoms has nearly or quite passed away, fruit of all kinds having set most abundantly, and if our trees are spared from the ravages of the canker-worm and the caterpillar, we shall be favored with a most abundant harvest. The yellow locust trees are just leafing out, and mountain ash trees are blossoming beautifully. Canteloupes planted on the 9th inst. under the hand glasses, are all up finely, but have already suffered some from the attack of the melon fly, and we have this evening sprinkled them freely with dry sulphur, having first watered them copiously. I have generally found this application very effectual in ridding the vines of bugs and insects of every kind, and have sometimes fancied that it has a tendency to promote the growth of plants. During the week we have hoed our early peas and early potatoes, and have planted nangel wurtzel, beans, melons, squashes and pumpkins. Early corn planted on the 8th, and peas and beans planted on the 11th inst., are all up finely upon the rows. The display of tulips has been very magnificent during the week in the gardens of amateurs. Mr Cabot's bed, containing 1470 bulbs, was at its height of beauty yesterday, and some few of the earliest are partially faded today.

May 30. Since Sunday last, which was a cold easterly day, on which we were obliged to kindle fires both morning and evening, the weather has been remarkably warm, reminding one more of "Independent" than of "Election" week. Vegetation of all kinds has advanced most rapidly under the influence of a scorching sun, which has been, however, too powerful for light soils, which begin in many places to feel the effect of drought, so much so, that at Ellinglen we have found it necessary to use water freely upon the grape border, and upon newly transplanted trees. The season of blossoms has quite passed away, and fruit trees have

set very full and strong, with the exception of pears, the fruit of which is apparently much injured by a mildew or blight, similar to that which frequently appears upon goosecherries. Some persons attribute it to the intense heat of Monday, 18th inst., while others fancy it may be caused by the sudden changes from heat to cold, which however have not been so great as in former years, the entire month of May having been remarkably free from frost. The crop of apples will apparently be most abundant. The fine weather has been most favorable to the growth of the vines, and the Isabellas on the back of the house are in perfect blossom, perfuming the graperly with a delightful fragrance. The operations of thinning the bunches, of which I have cut out two out of three, of shortening in the fruit spurs, and of training the new wood for another season, has furnished me constant employment each morning and evening during the week, and if we can preserve the vines from mildew, the crop will be very fine. We have hoed for the second time, all our early potatoes, which never promised better at this season; I have hoed our early corn, which is up three or four inches, looking very healthy and green, and have pricked out our celery plants from the frame to be transplanted to the trenches early in July. Peas planted on the 6th April are in perfect blossom. Potatoes planted on the 2d, and beans planted on the 11th inst. are all up finely, and we need only a rainy day or two, to enable us to rank this as the most favorable season for vegetation that we have enjoyed for several years.

ON STRIPPING COWS.

Winter Product of a Devon Cow.

Every milkmaid has been cautioned that the last milk yielded by the cow at any one milking, is richer than that which is first obtained—but this is not the only consideration which shows the importance of thorough milking. The more there is left in the udder, the less will the cow give at subsequent times, and the sooner will she "go dry." After once going through the cow-pen, the milk-woman or man, (for in New England the men milk the cows,) ought to be compelled to go round again and completely strip each cow.

The importance of this will be better understood if there be truth in the statement which we have lately read, apparently on good authority. We confess we were not prepared to believe that the difference was so great as there stated, between the first and last portion of the one milking. The statement is that

"Several large coffee cups having been successively filled from one cow, till she was quite dry, the following results appeared, great care having been taken to weigh the cups when filled, to ascertain that they held exactly the same quantity.

In every case the quantity of cream was found to increase in proportion as the process of milking advanced. In different cows the proportion varied, but in the great number, the excess of cream in the last cup as compared with the first, was as sixteen to one! In some it was not so considerable, therefore as an average it may be called as ten or twelve to one.

The difference in quality of the two sorts of cream was no less striking; the cream given by the first drawn milk was thin, white and without consistency; while that furnished by the last was thick, buttery, and of a rich color."

In the Philadelphia Farmers' Cabinet, we have

the winter produce of a Devon cow: "Abraham P. Holdrich, of Spencertown, Pa., had an accurate memorandum kept of the butter made from a Devonshire cow, which calved last autumn. The result was, that from the 10th December to the 10th January, including both days, there was made from her milk 56 pounds of well worked butter—nearly equal to two pounds a day. The cow was fed with roots, hay and buckwheat bran. Estimating it at 25 cents a pound, the butter made in the depth of winter was worth \$14, and if we consider this the average product of eight months in the year, the aggregate amount for that period would be \$112."

This shows the importance of keeping a good breed, and of keeping it well: like cultivating rich land instead of poor, it takes no more labor to milk and take care of a good cow than a bad one.—*American Farmer.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

Messrs Gaylord & Tucker—I think I have been very successful in farming the last year, and will give you an account of the different crops I have raised and their product from 39 acres of limestone land. I do not mean to boast of raising more from an acre than other farmers, or of having raised any very superior crops; but on the contrary I am aware of having committed many errors in my system of farming, and am convinced that my crops last year ought to have been one-fourth heavier, and that in future I shall increase the product from year to year above what I have raised last year.

4 acres of barley,	180 bush.		
7 do do	280 do		
5 do do	225 do		
		685 bushels at 70c.	\$479 50
4 acres It. spring wheat,	125 bu. at \$1 10,		137 12
5 1-2 acres of rye,	244 bush. at 75c.		183 00
10 do of clover thimothy,	20 tons, \$15,		300 00
2 do lucernes and red clover,	fed green, for soiling, cut three times and valued at		60 00
1 1-2 acre in potatoes and cabbages,	105 bush potatoes at 25c.		26 25
700 heads of cabbage,	at 3c.		21 00
			\$1,206 87

Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK SEITZ.

Easton, Pa., March, 1840.

Dry rot may often times be prevented in living trees if the wounds are carefully covered with a composition made of rosin, tallow, bees wax, and ochre melted and mixed well together—and where it is necessary, for want of time in the spring, to resort to winter trimming, this method of prevention should be resorted to. It is cheap, simple, and adheres to the wood excluding moisture until it is healed over.

Every person who has anything to do with cooking ought to know, that when water is once made to boil all that is further necessary, is just to keep it up to that temperature: any additional fuel added is wasted, for water heated in an ordinary culinary vessel, cannot be made more than boiling hot.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1840.

AGRICULTURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In a former number we made some hasty remarks on this subject; and these remarks we shall continue in this case, not intending at this time to discuss the subject fully or elaborately. This duty we reserve for another occasion and place. But a few cursory hints may be of use if they keep the subject more and more before the public mind; and induce the intelligent and reflecting to look at it in its various important relations.

There are no natural and inherent incapacities in Massachusetts, which forbid her agriculture becoming a profitable and commanding interest. Every one admits her extraordinary success in commerce and manufactures and the mechanic arts. Her commercial marine is the second in the union; and indeed a large part of the commerce of New York is owned and navigated by New England men and equipped and sustained by New England capital. In manufactures and the improvement of the mechanic arts, she is in the rear of no State in the Union; and taking into the account the amount of her population and territory, she may challenge a competition perhaps with any of the older countries of Europe. Her fisheries, her commercial profits, the increased value which her manufacturing industry gives to the raw material about which it is employed, add essentially to her wealth; and with an inflexible determination to maintain a sound currency and a healthy and safe system of credit, there is no reason why she should not become one of the richest, and continue, as we believe she now is, one of the most prosperous communities in the world.

The extent of her agricultural interest has not yet by any accurate examination been ascertained. It is much to be regretted that this has not been done; or at least that measures have not been put in a train to accomplish it. The approaching valuation of the State, which takes place once in ten years, and which in course is to be taken the present season, will do something towards it; but these returns can be considered only as an imperfect approach to exactness, because there is a natural effort on the part of those who make them, to make them as low as possible. This was formerly the practice with a view to avoid the payment of the State tax; and though no State tax has been levied for several years, yet men still act under the same influence, and make the smallest returns they conscientiously can, where conscience has any thing to do with it, lest they should be rated too high in the valuation and assessed accordingly in the taxes of their own town.

It is believed, however, that could any thing like the same fullness and exactness be exerted in obtaining statistical returns of the agricultural products of the State as have been exerted in obtaining the returns of her commercial enterprise and her manufacturing industry, the results would be highly gratifying, and much transcend the calculations or opinions generally entertained. Yet on the other hand it must be admitted, that not a sixth part of our soil is cultivated which is capable of profitable cultivation; that of that which is cultivated by improved husbandry the products might be almost quadrupled; that we have no agricultural products for export; that our imports of agricultural products are very large; that we do not supply, excepting to a very small extent, our own bread, butter, cheese, beef, pork, mutton, potatoes, hay, oats, corn, and rye; and that in truth little or

no capital is employed in agriculture, in the way in which it is employed in trade or commerce. We do not like to make these confessions; and yet we must make them. We believe that if Massachusetts were walled in by a barrier as impassable as the walls of China, she is perfectly capable to support in comfort and luxury from the products of her own soil, a population four times as large as she now has. We believe it would be for the interest, happiness and morals of her people, if she were driven to the stern necessity of doing it. But calculations of any such issue or condition would be perfectly idle, while so many other resources or occasions for the application of labor and capital present themselves, affording the opportunity of an immediate and apparently a much more liberal return.

The island of Nantucket, regarded as it commonly is, as a mere sand bank in the midst of the ocean, to be beaten by waves and swept over by the cold winds, can scarcely be said to have admitted a plough into its soil; and yet there cannot be a doubt that its agricultural capacities, if properly brought out, are sufficient to maintain, without any foreign dependence whatever, a population three times as great as it now has; but what can be expected while oil retains its present price, and from men trained to think no pursuit manly or spirited but the pursuit of whales over the whole Pacific; and whom you might as well expect to keep quiet when they hear the blowing of a spermaceti, as to keep a race horse still when he is brought out upon the ground where he has won many a plate.

What we have said of Nantucket is true of other parts of the State; and the general rush of our young men into professional pursuits, or the pursuits of trade and commerce, in our cities, seems almost fatal to the hopes of any great advancement of our agriculture. Yet facts upon facts, observation, and experience have satisfied us, that in an assiduous, skilful and well conducted agriculture, even in Massachusetts, the chances of obtaining a comfortable livelihood and an honorable competence, are as favorable as in any pursuit to which the attention can be directed.

We have already alluded to one great hindrance to agricultural success in Massachusetts, and that is the fact that no capital, properly speaking, is ever applied to it. With the exception of the small amounts used by our Connecticut river farmers, which they generally borrow for six months, for the purchase of stock in the fall to be stall-fed and turned off in the spring, we hardly know a case in which a farmer thinks of employing a yard capital in agricultural operations and improvements, to exceed what his own scanty means supply. The idea of borrowing money with a view of cultivating twenty acres of his farm instead of five, and thus quadrupling his products without quadrupling the expense by which they are produced; or in order to redeem a bog-meadow which now yields him no valuable return, but which by a judicious system of draining, might be rendered eminently productive, is an enterprise which would hardly occur to him—which often he has not the courage to undertake, or which if he should undertake, his neighbor would be loud in condemning his rashness in thus involving himself in debt. To expect success in agriculture without a judicious expenditure of labor and capital, is as idle as to expect success in trade, or commerce, or manufactures, or any other conditions.

H. C.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINES.

We have recently seen a field of six acres of corn planted in two thirds of a day with perfect exactness, by a machine drawn by a pair of mules driven by a boy, and the machine held by a man; and at the same time

by the same machine the same field was manured with twenty-five bushels of pondrette, evenly dropped in the drill. The calculation was to make the drills four feet apart; and to plant the corn 18 inches in the drill, 3 kernels in a hill, with the intention of removing one and leaving two to be matured. The machine was adapted to the planting and sowing every other variety of seed, even to the smallest, and with like exactness. The machine worked well; though we think it might have been made less cumbersome than it was; but it is not our intention at this time to describe it or compare it with others. The boy, if the mules had been well broken, might have been dispensed with, and the whole performed by one man; and this, upon the old system of planting, furrowing, tiling, manuring in the hill from a hod, dropping, and covering, would have been equal to the labor of eight men. The machine could be built for ten dollars cost. Now what an immense saving of labor has been effected by this arrangement! yet men will tell us, with as much braggadocio and self-complacency as their waistcoats will contain without bursting the buttons off, that they want none of these *new-fangled notions*; they choose to go on in the *old-fashioned way*, as though the old-fashioned way was of course to be always the best way. Now the old-fashioned way was to wear undressed goat skins, sewed together with strings of birch bark or pinned with thorns; to set on bare ground; to bake your dough in the ashes; to dip up your porridge in a wooden bowl or a broken gourd, and to eat it with a clam-shell. Why cannot we go back to these blessed times of our great grandfathers, who were no doubt so much happier and so much wiser, and so much better than we are. Alas! for the sad degeneracy of modern times; and the unhappy discovery, (no doubt the effect of some demoniacal agency,) of balancing a meal-bag upon a horse's back, without putting the meal in one end and a stone in the other! H. C.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We acknowledge the receipt of a package of the seed of the Contee or Indian Bread Root, from H. L. Ellsworth, Esq., of the patent office, Washington. The Bread Root is used for food by the Florida Indians:—Whether it will endure our climate or be of any use to us, remains to be proved. The seeds in question were handed to the President of the Mass. Hort. Society, and by him distributed among the members, who will do their best to ascertain the merits of the plant.

We have received a miniature map of the State of Maine, just published by Nathl Dearborn, 53 Washington street—one of the neatest and prettiest things of the kind we have ever seen. There are more towns laid down on it than on any other map of the State ever published. The boundaries designated by the treaty of 1783, and the lines of division given by the king of the Netherlands and that claimed by Great Britain, are also accurately laid down.

We have been favored by a friend, with a specimen of refined maple sugar, manufactured by Mr Hosmer, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. It is very white and clear and equal to the best Havana sugar. J. B.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 6th, 1840.

Messrs E. Wight, of Dedham, and E. Weston, jr. and F. Parker, of Boston, presented a large collection of native flowers.

Bouquets, by Messrs Carter, Bowditch, Hovey, R. Howe and S. Walker.

Cut flowers from Jno. A. Kenrick, Newton; Scotch Lyburnam, (fine) several specimens of Azalias, roses, and other flowers.

Dahlias, by Thos. Lee and M. P. Wilder, Esqrs. The specimen of Ophelia by Mr. Wilder, was very fine. We should be pleased to see other specimens of Dahlias repens, exhibited by Mr. Lee.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, Chairman.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, May 23, 1840.

From J. F. Cushing, Esq. by D. Haggerston; splendid specimens of the following select sorts of Grapes: Royal Muscadine, Black Hamburg, White Sweetwater, Golden Chasselas, and Grizzly Frontignac.

For the Committee,

E. M. RICHARDS.

NOTICE. The exhibition of Paeonies for premium, will take place at the Mass. Horticultural Society's rooms, on Saturday next, 13th inst. Per order, Boston, June 6th, 1840. S. WALKER.

W.'s favor shall have a place in our next.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 240 Beef Cattle, (including 60 unsold last week) 20 pairs Working Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves, 250 Sheep and 520 Swine. 50 of the above Beef Cattle were from N. Y. Market and 50 more are expected next week. 50 Beef Cattle unsold, all of which are of the first quality.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—A further reduction was submitted and we reduce our quotations, viz: A few extra, \$7 00. First quality, \$6 50 a \$6 75. Second quality, \$6 00 a \$6 50. Third quality, \$5 50 a \$6 00.

Working Oxen—A few sales were effected. \$70, \$88, \$90, and \$110.

Cows and Calves.—"Dull." Sales \$20, \$25, \$27, \$33, \$35, and \$37.

Sheep.—We quote lots at \$3 25, \$3 00, \$3 50 and \$4 00.

Swine.—All at Market sold. Large shoats, to peddle, 4 1-2 for sows and 5 1-2 for barrows. Small pigs 6 and 6 1-2. At retail from 5 to 7 1-2.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northern exposure, week ending June 7.

June, 1840.	7 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	Wind.
Monday,	1 53	64	50	S. E.
Tuesday,	2 44	67	55	S.
Wednesday,	3 55	66	66	S. E.
Thursday,	4 54	72	68	S.
Friday,	5 62	73	70	W.
Saturday,	6 60	80	72	W.
Sunday,	7 70	81	56	S.

SCYTHES, RAKES, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale a very extensive and complete assortment of Scythes, Rakes, &c. consisting in part of 300 dozen Phillips, Messer and Colby's superior Scythes. 50 " Metcalf's do do. 50 " Tali's cast steel do do. 25 " English do do. 10 " do do do. Cradle do. 10 " do do do. Border do. 100 " Hall's Rakes, superior. 100 " Wilder & Eddy's do do. 200 " Common do do. 100 " Clapp's patent Scythe the Smathers. 50 " Baker's do do do. 100 " Common do do. 2500 " Austin's superior Rifles. 2000 " Common do. 1000 " Scythe Stones. 100 " Gram Cradles superior.

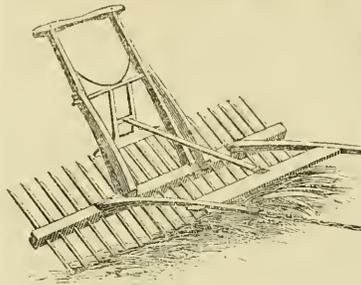
They would respectfully call the attention of Dealers and Agriculturists to the above assortment, which consists of many of the best kinds now in use, and which they are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

51 & 53 North Market Street.

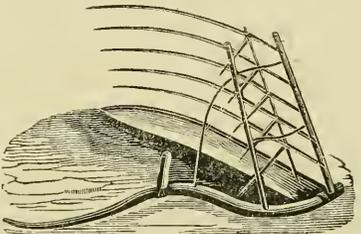
May 20.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use; as an implement of husbandry, as the plough now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

CARNATION SEED.

The Subscribers have received from Rotterdam, a small quantity of extra fine Carnation Seed, saved from one hundred choice varieties, which they offer at 25 cents per paper. We have tried it, and find that it vegetates freely. It cost us 30 guilders per ounce, and from the representation made, no doubt will give satisfaction to those who may be disposed to try it. We have also very fine carnation seed at 12 1/2 cents per paper. The seed may be sown with good success any time in May or June. JOSEPH BRECK & CO

May 20.

FOR SALE.

For sale a fine heifer Calf, from one of the best cows in the country, and by the celebrated Ayshire bull imported by Mr Cushing. Inquire at this office, or at Winsiposs's establishment at Brighton. May 20.

PURE BLOODED STOCK.

For sale, three young Bulls, 7 to 9 months old, from improved shorn horn Durham, Alderney and North Devon Stock. Inquire at this office. April 29 61

GARDENERS KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind here imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c. April 22.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

	FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	5	5 1/2
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	5 00	6 25
" Pol.	4 50	4 75
BEANS, white Foreign,	1 75	2 25
" Domestic,	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess,	15 00	15 50
No. 1,	13 00	13 50
prime,	11 00	
BEESWAX, white,	25	28
" yellow,	30	35
BRISTLES, American,	10	11
BUTTER, shipping,	15	18
" dairy,	15	18
CANDLES, mould,	13	14
" dipped,		
" sperm,		37
CHEESE, new milk,	10	
dozen,	1 25	1 50
CIDER,	2 00	4 00
" refined,		
BONE MANURE,	37	32
" in casks,		
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	37	45
" southern, geese,	9	12
FLAX, (American)	1 50	2 00
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	1 50	1 75
" Bay, Chaleur,	60	1 00
Haddock,	10 50	5 50
Meckler, No. 1		4 00
" No. 2,		3 75
" No. 3,		3 50
Vewives, dry salted, No. 1.	5 00	5 25
Salmon, No. 1,	17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	5 00	5 12
" Baltimore, Howard street,	5 12	5 25
" Richmond canal,	4 87	5 00
" Alexandria wharf,	4 78	
" Rye,	3 37	
" Indian, in bbls,	3 50	
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	51	55
" southern flat, yellow,	50	51
" white,	53	54
" Rye, northern,	65	75
" Barley,	40	40
" Oats, northern, (prime)	32	33
" southern,	25	30
GRINDSTONES, per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	19 00
" do. do. finished	20 00	20 00
HAMS, northern,	7	8
" southern and western,	16	18 00
HAY, best English, per ton,	10 50	11 00
Eastern screwed,	45	47
HOPS, 1st quality,	10	11
" 2d quality,	10	11
LARD, Boston,	29	30
" southern,	25	27
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	26	28
" do. country do,	22	24
" Baltimore city tannage,	21	23
" do. dry hides,	21	23
" New York red, light,	21	23
" Boston, do. slaughter,	20	22
" Boston dry hides,	75	85
LIME, best sort,	23	25
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	50	56
" Sugar House,	1 05	1 10
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	40	45
" Winter,		
" Whale, refined,	95	2 57
" Linseed, American,	17 00	18 00
" Neat's Foot,	14 00	14 50
" clear,	14 00	14 00
PRIME,	2 72	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	70	80
" Red Top, southern,	2 00	1 50
" northern,	2 00	2 25
" Canary,	2 25	2 50
" Hemp,	1 37	1 62
" Flax,	12	13
" Red Clover, northern,	5	7
" Southern Clover,	12	13
SOAP, American, Brown,	84	9
" do. Castile,	2 50	3 00
TALLOW, tried,	45	48
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	40	45
" 2d do,	35	40
" 3d do,	30	35
" 4th do,	25	30
" 5th do,	20	25
" 6th do,	15	20
" 7th do,	10	15
" 8th do,	5	10
" 9th do,	5	10
" 10th do,	5	10
" 11th do,	5	10
" 12th do,	5	10
" 13th do,	5	10
" 14th do,	5	10
" 15th do,	5	10
" 16th do,	5	10
" 17th do,	5	10
" 18th do,	5	10
" 19th do,	5	10
" 20th do,	5	10

Northern pullet.

(Continued from page 406.)

Today I made my first acquaintance with those abominable sloughs for which Illinois is notorious. Just as we reached the ten mile house a hard rain set in, and we were obliged to stop and make the best of wretched accommodations.

The next morning was cloudy and so cold that we had to wear cloaks, although it was the middle of June. We travelled four miles over the prairie, when we came to a belt of timber and found six miles of the worst road I had yet seen, if road it may be called, for in this State no labor is done upon the road except to build corduroy bridges over sloughs that have become impassable. In the midst of this timber there is a little hamlet of log cabins called Independence, though as well known in the vicinity by the name of Pin-hook. This town, as it is called, contains two stores, and, what is an uncommon sight, a school-house. About a mile from town we came to the Embarras river, and as the ferryman lived half a mile on the other side, we found ourselves in an embarrassing situation.

Here we found six wagons and as many families of emigrants from the east. The men were cutting fuel, watching their horses that were grazing, &c. The women were washing, cooking, and arranging their goods, while the children, in the happy carelessness of youth, were playing all manner of pranks upon the river banks: the whole forming a capital scene for the pencil. I entered into conversation with these people and found them from different parts and bound some for Sangamon county, some for Missouri, and some for, they knew not where, only they were going west, and I thanked my stars that I had not been mad enough to bring my family hither, but that they were then enjoying the comforts of home.

Having at last got the ferryman down to the river, we crossed over and stopped at the first farm house: this is in Coles county.

The next morning we saw several wagons moving east, and as it is as much a custom to inquire where one is bound, where from, and to ask other similar questions, as it is for ships at sea to speak each other, we were soon acquainted with their history. These people had been, some to Warren county, on the Mississippi, and others to Iowa territory. They had all been sick, and had lost many of their kindred by death; they had sacrificed their property, and, poor and disheartened, they were all begging their way back to the east. This group and the one we saw yesterday are specimens of what may be seen daily on all the great routes in the west.

We took leave of our host, who was a jolly Kentuckian, after breakfast, and pursued our way over level prairie, so soft that our horses tracked deep at every step, but no sloughs. We had to ford one creek about three or four feet deep, and at the end of 20 miles we came to the Great Okaw, a narrow sluggish stream, which we crossed by a ferry, and as it was 16 miles to the next timber, we put up, for it is impossible to travel in the night, and the traveller must seek a shelter before night or camp out, which, for a person unprepared for it, is no joke.

Early on the following morning, we started in company with two other wagons from the east, and travelled over low prairie, and were obliged to go through three sloughs of the "biggest kind," each nearly, and one of them more than a quarter of a mile wide. I was obliged to wade and lead my

horse in water up to my hips, and fortunately got through without assistance, while my fellow travellers were obliged to hire an ox team to haul them through. At 6 o'clock we reached the Little Ohaw, which we crossed on a rude bridge, and put up, having consumed the whole day travelling 16 miles, and we were very diligent too.

In the morning we parted company with our fellow travellers, who kept the road to Springfield, while we turned off north towards Decatur, and having reached there we concluded to tarry until the next day. Decatur is built upon a broken piece of ground, on the north side of the Sangamon river, (which is here about 50 yards wide,) 35 miles above Springfield, and is the seat of Macon county. It is full of stumps, has a few good houses at respectable distances, and contains about 200 or 300 inhabitants; but being the only town in the county, it has considerable trade and may become an important place. Here for the first time, I saw an ox mill for grinding corn: I afterwards saw many of them. The construction of them is simple: a circular plane is made of plank, with a shaft in the centre from which it is braced: the shaft is inclined 15 or 20 degrees from a perpendicular, which gives the plane the same inclination to the horizon, and the gearing is on the periphery of the plane or platform, and upon this from two to six oxen are placed, according to the size of the mill, who put the machine in motion. It is the simplest kind of tread-mill.

We left Decatur early by the northern road. It was a splendid morning: the air was clear, the sky cloudless, and the prairie being higher and more rolling, the road was dryer and better than any we had seen for a long time, and we rode on in high spirits. About 9 o'clock we came to an impassable creek, and supposed that we had misunderstood the directions we had received in town, and were out of our way—a misfortune to which travellers are very liable, for most of the inhabitants are new settlers and quite ignorant of the geography of their own neighborhoods, and those who do know anything about it, are as bungling as the sons of Erin in giving directions. In our dilemma we turned towards the head of the creek, hoping to strike the proper track in that direction, and after travelling until noon without finding any other track or making any progress in our way, we came to a halt. The creek where we then were, though broad was fordable, being only about two feet deep. The grove where we entered the prairie was just discernable, and we could see timber upon the other side, at the distance of from 10 to 15 miles. We did not like to go back and we knew not the way forward. My companion had a pocket compass and map, and with the assistance of these we ventured to proceed. Having taken the bearings of the grove we had left and of our track, we computed our departure as accurately as we were able, and laid down our course; then crossing the creek we travelled by the compass over the trackless prairie until late in the afternoon, when we struck the timber within a few rods of the road we should have travelled. We had then five miles to travel over as bad a road as was ever travelled, to get to Clinton, a new town on the north side of Salt Creek, which stream we crossed upon a bridge very much like the roof a Dutch barn, and near which we got stuck in a mud-hole from which it took us an hour to get out. I never before realised the extent of the misfortune of those who get roused up Salt creek.

It was not until past 8 o'clock that we got to quarters, fatigued and hungry enough to make very indifferent accommodations agreeable.

(To be continued.)

THE WHEAT FLY.—When there is an abundance of clover or hemp around a wheat field, it has been ascertained to a certainty, that very much less injury will be done to the wheat by the grain flies, than in most other situations.—The reason is plain. The weevil deposits its egg on the sweetest plants it can find, and prefers the clover or hemp even to wheat.

Might it not be a good plan for farmers, whose wheat fields do not happen to be situated in the midst of a clover field, to sow a pretty wide row of hemp around the outside of the lot forthwith.—*Maine Cultivator.*

APPLES, of this year's growth, the first we have seen, were selling in our market yesterday at twelve and a half cents per quart!—*Baltimore Sun.*

HOT CORN.—New corn made its appearance in the New Orleans market, on the 8th ult. Ours isn't quite fit to eat yet.

SINA SILK WORMS EGGS—\$5 PER OUNCE.

The Eggs of the celebrated Sina Silk Worm, now offered for sale, were raised in 1839 by M. Camille Beauvais, superintendent of the experimental silk farm, established near Paris, by the government of France. The Sina Silk Worm was introduced to France from China by Louis XVI. in 1784, and has been proved by M. Beauvais to be superior to all other silk worms. They are also stated to possess the precious property of hatching simultaneously. Just received, by the subscriber, from the Chevalier Bodin, who is the only agent for their sale in France.

Each sheet contains an ounce and is signed "Camille Beauvais."

WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton.

Or apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 25. ept

BUSSUA MULBERRY SEED.

We have recently received 50 lbs. fresh Broussa Mulberry Seed, which we offer by the ounce or pound.

March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public; that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARD.

Week's Treatise on Bees

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 15.

NEW AMERICAN GARDENER.

FOURTEENTH EDITION.

The New American Gardener, containing practical directions on the culture of Fruits and vegetables, including Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Grape Vines, Silk Strawberries, &c., by Thomas G. Fessenden, late editor of the New England Farmer. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.
May 13.

SILK WORMS EGGS.

Just received, a few ounces of Silk Worms Eggs, from Smyrna, said to be of a superior variety. Price \$3 per ounce, clean seed.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 1.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
No. 22 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1840.

[NO. 50.]

N. E. FARMER.

WANDERINGS IN THE WEST IN 1839.

No. IV.

(Continued from page 412.)

Clinton is a town recently laid out, contains ten or twelve houses, and is the seat of De Witt county; put the two together and we have De Witt Clinton. It is needless to say that the projectors are Yorkers, and have displayed a rare specimen of American ingenuity in naming towns and counties. Proceeding north, the prairie becomes more rolling and the road better. We passed through two or three belts of timber, in one of which I saw a quantity of stable manure placed along in the road, as we in the east would use gravel, probably because it was less labor to put it there than to cart it out upon the prairie. At the end of 25 miles we came to Bloomington, the seat of McLean county, situated on the edge of the prairie on the north side of Blooming Grove. This is a pleasant, thriving town, containing several good buildings: it has three steam mills, a number of stores, two taverns, and there is the appearance of a good deal of business: lots in town are held at high prices, and timber land in the grove is valued at from twenty to thirty dollars an acre. Many of the inhabitants are from New England. We spent the remainder of the day and the night at Bloomington, and the next day took the road towards Peoria. We found a very good road through a fine tract of country—rolling prairie and timber alternating, and a pleasant ride of twenty-five miles brought us to the village of Macinaw. While there we had a heavy shower, and after crossing Macinaw river we were overtaken by another hard rain, which compelled us to stop at the first house we came to. I speak of houses, though properly speaking there is very seldom any thing but a log cabin in the country, except in the towns, and there even the greater number of buildings are often cabins. The shelter we obtained this night was in fact a cabin of the "worst kind," but our situation made it as acceptable as a palace would have been in other circumstances. The next morning was cloudy, cold, and uncomfortable: we resumed our journey and three miles brought us in view of Trenton, the seat of Tazewell county. We passed the town at the distance of about a mile, and I regretted that we did not take the road through it. After we crossed the Macinaw we began to discover gravel in the hills; the road is generally better, and the water is more palatable than that which we found before. The groves in this vicinity are chiefly white oak and hickory, and as we came near the Illinois river we found a good deal of clay: the road down the bluff is very steep and dangerous. We crossed the river about one o'clock and entered Peoria.

Peoria is beautifully situated on the west side of the river, which at that place makes a bend to the eastward, something less than a semicircle: the bluff comes near to the river, and is covered, as is the narrow strip of bottom land, with a thick growth

of timber: on the west side the ground rises gradually to the second bottom, an elevation of twenty or thirty feet, and the town is principally built upon this ascent: the second bottom extends back to the bluff something more than a quarter of a mile: there are a few scattering trees on the face of the bluff, and on the top of it are a few houses commanding a fine prospect of the town, ten or twelve miles of the river, and the surrounding country. The prairie stretches back from the bluff a mile perhaps to a belt of timber. On the whole it is the finest site for a town that I ever saw. Peoria contains 1200 inhabitants, 3 taverns, 25 stores, 1 printing office, and Mr Huntoon, favorably known at the east, has established a school there which succeeds well, but though the place is pleasant, it is very unhealthy.

After a sojourn of two days we took leave of Peoria, and recrossed the river four miles above the town, into Tazewell county. Soon after a hard rain set in, and we got most thoroughly wet again, and we found no stopping place until we got to a place called Partridge Ridge, 12 miles from Peoria. Here we found comfortable accommodations, and concluded to stop a few days and look about the country. Accordingly the next day we rode around the neighborhood some ten or dozen miles, and called at several farms, among others at that of Mr Buckingham, who had been in the country seven years, has a very large estate, keeps about 100 head of cattle, besides many horses and hogs. He had in his eribs from 1000 to 2000 bushels of corn, for which he said he could find no sale even at the low price of 18 3/4 cents. Winter wheat does not succeed well in this neighborhood; spring grain does well, but corn is their principal crop, and cattle and hogs are their only resource to obtain money. Farming is done in a slovenly manner, labor is high and not easily obtained: female labor hardly to be gotten at any rate. There are no public schools and private schools are rare.

We made another excursion across the prairie eastward to Walnut Grove. On the prairie we passed half a dozen houses which had a desolate appearance and upon inquiry I found that it is the town of Hanover, which contains not a single inhabitant—the last family having moved but some months before, and the post office which had been established there was removed about three miles to a sawmill in the grove, because there was no person left in town to serve as postmaster. At walnut grove we called at the house of a Mr Curtis and went over his farm. I saw there several pieces of English grass, or as it is called in the west, *tame grass*, and I observed that some of it looked better than the rest, and Mr Curtis's told me that it had been manured. He uses manure upon all crops, although his prairie is of the best kind, and I saw a great difference between the crops that were manured and those that were not. The prairie will not produce good crops of grass without manure, and Mr Buckingham told me the same.

A heavy rain kept us within doors on the third day, and the next we rode to Mr Buckingham's and tarried over night: our fare here was simple

but abundant, and we were treated with genuine hospitality. The evening was passed in pleasant conversation before a bright fire, which blazed cheerfully in the huge stone chimney. Although it was near the last of June, there had been scarcely an evening when a fire was not agreeable, although the day might have been very hot. In the morning we left our host and travelled in the direction of Peru. The country about Crow Creek, which we passed in the forenoon, is very fine: the land is rolling, alternate prairie and barrens, affording some splendid views: the bed of the creek is of pebbles and the water is clear and sparkling.—Oxbow prairie is also very pleasant: we saw there plenty of apples and peaches. North of the Oxbow prairie we came to a little town called Magnolia, containing about twenty houses. About a mile from town we stopped for the night at the house of a Mr Hawes, who was the first settler in this part of the country. He is located in the edge of the timber near a fine brook, and is the wealthiest man in the neighborhood.

Our route the next day was over prairie about fourteen miles. We then came to barrens, where we had a bad winding road down to the river, which we crossed with difficulty and entered Peru.

Peru is at present a small town of about 300 inhabitants. It is built principally upon one street at the foot of the bluff, but being at the head of navigation at low water, and the termination of the canal from Chicago and of the railroad to Dixon's ferry, its prospect for future prosperity is flattering. Leaving Peru we followed a deep ravine in the bluff and came upon the prairie back of the town, where we lost our way, and darkness overtook us upon the open prairie, where we were obliged to pass the night without provisions or a bed; and with bad lodgings, empty stomachs, and mosquitoes withal, we had an uncomfortable night enough.

At daybreak we discovered that our horses were gone, and it was not until sunrise that we recovered them and got ready to start, and after wandering some time we got upon the right track and rode to Homer, 10 miles from Peru. Homer is a small town near the Little Vermillion river, in La Salle county; the day was extremely hot, and we stopped awhile and then rode on four miles to Troy grove. The country around the Little Vermillion is very beautiful, the soil is first rate, and the water good; but yet I was told that it is unhealthy.

The next morning we left Troy grove and entered upon the wide prairie, where wood and water are seldom found:—eight miles brought us to Four mile grove, where we found an excellent spring; thence to Pawpaw grove is six miles. The prairie here is quite high and rolling, even hilly—and the subsoil is gravel; the groves on the contrary are low and flat, occupying the lowest places where there is water, and are heavily timbered.

Between Pawpaw and Four-mile groves we enjoyed the most extensive view that I ever saw upon land: towards the N. W., S. E. and N. E. in the direction of Chicago, there is nothing to intercept the sight for a distance of perhaps from 40 to 60 miles; indeed as far as the sight can extend, nothing

ing but one boundless field of waving grass with here and there a little grove, which appear like little specks or miniature islets upon this vast verdant ocean. It is a "grand prairie" indeed. In this vast solitude, man with all his powers sinks into utter insignificance—the beholder is astonished—his thoughts expand with his perception—but they will recur to *himself*, and then he feels his nothingness. The least reflecting man is sensible to the grandeur of the scenery upon the Alleghenies—but here much more so, for the scene is truly sublime.

Four miles from Pawpaw we came to Allen's grove where we stopped for the night, the next house upon our route being sixteen miles. We were now in Ogle county. The land here is not yet surveyed and consequently not in market.

From Allen's our route was to plum grove, seven miles, thence to Brodie's grove, nine miles;—we enjoyed the same unbounded prospect as the day before. As we advance north the prairie becomes drier and more sandy. In the hollows between the swells we found many shallow ponds but no good water in the whole distance. The next house was at Driscoll's grove, seven miles, and fearing that night might overtake us we stopped at Brodie's.

(Continued on page 420.)

From the New Genesee Farmer.

USE OF LONG MANURE.

Much has been said in the Genesee Farmer and other agricultural journals, during the last four or five years, to show the great advantage of using manure in its fresh and unfermented state. It has often been asserted that by the process of fermentation in the heap, or lying in the yard until partially rotted, much of its strength escapes and is lost, that might be saved by depositing it in the ground in its fresh state, there to undergo the process necessary to prepare it as food for plants. This new practice seems to have obtained pretty generally, and the results have proved satisfactory to those who have published them.

Being fond of new things myself sometimes, I subscribed practically, and without further inquiry to this theory, and have for several years used large quantities of coarse manure from the horse stable and yard, in its rank state, and tried it on a variety of soils and crops until I am fully satisfied it is not best for me, whatever may be his opinion or practice of others. I have, in some instances, put from 60 to 70 wagon loads upon an acre of ground, ploughed it under and covered it well, and received but very little benefit from it to the crop the first year, especially if the season proved rather a dry one. Nor could I ever trust to its mouldering remains for a crop the year following, for on ploughing it to the surface there appeared to be but very little substance remaining to benefit a second crop; but like a burnt rag the air dissolves it, and the winds blow it away, and its principle effect has been successive crops of grass and weeds, increasing my labor in hoed crops at least four fold, and entailing a more serious calamity in the multitude of cut worms and grubs to which it gives birth.

I was taught, when young, by an experienced farmer, never to use unfermented manure, especially from the horse stable, for any kind of crop, if other could be obtained; yet it was considered better than none at all, and often valuable to help

corn, potatoes, and some other coarse feeding crops. I have seen corn materially injured by using it in the hills in a dry season.

For the last four years I have dug into the same pieces of ground, large quantities of coarse rank manure, when preparing my garden for early vegetables, and have always been disappointed in not realizing the benefit I expected either to the crop or soil; and have been surprised, when working the ground, to find so little remains of the liberal dressing of the previous year, and that little, if it had been buried with the spade seven or eight inches, instead of being decomposed, was often dry and mouldy.

Experience has convinced me that half the quantity of manure that has undergone the process of fermentation in the yard or heap, or has become partially rotted while exposed to the weather, will produce the largest average crop, and whether the season be wet or dry, no disappointment will ensue on account of its use.

I am resolved never to use any more in a raw state, unless it be in the potatoe drill, considering it, as I do, a loss of at least half the value, when compared with that which has been turned over once or twice, and thoroughly fermented in the heap, and prepared for the immediate use of plants intended to be nourished by it, and the seeds of of weeds entirely destroyed.

The greatest advantages I have realized from the use of short, unrotted manure, has been by spreading it on the surface of the ground when prepared for seed, and mixed with the soil, but not ploughed under. In this way it protects the crop in time of severe drought, and in a wet season benefits it more than if ploughed under and covered with more than six or eight inches of soil. After remaining on or near the surface for one season, I think it worth more to turn under with the plough, for the benefit of future crops, than it was in its first state. The experience of every gardener must certainly be against the use of the raw material.

Too much cannot be said in favor of cooking food for hogs, and other stock; and I would as soon feed my hogs with uncooked potatoes as my plants with raw manure. I have tried both, and I think the loss in both cases about the same.

A. BRYANT.

Eric Co. Nursery Buffalo, 1840.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS, 1840.

We are happy to perceive that this important subject has been taken up in the proper quarter, and that we are at last to have such an enumeration of the agricultural products of this country, as will furnish some safe estimate of the quantity produced, and the districts in which they are grown. In reply to some suggestions made by us on this subject, Mr Deberry, the chairman of the committee of agriculture has kindly forwarded us a copy of the instructions for the use and direction of the marshals and their assistants, from which we find that the following series of inquiries are to be propounded to every farmer. Although there are some products that would be perhaps desirable to render it complete, yet it contains all the most essential items, and if carried out in the spirit in which it seems to have been conceived, it will be a collection of vast importance and value to the country. Had such a census of our agriculture been taken every ten years, the comparison of the tables at different times, would be of the greatest interest,

as determining the increase in the product of our friends, and the districts in which the greatest fluctuations have taken place.

We have one suggestion to make in regard to this matter, which we consider of very great importance. It is this: Let every printer of a newspaper in the country, and all in the cities that print journals for distribution in the country, give a place to the questions which we copy below, and which will be propounded to every farmer in the United States. As it is to be hoped that there are few or no farmers who do not receive some journal, agricultural or otherwise, such a course would be the means of bringing the subject to their notice, and enable them to prepare their answers with greater correctness than they might otherwise be able to do. If every farmer who receives a copy of these interrogatories, would at his leisure sit down, and write against each one the proper reply, not only would the labors of the marshals be greatly expedited, but, which is of more consequence, a greater degree of accuracy would be secured. The marshals will commence in June, and proceed through their districts as soon as consistent with accuracy. The interrogatories refer to the crops of 1839, and to the products of that year must the answers relate.

AGRICULTURE—INTERROGATIONS.

What is the number of your horses and mules?
How may neat cattle have you?
How many sheep?
How many swine?
What is the estimated value of your poultry of all kinds?
How many bushels of wheat did you grow in 1839?
How many bushels of barley?
How many bushels of oats?
How many bushels of rye?
How many bushels of buckwheat?
How many bushels of Indian corn?
How many pounds of wool?
How many pounds of hops?
How many pounds of wax?
How many bushels of potatoes?
How many tons of hay?
How many tons of hemp and flax?
How many pounds of tobacco?
How many pounds of rice?
How many pounds of cotton have you gathered?
How many pounds of silk cocoons?
How many pounds of sugar?
How many cords of wood have you sold?
What is the value of the products of your dairy?
What is the value of the products of your orchard?
How many gallons of wine have you made?
What is the value of your home-made or family goods?
As intimately connected with these, may be added those relating to horticulture—which are as follows:
What was the value of the produce of your market gardens in 1839?
What was the value of the produce of your nursery and green house?
It is hoped that editors friendly to the cause of agriculture, or who have readers in agricultural districts, will give place to the above interrogations, and invite the attention of those interested, that they may be in readiness with their replies. Let the first effort for an agricultural census of the United States, be met in a manner that shall insure the desirable accuracy of the measure.—*Alb. Cult.*

For the New England Farmer.

CANKER WORM.

MR EDITOR—'he increasing ravages of this pest of our orchards, the present year, and its rapid approach to many of us who have not yet been overrun by it, have excited a good deal of solicitude among cultivators that an effort should be made to arrest its progress; and I was glad to see in the valuable communication of J. W., copied into your paper the past week, from the Boston Courier, the desire of the writer, "that a course of experiments through the whole progress and transmigrations of this destroyer during the year" should be made.—To aid this desirable object, I have thought it might be useful to those engaged in this pursuit, to be made acquainted with the latest method adopted in Europe for the same purpose, and which I presume is not generally known here.

In a late work on "*Insects Injurious to Gardeners and Farmers*" by Vincent Kollar, Curator to the Royal Cabinet of Natural History at Vienna, and translated during the present year, by the Misses Loudon of England, I find an account of the *Winter Moth* and its ravages, which I presume from the description as well as from the plates accompanying the work, there can be no doubt, is identical with the canker worm moth of this country.

After treating of the habits and ravages of this insect, and the natural causes of its diminution, which are often so effectual that fruit trees remain uninjured by it for several years, the author says:

"The means of diminishing this insect, existing in nature, are, however, not equally effective every year; so that sometimes the numbers of the caterpillar increase to such a degree that the produce and vigor of our fruit trees would be alike destroyed if we did not take measures against them. We can, at least, prevent the females of the winter moth from reaching the top of the tree and laying their eggs there. We know that they have no wings, and consequently can only crawl up the trees; therefore, if we can place any contrivance round the trunk of a tree, over which they cannot pass, that tree is secure from them. No eggs can be laid there, and consequently no caterpillars will be found there in spring. Everything has been tried to keep off the female winter-moths from the fruit trees: the stems have been surrounded with tow, cotton, fir-twigs, ears of corn, and substances having a disagreeable smell; but they have passed all these barriers and reached the tops. They have been even known to pass worsted threads prepared with mercurial ointment and wound round the trees, as many amateurs of gardens have experienced. The stem of the fruit tree has also been surrounded with strong paper, fastened with pack-thread, and smeared with tar, or cartgrease. This was so far effectual that the moth stuck in the tar. But as this substance either loses its stickiness by the rain or dries quickly up, the smearing must be repeated daily to render it effectual; and this would be both tedious and expensive. If the tar be too thickly laid on, it flows from the paper on to the stem and injures the bark. Therefore those persons give us very bad advice who say that the stem itself of the tree ought to be smeared with tar, to prevent insects from reaching the top. The tar even penetrates through the bark into the wood, and destroys the sap vessels, by which young trees

are greatly injured. At last a plan was thought of, of surrounding the base of the stem with a wooden frame, or box, and daubing it on the outside with tar to avoid the bad effects mentioned above. This contrivance completely answers the end in view, as has been fully proved. The frame consists of four boards about a foot high, and rather longer than the diameter of the tree they are to surround. These four boards are to be nailed together in the form of a square open box; but the fourth board is not to be fastened on till the frame is placed round the tree, as the stem must be entirely enclosed by the boards. To prevent the sun or rain from having any effect on the tar or cartgrease, the top of the frame is to be surrounded with a moulding; that is, a thin piece of wood three or four inches broad is to be nailed on the top, so as to form a projection on the outside, and under this an angle. This angle, formed on the outside only, is to be thickly smeared with tar. This frame may thus be called a boot, as the stem of the fruit tree stands as if in a boot. It must be set an inch deep in the earth, which must be well trodden in round it, so that the moths may not get under it and reach the tree. I must here observe that the boot ought not to be made too large; but should be so fixed as to allow of but little space between it and the stem; that we may be the more certain that no pupæ of the winter moth lie within the boot. But this is not much to be apprehended; for I have known of only two instances of the winter moth coming out of the earth within the boot, and consequently very near the trunk.

"At the end of October it is time to bring this wooden boot into use, to guard the stem; and, consequently, the tops of the fruit-trees from the female moth. It must be smeared, as we have before said, in the angle under the coping with tar. If it is new, it must be smeared two or three days in succession, as at first the tar penetrates greatly into the wood, and soon dries. Afterwards, smearing is only necessary two or three times during autumn; and if the ground becomes frozen or covered with snow, it may be left off entirely. In spring, when the earth is thawed, the boot must again be daubed with tar, as some of the moths still come out of the earth, and once more in the beginning of May, in order that neither looper nor other caterpillars may come from other quarters, and reach the top of the tree; for the larvæ are as incapable of passing the tar as the wingless moths.

"A boot of this sort is not very expensive, as it is not necessary to have the boards planed, and if not removed from the tree, it lasts several years; so that the expense for one tree amounts at most to about a penny a year. If the tar is reckoned at another penny, the whole preservative throughout the year costs only two pence for each tree. This trifling expense should not be grudged when we consider the damage which the green caterpillar does to fruit trees. Besides, by this contrivance the orchard is protected for several years from these destructive caterpillars; for if they are once nearly extirpated, it is a long time before they again increase so much as to be very injurious."

The apparent advantages of the boot are,

1. That the tar may be used without coming in contact with the tree.
2. The projecting moulding round the box obstructs the influence of the sun and the rain upon the tar, and consequently, it is kept much longer

in an emollient state, so that its application three times in the autumn, and twice in the spring is said to be sufficient.

3. The economy of the remedy, costing in Germany but *two pence* (four cents) per tree. In this country it would doubtless cost something more.

4. It is within the means of every one to apply it, it being only necessary to be provided with a small quantity of cheap lumber, and should the leisure time to be found in the winter season be employed to construct the boxes, they would cost but little.

In this country, the application, to be entirely effectual, should be made by the first of October, as the insects sometimes ascend the trees during that month, consequently it would be improper to defer it, as directed by Kollar, to a later period.

ELIJAH VOSE.

Dorchester, June 15, 1840.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Rich Bread Pudding.—Cut a pound loaf of good bread into thin slices. Spread them with butter as for eating. Lay them in a pudding dish—sprinkle between each layer of bread, seeded raisins, and citron cut in small pieces or strips. Beat eight eggs with four tablespoonfuls of rolled sugar, mix them with three pints of milk and half of a grated nutmeg. Turn the whole on the bread in the pan, and let it remain till the bread has taken up full half the milk; then bake about three quarters of an hour.

In making boiled puddings it is essential that there should be water enough to keep the pudding covered, and that it should not be allowed to stop boiling from the commencement to the close. Water may be kept boiling in a tea kettle to pour in, as that in the pot boils away. An old plate at the bottom of the pot will prevent the pudding from sticking, and when it is done, if the bag is dipped in cold water, it will come out of the bag easier.

Rich Baked Indian Pudding.—Boil a quart of milk, and add a pint of fine Indian meal. Stir it well. Mix three tablespoonfuls of wheat flour with a pint of milk, so as to have it free from lumps. Mix this with the Indian meal, and stir the whole well together. When the whole is moderately warm, stir in three eggs well beat, with three spoonfuls of sugar. Add two teaspoonfuls of salt, two of ground cinnamon or grated nutmegs, and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. When the pudding has baked five or six minutes, stir in a half a pound of raisins; and add half a pint of milk for them, as they will render it too dry.

Indian Boiled Pudding.—Make a stiff batter by stirring Indian meal into a quart of boiling milk or water. Then stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour, three of sugar, half a spoonful of ginger, or two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, and two teaspoonfuls of salt. If any thing extra is required, add two or three eggs well beaten, but they can be dispensed with, and some add a little chopped suet. Such puddings require a long boiling. They will be good in three or four hours, but better for being boiled five or six, and some give a boiling of eight or nine. They require good sauce at eating.

It is a fact universally noticed, that the apple trees all over the country, were never known to be in such full bloom. Every limb is loaded with the fragrant pioneer of an abundant crop.—*Providence Journal.*

For the New England Farmer.

THE DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS.

MR EDITOR—You stated sometime ago in your paper, that you believed the only efficient remedy against the canker-worm was the encouragement of the birds. Several means are now used to secure fruit trees against the ravages of this destructive insect, at considerable expense, most if not all of which are not fully successful. The numerous insects that prey upon fruit trees and garden and field vegetables, are the proper food of small birds. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that if the birds be left to increase undisturbed, they will be able in a few years completely to protect vegetation. At least, a few cheap remedies, in years particularly favorable for the growth of insects, will be sufficient. What has always been our conduct towards those useful creatures that Providence has designed for the especial benefit of man? We have allowed our boys to hunt them whenever a leisure hour occurred, and to rob their nests whenever they came across them. To destroy them has always been a favorite amusement with worthless, vicious, and idle men. The editor of the Mercantile Journal remarked not long since, that he could go as far to kick a fellow who might be seen with a gun on his shoulder traversing the fields in quest of birds, as John Randolph would to kick a sheep. That was an expression of honest indignation, sufficiently mild, yet it would be well if a majority of the people felt likewise. It was formerly the custom on the morning of "Election" day, for all the boys from five to twenty years of age, and some older ones, to "go a hunting,"—the large ones to shoot, and the small ones to pick up the game.—Since election has been changed from May to January, the practice has, in some places, been partly discontinued, yet at the present time, many thousand boys throughout the State, set out annually on the last Wednesday in May, armed for the destruction of birds. These will kill from ten to forty each, besides wounding many others. The orchards affording the most abundant game, are of course scoured first, and the trees lose their protectors and receive in return a good supply of shot in their branches. The marauders then betake themselves to the meadows and woodlands and shoot till they become tired of it. The best singing birds being more easily discovered, among such, consequently, the greatest havoc is made. If a person on the morning of old Election day, in a neighborhood where a hunt has been determined upon, listen at sunrise to the rich music of the woodlands and the joyous notes of the orchards, where every tree has its songster, and then on the following morning mark the diminished sounds, he will find the contrast melancholy enough. We have on our statute book a law protecting from injury during a part of the year, partridges, snipes, quails, woodcocks, larks, robins and some other birds, which, except the robin, are the least useful of all our birds save for the table, and for that more useful than profitable,—the best sportsmen rarely obtaining enough during a day's hunt, to pay the wages of a common laborer. The partridge is in one respect a noxious creature,—preying during the winter on the buds of fruit trees, thus rendering them barren for the ensuing season. The robin is unfortunately fond of cherries, and some persons set their boys to shoot them, not reflecting that the trees receive more shot than the robins, that might have been frightened away at a quarter

the expense. The law was enacted for the good pleasure of the epicure. It has had a bad effect in giving permission to destroy all except those named in the statute. If a gang of boys enter a field with their guns and the owner or any other person remonstrated with them, he is told that they kill no birds that the law protects, and the lads blaze away, in the full conviction that they are doing nothing wrong. It is to be regretted that many otherwise respectable persons in the fall, indulge themselves now and then in hunting robins, which at that season flock together and afford an easy game. Of the system of things on the earth the birds constitute a part without which mankind could not in any considerable numbers subsist. If they were exterminated, a general desolation would come over the vegetable world, which the efforts of man could not stay. It is the sun and the rain, the labors of the husbandman and the labors of the birds, that bring to maturity the fruits of the earth. If the farmers consult their true interests they will find some better amusement during holidays for their boys than the destruction, oftentimes in a cruel manner, of useful creatures, and will secure the enactment of laws deterring others from the like mischief. We have laws punishing with severity the person found guilty of abusing a domestic animal, and the killing and wounding of useful birds and leaving their young to perish with hunger, should be punished in a like manner. All the birds ask protection; their weight is so small as not to endanger the tender twig; they will work in the orchard, the garden and the field; their notes are soft, and they will give us music from morning till night, which has been admired by wise and good men in all ages, and which cannot be despised by any person having a claim to virtue or taste. W.

DELETERIOUS QUALITIES OF SALTPETRE LIQUOR.

Springfield, June 5, 1840.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

It is often said that "bought wit is best if not bought too dear;" but lest some of your subscribers should pay as dear as I have for knowledge, I beg leave to communicate the following fact for their benefit. I do not know but it may be known to some of your readers that the liquor in which saltpetre meat is boiled will kill hogs, if taken in considerable quantities; but I have communicated the fact to some to whom it was new. One of my neighbors engaged to provide a dinner for a large company on the last Fourth of July. As he had no convenient place in his own kitchen to boil a large quantity of meat, he requested the privilege of using a large boiler of ours, which is commonly used for washing. The amount boiled was about 150 pounds, consisting of bacon and beef cured with saltpetre. He removed all the grease which rose on the top and left the liquor in the boiler, which was thrown into the swill barrel and given to six hogs weighing about 150 lbs. each. The next morning I was informed that the hogs were sick. The four largest, who probably took most of the liquor, were in dreadful spasms and one died before any remedies could be used. I immediately sent for a man acquainted with diseases in animals, who asked as soon as he saw them if they had taken liquor in which saltpetre meat was boiled. He resorted to the usual methods of cure in such cases, but it was too late to save two of the largest which remained. One was a sow far advanced with

young, who would probably have recovered had it not been for her peculiar situation. The violent remedies resorted to relieved her of the spasmodic affections, but brought on an abortion of which she died. The three hogs were worth at least \$25, which was the price I paid for my knowledge.

One reason why injury does not often follow the use of such liquor as is strongly impregnated with saltpetre is, that in families the amount taken is not ordinarily enough to produce spasms, which are occasioned by a stoppage of the bowels: but I am told it is extremely dangerous to give such liquor to small pigs, even in the smallest quantity. The remedies resorted to in such diseases are, cutting open the flesh of the neck between the shoulders to the depth of more than an inch, and applying fine salt, large doses of castor oil, of gin, and thoroughwort tea, as strong as it can be made. But "an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure," and therefore those persons who have boarding establishments in which large quantities of saltpetre meat are used, will do well to be cautious in the use of the liquor. S. OSGOOD.

From the Albany Cultivator.

SALTPETRE IN MEAT.

Messrs Gaylord & Tucker:—In the 12th number of the last volume of the Cultivator, there appeared a communication on the use of saltpetre in curing meat; and the following reason was assigned for abandoning its use, viz: "It ought to be known that saltpetre absorbed by the meat, is nitric acid, or aqua fortis—a deadly poison, whereby our salt meat becomes unpalatable and pernicious." A sufficient answer to which is found in the fact, that one of the constituents of common salt is muriatic acid, as deadly a poison as the nitric acid of the saltpetre. And we might with as much propriety say, that the salt absorbed by the meat is muriatic acid, as to say that the saltpetre is nitric acid or aqua fortis: therefore, the objection applies with as much force and truth to the use of the one as the other.

Saltpetre is the product of a chemical union between nitric acid and potassa, (potash)—and salt is the product of a like union between muriatic acid and soda—and in these, as in all other cases of chemical combination, the substances combining not only lose their properties, but the substances produced generally possess properties entirely different—frequently the very opposite of those of either of their constituents. From which it follows, that a perfectly innocent compound may be produced by the combination of two noxious substances—or a noxious compound by the combination of two innocent substances: and it is very improper and well calculated to mislead, to designate a compound substance by the name of either of its constituents, as in the communication referred to, in which nitric acid and saltpetre are several times used as if they were but different names for the same thing.

Some persons think a small quantity of saltpetre very beneficial to their meat—others think it useless: the former need not be frightened from its use by the fear of being poisoned with aqua fortis, nor the latter deterred from trying it. J.

Cultivating the earth without well manuring it induces two great evils: it impoverishes both the husbandman and the soil.

From
the Albany Cultivator.

ON THE CULTURE OF LUCERNE.

Respected Friend, Jesse Buel—I sometime since received a letter from thy father, requesting me to give him such information as I am possessed of, respecting the culture of lucerne; and thinking thou would like to have it, I have concluded to send it to thee, as I think every farmer who has land suitable for it, ought to have plenty of this valuable grass. It requires a good deep soil, that has not clay bottom. I have succeeded beyond my expectation, and now find no more difficulty in raising it than any other crop. In order to prepare the land for it, spread plenty of fermented manure on it, and plough it in and plant corn, which ought to be well manured, allowing no weeds to grow. After the corn is taken off, give it a good deep ploughing, and let it remain in that state until spring, if it be sown with barley; but if with winter wheat, harrow it well, and collect the roots and loose stones, and should there be any fast stones they ought to be removed; then spread about forty bushels of ground bones per acre and harrow it in; but if bones are not to be obtained, any good rotten manure that has no seeds of weeds in it, will answer it. And as it is best to lay the land in ridges about 24 feet wide, open a furrow about 12 feet from the fence, and let the near horse return in it; then open another in the same manner, 24 feet from it, and so continue until the whole is finished; then sow the wheat and plough it in, not very deep, filling the furrows which were opened, and harrow it once over. As it is best to have it as smooth as may be, I made a hone with a plank about nine feet long, and two poles, pretty much the shape as those we smooth our roads with; and if it is not heavy enough lay a post or two on it. It ought to be so constructed as to draw the loose earth towards the furrows. In the spring, about the time clover seed is sown, sow about twenty pounds of lucerne seed to the acre, and harrow it in with a sharp, heavy iron-toothed harrow twice over, once each way, and roll it with a light roller, across the ridges, to be drawn by one horse. After the grain is taken off, let it remain in that state (not pastured) until spring. Soon after the frost is out of the ground, before it is much settled, harrow it once each way with the heavy harrow. I had mine pointed with steel. The harrow ought to be made in two parts and hung together with hooks and eyes; then it can readily be lifted up on one side by the driver, and cleared by a boy to accompany him with a rake. It may be harrowed three or four times over after every mowing, remembering to pick up the loose stones. The reason I recommended laying it in ridges is, because it can be more readily smoothed with the hone. If it is not smoothed, the harrow will not have the desired effect; and the natural grasses are apt to get in. I generally let nice stand until in blossom, when it is designed for hay. I usually get three good crops, and think the hay is better for all kinds of stock than any I have ever seen. My first crop was sometimes been so large, that it is best to cut it rather earlier, as it will sometimes lodge and may injure the roots.

As this grass requires more time to cure than some others, I thought it might be well to inform thee how I manage it. That which is cut in the forenoon, if the sun shines, may be turned with a rake towards evening, but not opened; and that which is cut in the afternoon may remain until the next afternoon, before turning it. That which was

first turned ought to be turned the next forenoon, and put in cocks early in the afternoon, and let it remain two nights in cocks; then open it and lay the fork-falls separate, shaking it well, and if it does not appear to be sufficiently cured after being turned, put it up in cocks and let it remain one night more. When the hay is housed, I generally put half a bushel of salt to a load—say to about fifteen hundred.

As this grass, especially the first crop, is apt to be very large, it is liable to be injured by heavy rains when in cock. I would therefore recommend to those who raise it, to get a quantity of low-priced yard-wide linen cloth, and give it a thin covering with boiled tar, with a painter's brush, on both sides, and sift some fine sand on it while warm; and when dry, cut it in squares and fasten a small stone to each corner to prevent their blowing off the cocks. These cloths cost but little, and with care will last many years, and may be very useful for other kinds of hay; for want of them, one of my neighbors had a large quantity of clover hay much injured.

When the swaths are turned the second time, let two be turned towards each other, then when it is raked, the horse can walk between them, and let a boy keep by the side of the horse, and when the rake is full, let him open the swaths with a fork, that the rake may readily enter.

I have been thus particular, being desirous that whoever may wish to raise this grass, may succeed, as a number of my friends have been disappointed for want of proper management.

Thy assured friend,

JAMES BYRD.

P. S. If the seed is sown on winter wheat in the spring, it ought to be done when the ground is neither too wet nor too dry, but when it will crumble.

Flushing, 2d mo., 19th, 1840.

From the Albany Cultivator.

PREPARATION OF SEED CORN.

Messrs Gaylord & Trucker—I send you the result of an experiment made in planting corn the past season. Having seen statements of the benefits derived from steeping the seed in a solution of the sulphate of iron (copperas), as securing it against the ravages of birds and cut-worms, we resolved upon giving it a trial. Mr Jacob Kirk, (with whose crop the experiment was tried), procured a few ounces, dissolved it in hot water, and poured over the corn. After remaining in the solution from six to eight hours, the corn was taken out, rolled thoroughly in plaster, and planted. A few rows of the same kind of corn was planted in the middle of the field, without steeping the seed, but just as it came from the cob. The field was likewise planted with pumpkin seeds, also without preparation. After the corn and pumpkins had come up, I observed that many of the latter were cut off by the worms, but could not see a single stalk of corn disturbed, until I examined the rows (for I had marked them) the seed of which had not been prepared. Here I found the worms at work, nearly a tenth part of which they had destroyed: the birds had likewise taken some. The steeped corn was of a greener and more healthy color than the other; grew faster, with stouter stalks, while that from the unprepared seed could readily be pointed out by its more yellow and dwindling appearance; neither was the yield so great as the other.

Now whether this difference in yield is to be attributed to the copperas or to the plaster, or to both, I have yet to learn; but think the copperas prevented the birds and worms from committing depredations, as we have frequently rolled seed corn in plaster, but have never found that a security against either birds or worms.

The above is at your service; you will please pardon errors in composition, as my province is behind the plough and not the pen.

Yours,

R. FOSTER.

Blast—A disease of plants, to which by different writers has been given the name of blight, blast, and mildew. The latter, however, is evidently a distinct disease, and produced by different causes. The blight which sometimes strikes the grain of whole districts, would seem to be owing to atmospheric causes, and governed by the course of the winds. Impoverished land, too great quantities of seed, or injudicious culture, may produce this blight, but in this country it is oftener observed as an effect of drought. Blast from fungi is the kind of blight which attacks grain also, and which has been erroneously attributed to particular plants, as the barberry bush, since the fungi on the leaves of this plant, and those that cause the blight in wheat are clearly distinct.—*Alb. Cult.*

Family Flour.—By the introduction, into some of the mills in this vicinity, of the improved machinery for the manufacture of superfine flour, we are now enabled to get that article of the very best quality, as regards the manufacture, with the additional recommendation of having it fresh ground. This very important difference—a difference that is generally appreciated in relation to common meal, and will be in relation to flour, when once tried—is a consideration which will recommend the flour to all those who love to have their bread of the best and most wholesome kind. We have used two sacks of it, which was prepared by Putnam King, at Clark's Mills, in Sutton, and found it decidedly better than any other flour we have tried. It is kept constantly for sale, in this town, by Francis Blake & Co., who are the agents for the manufacturers.—*Worcester Spy.*

A Good Thing—a strong cement for glass, wood, &c.—Steep isinglass twentyfour hours in common white brandy, then gently boil and keep stirring until the composition is well mixed, and a drop, if cooled, will become a strong jelly. Then strain it through a clean linen cloth into a vessel to be kept closely stopped. A gentle heat will dissolve this glue into a colorless fluid. Dishes of wood, glass, or earthen, if anited with this cement, will break elsewhere rather than separate in the old break. In applying the cement, rub the edges which are to be united, then place them together, and hold them for two minutes, and the work is done. This is very easily done, and incomparably better than any thing else for the purpose.

Vegetable Voting.—In 1643, a Ipswich, Indian beans were ordered to be used in voting. The white denoted yea, the black nay. In 1648, they were required to be sealed up and forwarded to Boston. In 1680, Indian corn was ordered to be used for this purpose, and sealed up in a paper containing the name of each candidate, and sent to Boston, on election day.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1840.

ELEMENTS OF HORTICULTURE. By J. E. TRESCHMAYER. Boston: Charles E. Little & James Brown.

Having looked over this neat little volume, we can confidently recommend it to all who have any thing to do with the cultivation of the earth, whether it may be termed Floriculture, Horticulture or Agriculture. It is to be lamented that so much ignorance exists relative to the elements of horticulture. Every farmer should understand the science as well as the practice of agriculture. This little book is well calculated to give him the first lessons. We have no doubt it will be read with profit by all who are inclined to receive instruction. We are well acquainted with the author, and consider him as well qualified to impart instruction on the subject as any other person in the county. J. B.

THE ROSE-BUSH SLUG.

We would direct our readers to the proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on Saturday last, which are subjoined, in which an additional premium of *One Hundred Dollars* is offered for the most effectual mode of destroying the Rose Bush Slug. To the forest this insect has been a great annoyance, in some sections of the country utterly blasting the efforts of the cultivator, causing him to give up in despair the cultivation of the rose. The gentleman who offers the fifty dollars in connexion with the other fifty proposed by the Horticultural Society, has had his hopes repeatedly disappointed by this noxious insect, and considered the premium offered heretofore, not in proportion to the magnitude of the evil. He has, therefore, come forward in this liberal manner, hoping that with the amount already offered, it would be a sufficient inducement to stimulate our gardeners and others to find the desired remedy. The floral community must feel themselves under great obligation to the gentleman who first made an offer, and opened the way for the more magnificent premium; he will be remembered with gratitude by the members of the Society for this and repeated instances of his generosity and public spirit.

We would take the liberty now while our hand is in, to remind those who have an abundance of means and wish to benefit the community, that there are a variety of insects which defeat the labors of the husbandman as well as the florist, and which would prove a great blessing to the country to be rid of. There is the canker worm, the wheat fly, and a long list of voracious vermin, for the most effectual method of exterminating which, large and generous premiums ought to be offered. Now who will have the honor of offering something handsome to the person who shall discover a remedy against the destructive ravages of the canker worm? J. B.

At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held June 6, 1840, communications were received from Messrs Walker and Haggerston, on the subject of increasing the premium for the most successful method of destroying the slug which infests the rose bush, whereupon it was voted that said communications be referred to a committee consisting of Messrs Walker, Haggerston and Aspinwall, to report thereon in one week.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred the communication of Mr Haggerston, offering fifty dollars (provided

the Massachusetts Horticultural Society would add the same amount) as a premium for the destruction of the rose slug, beg leave to report that they have attended to that duty. The committee recommend that the Society accept the proposal of Mr Haggerston and offer a premium of one hundred dollars, in addition to the sum of twenty dollars already offered by the Society, for the effectual destruction of said slug: the premium to be paid whenever satisfactory evidence shall be given to the Society of a plan to destroy or to prevent the ravages of the slug, without injury to the bush or its foliage. Per order, S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

Boston, June 13th, 1840.

At an adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held Saturday, June 13, 1840, it was voted to accept the above report.

Attest, E. M. RICHARDS, *Rec. Sec'y*.

The following are the communications alluded to:

ROXBURY, June 3d, 1840.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit the enclosed communication, addressed to me from Mr David Haggerston, of Watertown.

The slug, that has for several years past destroyed the foliage of the rose bush, is well known to every practical florist in this section of the country; its destruction by various means has been attempted, but as yet without success.

The additional premium now proposed, if it should receive the sanction of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will give a fresh impetus to the exertions of those who have so far labored in vain to destroy this eye-sore, the rose slug; and will probably call into the field an army of Flora's living subjects, who will not, I trust, lay down their arms until they shall have annihilated the foul defacer of the mantle of the "queen of flowers." I am, sir, with great respect,

Your obt' serv't,

S. WALKER,

*Chairman Com. on Flowers.*HON. E. VOSE, *President Mass. Hort. Soc.*

WATERTOWN, May 26th, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR: In conversation with a gentleman since I saw you, I mentioned to him the intention of the Horticultural Society of offering a premium for the destruction of the worm or insect that infests the rose bush and destroys the foliage: he was much pleased and commended the society for their efforts to accomplish so desirable an object; but when I mentioned the sum intended to be given, *ten dollars*, his idea was precisely mine, that it would result in no good. For the last five or six years he has seen experiments tried and every thing done that could be thought of, for the destruction of the above insect without the least success. His idea is that the premium ought not to be less than *one hundred dollars*, and he wished me to say to the society that I could procure fifty dollars for the purpose; provided the society would make it up to one hundred. As it is not at all likely that I shall be at the next meeting, I take the liberty of troubling you, knowing well how much you are interested. If you will have the goodness to make the proposal to the society, you will much oblige

Yours, very truly,

DAVID HAGGERSTON.

S. WALKER, Esq.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 13th, 1840.

Bouquets, by Messrs Carter, Howe, William Kenrick, Jno. A. Kenrick, Hovey, Winslip, Breck, Meller, and Walker.

Native flowers, by H. M. Par. ^{Esq.}

Peonies, by Wm. Kenrick, Jno. A. Kenrick, I. Howe, S. R. Johnson, Winslip, Breck, Carter, and Walker.

Roses, by S. R. Johnson, Winslip, Howe, J. A. Kenrick, Wm. Kenrick, Carter and Walker.

Fine specimens Dwarf Rocket Larkspur; Neapolitan do., and Sweet Williams, from Joseph Breck & Co.

By Wm. Kenrick, Newton; Peonies, Whiteley, P. Homei, P. fragrans, &c; Iris, various kinds; Dianthus, var. Tradescantia, var. blue and white; Chinese double blue Larkspur, (splendid); Honeysuckles,—Yellow Trumpet, Orange colored or Pubescent, and other varieties; Spirea double white, Spirea oppositifolia allium; Hebeocallis flava, or Yellow Day Lily; Canterbury-bells; Ring-leaved Willow; Purple Beech; Carolina large flowering Syringa; Laburnum Alpinus, or Golden Chain, Scotch var.; Roses, Scotch and other varieties; Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, Red Moss, &c.; Magnolia tripetala or Umbrella tree.

By John A. Kenrick, Newton; thirty var. Roses; Peonies, var. Homei, fragrans, Whiteley; Hebeocallis lutea; Lythram, &c.

Native plants, by T. Lee, Esq.; Kalmia latifolia; do. angustifolia; Magnolia glauca; Rhoxia Virginica; Orchis blepharoglossis; Sabbatia chloroides.

From Hovey & Co.; Echinocactus eyesesii; Cereus speciosissima; Epiphyllum Ackermanii. Dahlia; Double Dwarf Rocket Larkspurs; seeds sown in October, came up 10th of April 1840; first flowers open June 2d.

Messrs Haggerston and Breck were appointed judges on the Peony. They awarded the first premium of \$5 to Wm. Kenrick, and the second premium of \$3, to Jno. A. Kenrick.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Strawberries; Methven Castle, Monthly, and Seedling, from J. L. F. Warren.

Seedling do., two varieties, from Hovey & Co.

Early Virginia do., from Mr Vose.

The seedlings from Hovey & Co. and Mr Warren were very large and splendid specimens.

For the Committee,

L. P. GROSVENOR.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

By James L. L. F. Warren, Brighton; five specimens of the Sontigate Cucumber; also on the two Saturdays previous fine specimens of the same.

For the Committee,

RUFUS HOWE.

NOTICE. The premiums on Roses and Pinks will be awarded on Saturday next, 20th inst.

Per order,

S. WALKER,
Chairman Com. on Flowers.

Boston, 13th June, 1840.

[] We would invite the attention of our readers to a communication on our third page, from the Hon. Elijah Vose, on the Canker worm.

Mr Foster's communication is postponed until next week for want of room.

The nature of lime ought to be understood before it is applied for manure; as that contaminated by magnesia is injurious to the growth of vegetables.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 325 Beef Cattle, (including 50 unsold last week) 18 pairs Working Oxen, 30 Cows and Calves, 450 Sheep and 660 Swine

50 Beef Cattle and 20 Sheep unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We continue to reduce our quotations to correspond with sales. Extra \$6 50. First quality, \$6 00 a \$6 25. Second quality, \$5 75 a \$6 00. Third quality, \$5 52 a \$5 75.

Working Oxen.—We notice a few sales. \$70, \$82, \$90, \$95, and \$115.

Cows and Calves.—Sales \$20, \$24, \$25, \$30, \$32, \$37, and \$38.

Sheep.—Lots at \$2 25, \$2 50, and \$2 75. Wethers \$2 75, \$3 00, \$3 12 1-2.

Swine.—"Dull." One entire lot large hogs 4 for sows and 5 for barrows. Selected lots 4 1-2 and 5 1-2. Small pigs 5 1-2 and 6 1-2. At retail from 4 1-2 to 7.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending June 14.

June, 1840.	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	8 51	66	64	E.
Tuesday,	9 54	74	64	E.
Wednesday,	10 57	84	72	N. E.
Thursday,	11 65	85	75	E.
Friday,	12 62	86	79	N. W.
Saturday,	13 64	81	60	W.
Sunday,	14 58	72	63	N.

WANTED

To hire for a term of years, at a moderate rent, a Farm of 15 to 30 acres arable land in good condition, with a good barn and water for cattle and privilege of cutting fuel.

The distance from Boston not material. Apply at this office.

June 17. 11

SUPERB ROCKET LARKSPUR SEED.

The subscribers offer for sale a quantity of Superb Double Rocket Larkspur Seed, of their own raising, saved from double flowering plants only, embracing all the different colors. For fine, strong and early plants, the seed should be sown in August.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SCYTHES, RAKES, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale a very extensive and complete assortment of Scythes, Rakes, &c. consisting in part of 300 dozen Phillips, Messer and Colby's superior Scythes.

- 50 " Metcalf's do do do.
- 50 " Taff's cast steel do do.
- 25 " English do do do.
- 10 " do do do do.
- 10 " do do do do.
- 100 " Hall's Rakes, superior.
- 100 " Wilder & Eddy's do do.
- 200 " Common do do.
- 100 " Clapp's patent Scythe Smiths.
- 50 " Baker's do do do.
- 100 " Common do do do.
- 2500 " Austin's superior Rifles.
- 200 " Common do.
- 1000 " Scythe Stones.
- 100 " Grain Cradles superior.

They would respectfully call the attention of Dealers and Agriculturists to the above assortment, which consists of many of the best kinds now in use, and which they are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 53 North Market Street.

May 20.

GOLD FISHES AND CANARY BIRDS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. 52 North Market Street.

April 29.

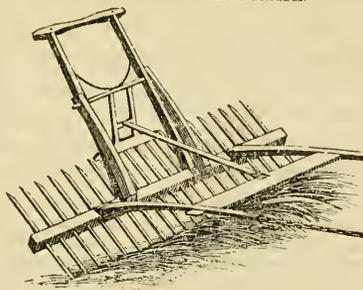
FIR TREES.

Now is the best time for transplanting Fir Trees. Orders for any variety or size will be promptly attended to.

May 6.

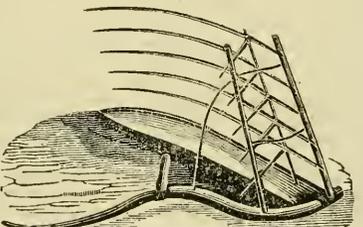
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plough now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; and the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

CARNATION SEED.

The Subscribers have received from Rotterdam, a small quantity of extra fine Carnation Seed, saved from one hundred choice varieties, which they offer at 25 cents per paper. We have tried it, and find that it vegetates freely. It cost us 30 guilders per ounce, and from the representation made, no doubt will give satisfaction to those who may be disposed to try it. We have also very fine carnation seed at 12 1/2 cents per paper. The seed may be sown with good success any time in May or June.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE.

For sale a fine heifer Calf, from one of the best cows in the country, and by the celebrated Yorkshire bull imported by Mr Cushing. Inquire at this office, or at Washburn's establishment at Brighton. May 20.

HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS.

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GARDENERS KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.

April 22.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		PER CUM	TO
ALUM, American,	5	50	5 50
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	4 25	50	5 25
" Pot	1 75	50	4 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bush	1	2 50
" Domestic,	"	1	2 50
BEEF, B.E.S.	barrel	16	15 50
No. 1,	"	13	13 00
prime,	"	11	10 00
BEEFWAX, white,	pond	"	25 25
yellow,	"	"	35 70
BRISTLES, American,	"	"	10 11
BUTTER, shipping,	"	"	16 20
dairy,	"	"	13 14
CANDLES, mould,	"	"	37
dipped,	"	"	10
sperum,	"	"	1 25
CHEESE, new milk,	pond	10	1 50
CIDER,	barrel	2	4 00
refined,	bushel	1	32
BONE MANURE,	"	"	50 37
in casks,	"	"	37 45
FATHERS, northern, geese,	pond	50	37 12
southern, geese,	"	37	12
FLAX, (American)	"	9	1 12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	1	1 57
" Bay, Chaleur,	"	1	1 50
Haddock,	"	10	10 74
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	10	8 75
No. 2,	"	8	8 75
No. 3,	"	3	7 50
Alweives, dry salted, No. 1,	"	5	5 25
Salmon, No. 1,	"	17	18 00
Genesee, cash,	"	5	5 12
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5	5 12
Richmond canal,	"	4	5 00
Alexandria wharf,	"	4	7 30
Rye,	"	"	3 12
MEAL, Indian, in bls.	"	"	3 12
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	56	58
southern flat, yellow,	"	51	55
white,	"	50	51
Rye, northern,	"	56	58
Barley,	"	65	75
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	40	40
southern,	"	"	31
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough	"	14	19 00
do do finished	"	28	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pond	94	10
southern and western,	"	9	19
HAY, best English, per ton,	16	100	15 00
Eastern screwed,	10	50	11 00
HORN, 2d quality,	pond	45	47
LARD, Boston,	"	10	11
southern,	"	10	11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	25	30
do country do,	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	26	38
do dry hides,	"	24	34
New York, light,	"	21	33
Boston, do slaughter,	"	21	22
Boston dry hides,	"	20	22
LIME, best sort,	cask	70	80
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	23	26
Sugar House,	"	50	55
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1	1 00
Winter,	"	1	1 10
Whale, refined,	"	45	60
Linsseed, American,	"	"	95
Neat's Foot,	"	"	"
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	17	15 50
POAK, extra clear,	"	"	17 00
clear,	"	"	15 00
Miss,	"	"	13 00
Prime,	"	"	3 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2	72
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"	"	1 50
Canary,	"	2	25
Hemp,	"	2	25
Flax,	"	2	20
Red Clover, northern,	pond	12	13
Southern Clover,	"	"	16
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	5	7
Castile,	"	14	13
TALLOW, ticed,	"	81	9
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	2	50
Wo, prime, or Saxony Pieces,	pond	4	50
American, full blood, washed,	"	46	48
do 3-4ths do,	"	40	43
do 1-2 do,	"	35	38
do 1-4 and combs,	"	35	37
" Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
Northern pulled, { No. 1,	"	35	40
{ No. 2,	"	23	26
{ No. 3,	"	15	20

(Continued from page 414.)

As my readers may not be acquainted with the fare of travellers in the west, I shall be more particular with regard to our accommodations at this place, though I admit that I take an extreme case; but still a pretty good general notion may be gathered from it. Brodie's grove contains from 100 to 200 acres, and there are three families living there whose nearest neighbor is seven miles off, and the nearest mill and grocery is at Belvidere, 23 miles, and in this particular they are better off than many others in the country by nearly a day's ride. For our horses we could obtain neither hay nor grain, but the young men went out into a slough near by, and mowed some coarse grass, which sufficed for our beasts; for ourselves we obtained some new corn bread in the shape of a good thick johnnycake with butter, and a bowl of milk, which we ate, seated on a good oaken bench, it being out of the latitude for chairs, and while thus employed, a half grown chicken happened in at the open window and laid claim to a share of the butter. Our supper over, we lighted our pipes and began to take a close survey of the premises. The house, or cabin rather, was of the ordinary construction, being about 20 feet square, built of logs locked together at the corners, a door of goodly dimensions in the middle of one side, and a window exactly opposite upon the other side, with a huge fireplace at one end, and at one corner a rude ladder which served as an apology for a staircase leading to the attic story. The cabin had been "chinked and danded"—that is, the cracks between the logs had been filled with bits of wood and plastered over with clay, but this finish had yielded to the weather, in many places affording very convenient peeping holes, and giving good assurance that the interior was well ventilated at least, and to complete the elegance of the mansion, it was enclosed, according to the fashion of the country, with a worm fence, to keep the hogs and cattle at a respectful distance.

We observed three or four athletic, savage looking fellows, well armed with pistols, who had apparently no business, but were lounging about, amusing themselves with violins, and who were very inquisitive, with regard to our route and business, and as they seemed to fancy my friend's horse, he was not a little uneasy lest the said horse might be found absent in the morning. We took care, however, to show no concern, and kept our suspicions to ourselves. Having carefully noticed the whereabouts of this den of horse thieves, which in fact it was, we retired early, and ascending the ladder aforesaid, we took possession of a sort of flock-bed upon the floor near a good sized crevice, through which we could, by the light of the moon, observe all that passed without. Not long after the loafers came up and occupied other beds similar to our own, and about midnight another came from abroad, but finding all full he went away probably to another cabin. Notwithstanding all these circumstances, I was so fatigued with my journey that I could not withstand the attacks of Morpheus, and slept soundly until near sunrise, when we arose and found our horses standing quietly at the fence where we had tied them, and hastily putting on their saddles we left and went on our way, grateful that we were still in life and had horses to ride.

I may as well state here that this part of the country is much infested with horse-thieves and

counterfeits, who are supposed to have a line of stations from Wisconsin through Grand prairie and into Missouri; and Driscol's and Brodie's groves are suspected to be two of the principal posts, and never was a country better adapted to such a business than this, these insulated groves separated by smooth open prairie, where a pursuer may be seen at a great distance, giving the rascals ample time to make all snug and to conceal themselves and their plunder by day and to escape by easy stages at night.

We breakfasted late at Driscol's grove, then pursuing our journey, four miles brought us to the south branch of the Kishwaukee. This is a rapid and very clear stream. From thence to Belvidere on the north branch is twelve miles, most of the way over high rolling prairie. From the top of a hill four miles from town is one of the finest prospects in the country. We observed two men following us on the prairie, whom we lost sight of as we descended the hill south of Belvidere. Instead of going into the village we turned to the right and went two and a half miles up the river to my friend's house;—the next morning we learned that two saddles had been stolen in the village, very probably by the fellows that followed us; but our horses were safe in my friend's stable.

Belvidere, the seat of Boon county, is prettily situated on the edge of Sqaw prairie, which was an old Indian settlement, on the north branch of the Kishwaukee or Sycamore river. At present the village is not large but it is gaining fast, being in one of the finest sections of country in the west, and on the State road from Chicago to Galena, it bids fair to become an important town. It has a small church, an academy handsomely situated on a mound near the centre of the village, two public houses, several stores, two sawmills, and a flour mill. On the mound the skeleton of *Big Thunder*, a celebrated Indian chief, is still to be seen in a sitting posture, within a small stockade erected by the natives.

The country about the Kishwaukee is chiefly oak openings or barrens, though there is no lack of prairie of the best kind, and immediately on the river there is considerable meadow or bottom land, too low for cultivation, but the soil is firm and very well adapted for grass, and the settlers depend upon these bottoms for all their hay. The Piskasaw, a beautiful stream from the north, enters the Kishwaukee one and a half mile east from Belvidere. The water of these streams is clear and sparkling, the current quick, and the beds hard gravel and pebbles. The water of the wells in this section is clear and pleasant, and free from all impurities except lime, with which all the water in the whole western country is impregnated. I stopped in this neighborhood about a fortnight, making observations and collecting information about the country, the substance of which I shall give in another place.

(To be continued.)

A Tale of Horror.—The New Orleans Times publishes the following horrible tale, on the authority of a friend just arrived in that city from Illinois: "On the 17th ult., two gentlemen, both strangers in the West, had some dispute about the occupation of the back seat in a coach which runs between Peru and Chicago. Each drew a pistol at the same instant—each fired, and both fell to rise no more; for the contents of the loaded pistols had the effect they intended to have; the contents of one entering the body just below the heart—those of the

other passing through the head of the opponent.—The driver, in haste, stayed the progress of his steeds to ascertain the cause of the reports of pistols, and, unloosing the coach doors, what a horrible scene did his eyes behold! Two men, who but a few hours before, left the hotel at Peru, in social mirth and glee, now weltering in their blood!—They were the only passengers, and both died before any aid could be called, the distance from any house being some miles. The names of the unfortunate individuals are supposed to be, from papers found about them, R. L. Winn and Jos. D. Brown. The former had about \$900 in his possession—the latter, \$450—mostly in Northern funds."

The Wheat Fields.—We are happy to learn from all parts of the State, that the wheat fields never looked so well and promising in Michigan as they now do. The cold wet weather has had a most favorable effect upon them. It is supposed there is one fourth more wheat in the ground this year than last.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SINA SILK WORMS EGGS—\$5 PER OUNCE.

The Eggs of the celebrated Sina Silk Worm, now offered for sale, were raised in 1839 by M. Camille Beauvais, superintendent of the experimental silk farm, established near Paris, by the government of France. The Sina Silk Worm was introduced to France from China by Louis XVI. in 1784, and has been proved by M. Beauvais to be superior to all other silk worms. They are also stated to possess the precious property of hatching simultaneously. Just received, by the subscriber, from the Chevalier Bodin, who is the only agent for their sale in France.

Each sheet contains an ounce and is signed "Camille Beauvais."

WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton.

Or apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 25.

BROUSSA MULBERRY SEED.

We have recently received 50 lbs. fresh Broussa Mulberry Seed, which we offer by the ounce or pound.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 11.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARD.

Week's Treatise on Bees

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 15.

NEW AMERICAN GARDENER.

FOURTEENTH EDITION.

The New American Gardener, containing practical directions on the culture of Fruits and vegetables, including Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Grape Vines, Silk Strawberries, &c., by Thomas G. Fessenden, late editor of the New England Farmer. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street.

May 13.

SILK WORMS EGGS.

Just received, a few ounces of Silk Worms Eggs, from Smyrna, said to be of a superior variety. Price \$3 per ounce, clean seed. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 1.

PURE BLOODED STOCK.

For sale, three young Bulls, 7 to 9 months old, from improved shorn horn Durham, Alderney, and North Devon Stock. Inquire at this office.

April 29.

6t

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription are entitled to a reduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT and CHISHOLM, PRINTERS
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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1840.

[NO. 51.]

N. E. FARMER.

WANDERINGS IN THE WEST IN 1839.

No. V.

(Continued from page 420.)

In company with a gentleman from Massachusetts who arrived a day or two after I did, by a different route, I made an excursion into Wisconsin. Leaving Belvidere we followed the Galena road to Beaver creek, then turning north we rode through a fine country of alternate barrens and prairie, affording many very beautiful prospects, to Beloit, at the mouth of the Turtle river which enters Rock river exactly on the line of the state and territory. Here is a thriving little town, having several mills in active operation, 22 miles from Belvidere: thence we passed up on the east side of Rock river six miles and stopped for the night: it was near the middle of July and the weather very warm, and the heat and the mosquitoes, which were of the "tallest kind," caused us a rather uncomfortable night.

Early in the morning we started and following the river, at the end of a mile came to the bed of an ancient river, about the present size of Rock river, tending to the eastward. Crossing this, our route was over high prairie, which is uniformly about four to six miles wide, and at that distance from the river the land appears to rise and is covered with wood. After riding six miles the road leads into a ravine, where we missed our way and followed another road up the ravine a short distance, when we found that it turned eastward, where it presented the perfect outlines of an ancient river-bed: there were bluffs upon each side and numerous gulleys worn out by the water, and its course curved towards the south and no doubt is a part of the same that we saw below, and from all appearances it is probable that at some time the Rock river meeting with obstructions at the sugar loaf mountain, which is just below, made a circuit to the eastward, something in the form of an oxbow, and came into its present course about five miles below. Finding that we were wrong, we turned back and with some difficulty found our way to Janesville, a paltry little town with only one good house. We there forded the river, the water being about five feet deep and wetting our saddles; we then followed the road on the west side of the river towards Madison, whither we intended to go. There is a belt of timber, chiefly burr oak barrens, next to the river, then there is a strip of prairie about five miles wide and parallel to the river, and on the west the prairie is bounded by a grove of timber. These features continue nine or ten miles to the junction of the River of the Lakes: there are no inhabitants and the travel is not sufficient to kill the grass, excepting a narrow path resembling an Indian trail. We had been directed at Janesville to keep the plainest track, and when we came near the River of the Lakes it turned to the left more than we thought it ought, but we saw no other track, and therefore followed it. Before we had travelled far, the track turned more to the left and out of the course for Madison, until we found our-

selves travelling S. W. We were certain that we were going wrong, but there was no person within ten miles of whom we could enquire the way, so we concluded to follow the track land where it might: as our only business was to see the country, it was little matter where we went. Our route led through a pleasant district of prairie and timber until we came to Sugar river, where we met a traveller with a horse and wagon, of whom we inquired where we were and whither the road led. He informed us that we were upon the public square of the town of Centreville, 25 miles from Janesville and on the road to Mexico. In travelling this distance we had seen no person nor found any water: our traveller informed us of a spring at Sugar creek, a smaller stream four miles further, and that three or four miles beyond that we would find inhabitants.

Centreville was laid down upon our map as a large town having several roads leading from it in different directions, but in fact the town exists only upon paper, not a tree having been cut, nor any trace of civilized man being seen, and the only road was the indistinct trail which we had been following. We forded the river, here about three feet deep, and rode on to the creek where we found the spring which the traveller had described, and about sunset we brought up at the hospitable cabin of an old Pennsylvanian, where we were kindly entertained after a ride of about 45 miles, without refreshment of any kind except water.

Our host had a farm of about 800 acres, which he had lived upon one season only, and had not cultivated a large portion of it, but he had a strong force and was making preparations for producing on a large scale; the family was intelligent and I noticed a good many books and papers which it is not very common to see in a new settler's cabin.

It was late in the morning when we left them: we were now farther from Madison than we were the morning before, and we had lamed one of our horses badly, and therefore we gave up our purpose of going there, and determined to make a circuit by the Pekatonica homewards. Accordingly we rode two or three miles westward to Richland grove, a fine body of timber land about twelve miles by five in extent, and then struck across the prairie about six miles to Rock grove, where we came into the road leading to Rockford. Passing by this grove we saw a great plenty of fine raspberries, the only berries of any kind that I had seen in the country.

From Rock grove the road runs eastward through a very good tract of country near the boundary of the state and territory. We rode slowly until nearly night when we stopped in a settlement of Vermont people, a number of families of whom had removed together from the same neighborhood and settled here in one of the best farming districts in the country. We had now travelled through Rock and Green counties in Wisconsin and entered Winnebago county in Illinois. As our entertainment was not the most agreeable, we got off early in the morning, and a ride of four miles brought us to 'Task's ferry, where we crossed the Pekatonica.

This river is a deep muddy stream, and runs through a wide bottom covered with very heavy timber.— From thence to Rockford, 12 miles, our road was over dry rolling prairie without inhabitants, except at a small grove four miles from town: in our ride we met a number of wagons with emigrants from Canada. Rockford is a tolerably pleasant town of 40 or 50 houses on both sides of Rock river, and is the seat of Winnebago county. There is a ferry and a fording place having a smooth rock bottom, with about two or three feet of water; this rock constitutes the principal obstruction to the navigation of the river, and from this the town derives its present name: it was first called Midway, on account of its being half way between Chicago and Galena. Above Rockford the river is navigable about 70 miles. We crossed the river and dined at the Rockford house, a hotel of considerable pretension; but I never fared poorer at any hotel in my life, nor paid a more extravagant bill; and I would advise travellers to stop at the public house on the other side of the river, where I dare say they will be better served.

The environs of Rockford are very beautiful: the land is gently undulating, the prairie and wood alternating agreeably, and a large portion of the land is fenced and dotted with farm houses: indeed the remark justly applies to the whole country bordering on Rock river: a more beautiful country cannot be imagined. After dinner we again mounted our horses and reached home toward night, having travelled in this excursion about 140 miles.

During the remainder of my stay at Belvidere I spent my time riding about the country, and made acquaintance with a number of people with whom I was pleased so much that I concluded to settle here if anywhere in the west, and purchased a beautiful situation in the neighborhood; but the western fever had been somewhat checked, and I had some misgivings with regard to removing, and resolved to return home and reflect upon the subject, with the assistance of the new light that I had acquired in the course of my travel; and now if my readers will accompany me back to New England, I will endeavor to entertain them on the way and then give them the reasons that have determined me, and which I think will be useful to them in their determinations upon the same question.

My friend accompanied me to Chicago, whither we rode in a wagon. The country eastward as far as Pleasant grove is very fine and fast filling up: from thence to Fox river there are few inhabitants, and the country is not so pleasant being chiefly dry rolling barrens.

Elgin on Fox river appears to be a growing town, and is rather pleasantly situated. The river is broad but too shallow to admit of navigation. We rode 12 miles from Elgin that day in a bitter N. E. wind, so cold that we were uncomfortable with cloaks on, and when we stopped for the night, I was quite chilled, and was glad to occupy a seat by a good fire the whole evening.

Early in the morning we resumed our journey and arrived at Chicago about noon. Chicago is situated at the mouth of a small river or creek, and

is surrounded by a low flat prairie which extends either way about 10 miles, and in wet seasons the roads in the vicinity are almost impassable: the site of the town is not more than 18 inches above the level of the lake: the location is favorable for business, and the canal which is now being made hence to Peru, connecting the lakes with Illinois river, will give the town great advantages.

There are some very good buildings in Chicago, particularly the "Lake House," one of the finest hotels in the country; but on the whole the town does not make a good appearance. The population cannot be more than 5000, though it is often stated much higher. The next morning after my arrival I took passage on board the steamer Gen. Wayne for Buffalo, and at 10 o'clock I took leave of Chicago.

It would be impossible to describe the loneliness that I felt when the boat was about leaving the wharf! I was upon deck casting a last look upon my way out: we were soon acquainted and I found the society on board much more agreeable than is usual with the promiscuous collections on board steamboats.

(Continued on page 423.)

For the New England Farmer.

FATAL DISEASE IN CALVES.

MR EDITOR—A farmer in North Andover selected from ten calves, three for breed, a bull and two heifers—two born in March, the other in April.— They grew finely, and were in form and size a more perfect specimen of kind than is usually to be found. Their principal food was skimmed milk. They were kept in a large pen in the barn until about two weeks before their death, when they were put into the enclosure about the dwelling house. On Monday evening last they ate but about half their usual quantity of milk, but as they appeared in perfect health, no notice was taken of it. On Tuesday morning the bull was found dead: on Wednesday morning the other two went to the cellar door, which opened on the outside of the house, where their milk was preparing, and both appeared impatient to get to it; and when the person was about to give it them, one turned its head aside and commenced running round furiously in a circle, bellowing as if in great distress. It was shortly seized and with great difficulty held by two men, and in fifteen or twenty minutes it fell and expired. The sweat in the mean time on the skin became a perfect foam—it was literally in its gravy. A post mortem examination was held in all its parts, and not the slightest appearance of poison or disease could be discovered in the entrails or head, while the entrails had an uncommon degree of warmth. The remaining calf being removed to the barn was copiously bled in the neck, and during the day shew no particular signs of disease: at evening it took but about half the quantity of milk offered to it, its usual allowance: at midnight a distressing bellowing was heard: the men repaired to the barn

and found the calf running in a circle in the stable, exhibiting all the symptoms of the last dead: in about half an hour it fell, and uttering two or three bellows, expired.

This case was more aggravating, as the calves, for their superiority as perfect and well grown animals, attracted much attention, and had excited, in no small degree, the honest ambition and pride of the farmer.

As this casualty is unknown to the farmers in the vicinity, it may be conferring a favor if any of your numerous readers can throw some light upon it, and if a disease, point out a remedy. A.

REMARKS.—We should be glad to have an answer to the above communication from some of our experienced stock raisers, as we are not able at the present moment to give any satisfactory information relative to the nature of the disease which terminated so fatally.—Mr Colman is now absent on a journey to the west, and will not return for a few weeks: we trust therefore that we shall receive an answer from some other quarter for the gratification and benefit of the sufferer, and the public at large. J. B.

LIGHTNING RODS.

"Editors of the Cultivator"—Can you give your readers any information as to the best methods of preparing and putting up rods, as conductors on our buildings? There is scarcely a year in which great damage of property, and not unfrequently loss of life, is occasioned by lightning. I think farmers should have their barns protected as well as their houses, as experience shows that they are the most liable to destruction, at the time their contents are the most valuable, that is, immediately after harvest. York Co. Pa. L. T. P."

In erecting rods for the protection of buildings from the effects of lightning, a few things must always be kept in mind, in order to ensure efficiency and consequent safety. As the point of erection, the most exposed and elevated part of the building, should be chosen. If a dwelling house, the chimney is the point that will require protection; if there are several of them, the most elevated one, the one most exposed to the general course of storms, as the westerly one; or if but one has a fire in it, that one will be found most liable to be struck by lightning, and will of course more require protection. Numberless recorded cases prove that all heated currents of vapor, whether rising from a chimney, or the masses of hay or grain in a barn, are excellent conductors of the electric fluid, and are to be considered as such in all arrangements for protection.

The materials to be used as the conducting medium or rod, is another point that should be attended to. Iron is the most generally used for this purpose, but copper is preferable, as it possesses greater conducting powers, is not liable to rust or fusion, and, being tougher, is not broken to fragments by an electric discharge, as iron sometimes is. The greater cheapness of iron, however, will probably continue its use, and when well put up, it gives all reasonable security. No iron rod should be used of a less diameter than three-fourths of an inch, and an inch rod is still better: as it must be remembered that the surface only has any effect in electricity, and, therefore, the larger the surface over which it passes, the less intense its action, and the less danger of breaking or fusion. A small

quantity of metal, if of the right kind, and a large surface given to it, will make a better conductor, than a larger quantity in an improper form. Thus, a copper ribbon, two inches wide, and of the proper length, will be superior to a copper wire of the same weight, as the process of rolling and flattening it, gives a much larger surface; and the same remark will be true in regard to iron. A number of small iron or copper wires, twisted into a rod, is better than a solid rod of the same weight, for the same reason; that is, a greater surface is exposed by the small wires than by the solid one, and this would be the best manner of constructing rods, were it not to be apprehended, that heavy discharges passing over wires would fuse and destroy them. Such have been recommended for ship conductors, as they would be entire, and flexible, and perhaps it would be found that the distribution of the fluid over such an extent of surface as such a rod would afford, would prevent the danger of fusion in any case.

In preparing the rod, the most essential thing is the making of the elevated points. These should be several in number, slightly diverging from the main rod, and the sharp points gilded or tipped with silver, so as to prevent their rusting, and losing, in a great degree, their conductive power. Perhaps the easiest mode of pointing them, is to make points of large silver wire, an inch in length, turning a screw on one end, and insert this into an opening drilled in the tapered end of each branch of the conductor, to receive it. If wire of the proper size is not convenient, they may be made by cutting them from a half dollar, and hammering them into the right form. If the rod is made in pieces they should never be put up by turning hooks on the ends, and connecting them in that way; as interruption to the fluid in its descent is frequently attended with bad consequences. The several pieces should be put together with screws, the connecting piece receiving the ends of two rods, and being as near the size of the conductor as strength and security will admit. The rod should never be secured to the building by metal staples or fastenings; or if such are necessary, the connection between the rod and these should be broken by pieces of glass, which is a non-conductor. Wood is the best for fastenings, and should only be used, except from necessity. It is not enough that the rod attract and receive the discharge; it must also conduct it to the earth, or no adequate security is afforded.

It has been estimated that a rod properly made, affords protection to five or six times the diameter of its height: that is, a rod standing six feet above a building, will protect the building for thirty feet around it. Instances have been known, however, in which a chimney having a column of heated vapor rising from it, has been struck, when within the limits usually considered safe, in a protected building. In such cases the result must be ascribed to the height, and conducting power of the vapor. The foot of the conductor should gradually recede from the walls of the building, and enter the earth to such a depth as to reach moist earth, and if the bottom of the rod is pointed, or split and parted different ways in the earth, the passing off of the fluid will be facilitated. No point should ever be allowed on a conductor.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Hon. D. Webster's farm, in Marshfield, Plymouth Co., Ms., contains a 1000 acres, and is one of the best in New England.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 30th, 1840.

"Now parting Spring,

Parent of beauty and of song, has left
His mantle, flower-embroider'd on the ground,
While Summer laughing comes, and bids the months
Crown his prime season with his choicest stores,
Fresh Roses opening to the solar ray,
And fruits slow-swelling on the loaded bough.

Here let my soul, amid ten thousand charms,
Lighted range,
Borne on devotion's wing, beyond the pole,
To highest Heaven, in thought; to Nature's God."

Our rooms, this day, were crowded with the choicest of Flora's handmaids: the "lovely Rose," and the "Pink with scent divine," were exhibited for premium, as our readers will perceive by the awards recorded below. Many other choice flowers graced the stands of the various exhibitions. The pot plants of Erica's, (nine varieties) Fluchsi as Bouvardia, Pimelia, and sent by Mr John Towne, added mu h to the general display; which, by the by, was equal to any former show.

A fine specimen of Magnolia, (Macrophilla) from Jno. A. Kenrick of Newton, was much admired.

The principal contributions of Roses, were from Messrs Johnson, John A. Kenrick, Wm. Kenrick, Winship, Howe, John Hovey, and S. Walker.

Of Pinks, Messrs Meller and Walker.

In the stand, of fine things from the Messrs Winships, of Brighton, we noticed a specimen of *Dria scabra*, one of the prettiest things we have seen for many a day. We said to our friend Story, "put us down" for a plant; we say to our friends—who love good things—get a plant.

If it was in our line we should do more than pay a passing notice to the fine seedling Strawberry raised by Messrs Hovey & Co. But this much we must say, that had our taste been consoled, to the same extent that our sight and scent have been gratified, we should have recorded them equal, if not superior to the best in the country.

Native plants by Mr. E. Wight.

The committee appointed to award premiums on Roses and Pinks, have attended to that duty, and adjudged them as follows:

Pinks—best display, to S. Walker;

Best Seedling, to S. Walker.

Mr Walker having entered for the best 6, and his flowers being the finest, the committee do not award any premium, but they would recommend that a discretionary premium of \$2 be given to Mr Meller for his fine display, as well as for some fine seedlings.

Roses—the best 50 blooms, to J. A. Kenrick;

2d best 50 do., to S. R. Johnson;

Best display of choice roses, to S. R. Johnson.

The committee would make honorable mention of the fine displays of Roses by Messrs Winship, R. Howe, John Hovey and Wm. Kenrick. Some of the flowers were as fine as any in the room.

C. M. HOVEY,
JOSEPH BRECK.

From John A. Kenrick, Newton; 60 var. Roses. *Delphinium sinensis*; Peony whiteleg; P. fragrans; P. humei; Gladiolis; Magnolia macrophilla; Penstemon alba; Hemerocallis lutea; Spirae folius variegata, &c.

From Wm. Kenrick, Newton; Pæonies—reevesii, new pink color; P. whiteji, humei, fragrans, &c.; Roses, 30 kinds—Iris pallida, Hispanica

and Persica, Galeria, *Gnothera frazeri*; Honey-suckles, 5 kinds; Larkspurs, Chinese and other kinds; Valeria; Pinks; *Hemerocallis flava*; Sword Lilies or Gladiolis communis; red and G. alba or white; Venetian sumachs; Siberian spirae and double white do.; and various other flowers of the season.

From John Towne; Erica ventricosa, E. ventricosa superba (2), E. cerinthoides (2), E. sevillei, E. rubens (2), E. arbutifolia, E. curvulosa, E. rubida, E. longiflora, *Furcilia tenella*, do. globosa, *Bouvardia triphylla*, *Gawoquia hookerii*, *Roella ciliata*, *Pimelia rosea*.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

ON BREEDING IN AND IN.

"A difference of opinion may always be expected to exist, as to form and color that constitutes the beauty of animals, as well as vegetables, but it cannot be denied that the grand object of agriculture should be, a profitable producer. The mode of attaining this object, no doubt, will be determined in a great measure by peculiarity of situation and circumstances; but taking it for granted that every agriculturist must be desirous of keeping up the good qualities, if not of improving his stock, the only questions that can arise are,—What is an improvement? and what will produce profit? And let this be determined as it may, perfection can only be obtained by a selection of breeders. If a greater or less size be required, stronger propensities or greater and more perfect health and vigor, the object must be obtained by selecting and pairing those males and females which possess in the greatest degree the requisite qualities, whether crossing be resorted to, or breeding in and in. When left to nature, this is always determined one way; those which are rendered the weakest, from whatever cause, are driven off, or down, by the strongest and most vigorous; and as all have to contend with the same climate, lodging and food, those possessing the best habits must always prevail, and consequently, the breed must be kept up to its highest perfection. And in adherence to these principles—that which is most congenial to the laws of nature, is the most profitable—is clearly established by practical demonstration.

It is well known that there are many farms, and many large districts that never do fatten their stock, and indeed are considered and found inadequate to it. And what other cause can be assigned for this, but that the stock are bred by continual crossing with males reared under advantages of superior lodging, food, and climate, to what such farms and districts naturally produce? As Sir John Sinclair observes, animals bred from the same family and selected for their peculiar propensities to fatten, have a large proportion of flesh, and but little bone; so on the contrary, animals bred from meagre females, living in a harsh climate and with a scanty supply of food, by crossing with males of the largest size, produced by superior food, and in a climate more congenial, have a large proportion of bone, and but little flesh, and possess withal a more delicate and precarious state of health. Any land whatever, that will furnish food enough to maintain two animals in a state for breeding and with a climate and lodging requisite to sustain health and vigor, will be found equal to the fattening an animal that had been naturalised to it by breeding in and in for several generations. Every

farm may be considered as having its peculiar advantages and disadvantages, compared with others; and profit can only arise from a skillful observance and management of these.

There does not exist a more mistaken notion, than that the stock of one farm may be kept equal to every other, by crossing and changing the animals and seeds only. It has been well observed, that 'nature provides every creature with a shelter from the storm.' If a male and female of any species of animal or plant, be bred under circumstances of a congenial climate, and a liberal supply of food, and afterwards placed in a situation where the climate is harsh, and the supply of food scanty, they must of necessity decline in flesh, and in health and vigor; but their young, bred under those circumstances of privation, will acquire habits, and be reduced to a size more conformable; and these again breeding in and in, the habits of their progeny will still become better adapted, until by degrees they will become perfectly inured and naturalized, and capable of making the utmost return the farm is equal to, and at the least expense. But if, on the other hand, the breeder chooses to contend with, and oppose nature, and instead of submitting to her laws, he still persists in attempting to keep up the size, by a fresh supply of males and females from the original quarter, he inevitably must be subjected to the consequences of want of health and vigor, and incur great hazard and extra expense. That the above principles equally govern the vegetable, as well as the animal world, has been demonstrated by Sir Joseph Banks, who says, that by repeatedly raising plants from the seeds grown on the spot, he has so naturalized to this climate vegetables that were natives of a warm climate, and which, on their first introduction into this country, could only be kept alive in conservatories, that they are now enabled to flourish in the open air, without artificial protection."

Again: "After a perfect stock has been obtained, how is it to be continued? This seems to be the grand question, and it only can be answered on the principles before explained, viz. by duly attending to their qualities and habits, when selecting the breeders; and again, by the means by which these qualities and habits are sustained. If great size be the valuable quality, and the utmost which nature will admit of has been produced by an artificial climate and lodgings, and a selection of food, it must be obvious, that with the same climate, lodging and food, the same stock may be kept up breeding in and in; but with a less congenial climate, lodging and food, the progeny of such animals must decline, and become less in size; and at the same time it might be observed, that under these circumstances, no crossing can keep up the size and properties. And again, if animals or vegetables, of whatever size, bred in a certain climate, and with certain lodging and food, can be furnished with a lodging, climate, and food, more congenial and nutritive, they may be increased and improved by breeding in and in."—*Hayward's Science of Agriculture*.

New Wheat.—The Houston Telegraph says that a species of wheat indigenous to the country, has been discovered in the northwestern frontier of Texas. It is thought to be a valuable variety.

Destroy weeds while young, or they will get the upper hand, and be apt to keep it during the summer.

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE POWERS OF WATER.

MR COLMAN—In some preceding letters I have dwelt upon the general value of water, on the means of attracting it from the air, and of economizing it, by ponds and irrigation, on the earth. But on reflection I am sensible that I have not said enough on this important subject, to satisfy my inquisitive countrymen, who always ask for the reason of things. This inquisitiveness is the high road to knowledge, and ought to be encouraged from infancy through life. No reasonable man, especially in America, should rest satisfied with bare facts, when he has the means of penetrating to causes. It would be well for us that we should carry this spirit of enquiry into our laws, morals and politics: may I not add religion also? Can any system of religion be worthy of reasonable creatures, where *reason* is excluded, and the *utility* is not apparent?

It will be asked, probably, by many who do not understand the composition of water and its powers over other substances, how it can play so great a part in the composition of vegetable substance and life. To such enquirers I will here state what is already familiar to vegeto-physiologists. There is a very ingenious apparatus at the ends of the roots of all plants for attracting water from the earth;—the leaves, also, have a similar power, and still more important functions. The root, in absorbing water, takes in various substances which water holds in solution, and transmits the whole through the ducts and cellular tissues of the plant, up to the leaves, which are the lungs of the plant, and qualify, by the aid of the air and light of the sun, these various substances for vegetable aliment; as the chyle, which is the essence of animal food, is by the aid of our lungs, and the air, prepared for animal nourishment. When the vegetable fluid is thus carried up, and prepared by the leaves, it then descends into the plant, depositing each article in its appropriate place.

As the decomposition and analysis of vegetable substance discovers various ingredients, minerals, oils, salts, &c., they must have been carried there by the air, or the water, or by both. They could not penetrate the roots without the aid of water any more than dry salt could penetrate meat without the aid of moisture of some sort. There is one substance which, as it appears to be the basis of vegetable construction, is worthy of particular notice. It is called carbon, or charcoal. Every one may see that vegetable substance divested of its aqueous, oleaginous, resinous and volatile parts, by the tempered action of fire, makes charcoal—that charcoal only remains. This is the frame-work of the vegetable kingdom; therefore carbon, or the constituent of that frame-work, is well worth our attention.

This carbon is brought up in the water from the earth, as well as obtained from the moisture of the atmosphere. It is blended with other substances, all which are necessary for the nourishment of the plant; but it cannot escape, and take its appropriate place in that formation, until that little wonderful *elmbic*, the leaf, has decomposed the mass of composite fluid in which it is contained. When this decomposition and distillation takes place, the oxygen gas with which it is combined in the water, is let loose, flies off, and the carbon is then free to take its place in the vegetable body.

Now as this principle of carbon, in the state of carbonic acid, is abundant in the air, or more properly, perhaps, in the water of the air, the useful attraction of water from the air must be apparent, since it brings with it so important a part of vegetable nourishment. Those who have not looked into these matters, and who might have doubted of so much of vegetable aliment coming from water, will now begin to understand its importance; and may be inclined to believe the story I told in a former letter, about my potato crop in France.

It may be asked by the uninitiated, for whom I now write, how this water gets into the air; carrying with it minerals, oils, resins, salts, carbon, &c. And here we may contemplate with grateful admiration, the wonderful resources and fruitful means of nature; all tending to what we finite beings call ends; but which are, really, nothing but links in that great, circular, endless chain, which envelops us and all things. The heat of the sun attenuates the water of rivers, ponds, lakes, and the ocean; and reducing it to vapor without decomposing it, chemically, renders it light enough to float in the air, from whence it descends by being cooled again, or whence it is attracted by the leaves of trees, and green vegetables generally; or from whence it may be abstracted by some other means, at the command of man, as we are lately informed by Mr Espy, the new professor of meteorology.

I will now refer my readers back to my former remarks on the importance of keeping the ground generally, and more especially highlands, well covered with living vegetation, and of close cultivation rather than *expanded* cultivation. I may expatiate at another time on close cultivation; for I am now informed that several useful experiments have been tried on the relative yield of small and large quantities of ground, where the same quantity of manure has been used on each. But these experiments, I understand, were made principally with a view to the saving of manure; whereas, there are various other considerations worthy of notice; such as taxes, fencing, interest of money on a large field, the waste of time and shoe leather in going over it, ploughing, reaping, &c. And all these considerations, without mention of the advantages of more moisture, and its vegetable contents attracted from the air by a system of close cultivation.

I will conclude this letter by reminding your readers of a still more abundant source of vegetable nourishment, whose importance may now be more apparent, since they now understand what water is, and what are its powers, combined with leaves and light.

If your readers give but a moderate share of credit to this supposed power and value of water, will they allow the smallest brook to pass over, or the smallest pond to stagnate in their land, without depositing some of their rich treasures; without paying that tribute to enlightened industry which is its just due? I trust, sir, they will not; and that your wide circulating paper will refresh the land with fruitful showers and fruitful streams of knowledge in all its branches; for society itself, with all its attributes, is but one great farm, on which we are all destined to dig, and plant, and harvest home, to consume and be happy.

Your friend and humble serv't,

WM. FOSTER.

Employ your leisure in some active virtue, and melancholy will be a stranger to your breast.

For the New England Farmer.

CANKER WORM.

Raising fruit is of first rate importance among objects pursued in procuring the pleasures of taste and the real comforts of life.

Riding in the car from this city to Worcester, I could not without pain look on the apple trees, strip of their agreeable foliage and attired in the badges of desolation. I am confident this intrusion of an unsparing enemy may be easily and promptly resisted at the threshold. I will venture myself at the straits of Thermopylae and sustain an onset from the whole posse comitatus.

Now, brother farmers, I have tried some experiments and find those which consume the least time and produce the greatest effect are most to be prized. How long do you think it will take you to fix a syringe of convenient calibre to exercise with most adroitness? Now when you have done this, place yourself on the windward side of an apple-tree and dip the proboscis of your syringe into a bucket of water saturated with lime, and discharge the contents into the air so that they may fall upon the leaves, and the whole enemy will immediately decamp, leaving the rightful owner in quiet possession. I have tried the experiment on various worms that invade the trees, and have not known it fail of producing an expulsion.

It is extremely probable that a decoction of tobacco or any powerful narcotic, or bitter substance, will be attended with the same result.

For the N. E. Farmer.

CANKER WORM.

MR BRACK—It has occurred to me that a saving of labor and expense may be made by those who prefer tarring for the protection of their trees, to the new mode of leaden or tin troughs filled with oil.

Place round the trunk of the tree, from 3 to 5 feet from the ground, a tin collar, nearly horizontal, 5 inches wide, the inner edge cut in strips and turned up vertically, to fasten to the trunk by small nails: stuff the space between the collar and the trunk with tow, cotton or similar substance. Tar the under side of the collar: it will last long, will not run on to the tree, and can be renewed with ease. The cost would not probably exceed 4 cents per tree. Respectfully,

L. X.
Dorchester, 18th June.

P. S.—This plan will answer for orchards and for trees with grass round them, and appears to me in every way more effectual than the German method, which Mr Vose detailed in your last number.

To preserve Hams for Summer use.—Take a dry cask, put a good layer of coarse salt in the bottom, and then put down a ham—cover that with coarse salt, and put down another ham, and so on till the cask is full or the hams all deposited. Set the cask in a cool, dry place, and whenever a ham is wanted, take it out, and it will be every way as clean, clear from vermin and all other impurities, as when put down. This is attended with very little trouble or expense, as the salt is not at all injured for any other use in the fall. My cellar being a very dry one, we put the cask of hams in a cool place in that; but a damp cellar would be apt to dissolve the salt. The hams should be well dried before being put down.—*Corr. Albany Cult.*

PAWTUNET FAIR, 1840.

The Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry have arranged as follows, to wit:

That the next annual meeting of the Society be holden at Pawtuxet on the 2d Wednesday of September next.

That the Society, for this present year, dispense with the Ploughing Match and the exhibition of Stock, and all other articles, except Butter.

That premiums to the amount of \$200 be awarded on the following subjects, and committees appointed accordingly to report thereon, at an adjourned meeting of the Standing Committee, to be holden on the 3d Wednesday of January, 1841.—Every applicant for a premium will make a written statement, and forward it by mail or otherwise to the city of Providence, directed to the Secretary of the Society, on or before the 1st day of January, 1841.

PREMIUMS OFFERED.

For the best Butter, to be presented in kegs, and in kegs only, of not less than 50 lbs. each, with a written statement of the general process of making—the kind and quantity of salt used to each pound of Butter.	\$20
For the next best,	12
For the next best,	8
For the next best,	6
And for the next best,	4
For a satisfactory and the most satisfactory statement in writing, of the expense of raising any kind of Grain crop, showing the least cost per bushel. The soil and subsoil on which the crop is raised must be named, and the cost stated as follows:	
Rent of land for one year,	
Quantity and kind of manure—loads at,	
Ploughing, Harrowing and Rolling—days at,	
Planting or sowing—days at,	
Tillage—days at,	
Harvesting—days at	
First premium,	\$10
Second,	6
Third,	4
	\$20
For a satisfactory and the most satisfactory statement showing the value of Apples, or any kind of Root compared with Indian Corn per bushel, as food for Cattle, Horses, Sheep or Swine,	\$10
Next best,	6
Next best,	4
	\$20
For a satisfactory and the most satisfactory statement of the expenses, product and value of Millet raised for fodder,	\$10
For a satisfactory and the most satisfactory statement of the expense of raising and the value of a crop of Indian Corn sowed broad-cast, and used for soiling cattle, or fed to sheep, horses, or swine,	\$10
For a satisfactory and the most satisfactory statement of the expense and effect of ploughing in green crops as manure,	\$10
For a satisfactory and the most satisfactory statement of the effect of mixing Lime with Peat, and Lime and animal manure with Peat for manure—stating the cost and value per load,	\$10

For an approved and the most approved statement of the comparative profit of fattening Sheep or Swine upon the product of a farm,
 \$10 |

For an approved and the most approved statement of the manner of reclaiming bogs, with a minute statement of the depth, manner of performing the work, with all expenses, and the increased value of the land,
 \$10 |

For a satisfactory and the most satisfactory statement of the expense of under-draining that kind of land where the top soil rests upon a subsoil of hard pan, so retentive of water that it cannot be ploughed until late in the season,
 \$10 |

For a satisfactory and the most satisfactory statement of the effect of putting clay upon light land, testing the effect of Plaster of Paris before and after the application of clay,
 \$10 |

For a satisfactory and the best experiment in raising the White Ash from the seed.—(The second growth of Ash is the only timber fit for the construction of carriages; being light, strong and elastic.)
 \$10 |

Amounting to \$180

At said annual meeting a dinner will be provided, the expense of which for each person attending, shall not exceed one dollar.

Immediately after dinner the following subjects are recommended as topics for discussion or conversation, and all persons who may be present are requested to communicate such information as they may possess upon the several topics, in the order in which they shall be proposed by the President of the Society.

1st. The general properties of those articles employed by the farmer for manures, viz: animal manures; such as fish, train oil, &c. Manures of a mixed character, viz: those afforded by various animals. Vegetable manures, such as peat, pond mud and turf—and mineral manures, such as lime, gypsum, ashes, salt, &c.

2d. The experience of farmers present in regard to the best mode of increasing barn yard manure, and the most profitable application of it to the soil.

3d. Peat and pond mud. What experience in using it?

4th. Fish. What experience in using it, and how used?

5th. Urine of cattle. What experience in using it, and how used?

6th. Indian Corn. What is the average crop of our Indian corn? What is the best mode for manuring for it, spreading and ploughing or putting it into the hill, or both, and what kind of manure, long, and unfermented, or short? What is the best mode of planting? In hills, and if so how near; or in drills, and how far the rows should be apart, and how near the corn should stand in the drills? Cultivation: how often to be hoed, and whether hoed flat or hilled up? What experience in the use of the cultivator? Gathering: Is it best to top it, and when? Or to cut it up near the roots and stock it in the field to ripen, and when?

7th. Potatoes. What is the average crop? What is the best sort? Planting: Large or middling size? Cut or whole? In hills or drills, and what distance?

8th. Rye. What is the best kind, spring or

winter? How cultivated to best advantage, and what the average crop?

9th. Wheat. The success and modes of its cultivation?

10th. Grass. Best kinds for each kind of soil? Best top dressing for the same? Best mode of managing in all respects, and average crop?

JAMES RHODES, *President.*

Wm. W. HOPKIN *Secretary*
Providence, April 8, 1840.

From the Albany Cultivator.

REARING CHICKENS.

Messrs Editors—Having made some experiments in the raising of chickens, a business that forms a part of every farmer's occupation, I send you a description of my present plan of operation, which appears to answer admirably. Under an out house 16 by 18 feet square, raised 3 feet above the ground, I have dug a cellar, 3 feet below the ground, making the height 6 feet altogether. Eight feet in width of this cellar is partitioned off for turpits, the remaining, 10 by 16 feet, being sufficiently large to accommodate 100 chickens, or even more. This cellar is enclosed with boards at present, but it is intended to substitute brick walls in a year or two. The roost is made sloping from the roof to within 18 inches of the ground or floor; 12 feet long by 6 feet wide. The roost is formed in this way; 2 pieces of 2 inch plank, 6 inches wide and 12 feet long, are fastened parallel 5 feet apart by a spike or pin to the joist above, the lower end resting on a post 18 inches above the ground. Notches are made along the upper edge of these plank, one foot apart, to receive sticks or poles from the woods, the bark on. When it is desirable to clean out the roost, the poles being loose are removed; the supports working on a pivot are raised and fastened up, then all is clear for the work of clearing out. I next provide the chickens with corn, oats, and buckwheat, in 3 separate apartments, holding about half a bushel each, which are kept always supplied. They eat less, I find, if allowed to help themselves to what they want than if fed to them in the usual way; for in the latter case each tries to get as much as it can, and thus burdens itself, but finding in the former case that they have abundance, they eat little and that generally in the morning early, and in the evening going to roost. I have 60 chickens, and they eat about 6 quarts per day of the three kinds of grain, in the proportion of twice as much corn as buckwheat or oats. In the roost is also a trough of water, renewed every other day; burnt oyster shells, shell-marl and ashes. A row of nests is constructed after a plan of my own, and does well. It is a box 10 feet long and 18 inches wide; the bottom level, the top sloping at an angle of 45 degrees to prevent the chickens roosting on it; the top opens on hinges. The nests, eight in number, are one foot square; the remaining six inches of the width is a passage way next to the wall, open at each end of the box, and another opening midway of the box. The advantage is to give the hens the apparent secrecy they are so fond of.

When fed plentifully in the winter hens lay enough eggs to pay for the grain, and in the spring they will repay fourfold.

E. H. VANUXM.

Long Branch, N. J., Feb. 17, 1840.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1840.

AGRICULTURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

At a distance from home and keeping no copy of our former remarks, we are not certain that we may occasionally be chargeable with some repetition. It will not however, be done, if done at all, with malice *preconcepse*, and therefore we shall in such case feel that we have at least the common claim upon the lenity and candor of our readers.

We alluded in our last to the fact that, properly speaking, no capital is invested in farming in Massachusetts; and although capital might often be invested in this way to great advantage, the study of our farmers is to get on with as little expense as possible; avoiding any expenditure not only where the result might seem to be doubtful, but where even it is as certain as any thing future can be. We were much impressed with this circumstance when the law authorising a bounty upon wheat was enacted. Though the bounty proposed was only two dollars for the first fifteen bushels, and five cents for each additional bushel, and seemed in truth a very small affair; yet it was argued that the bounty would at least pay for the seed; and that this circumstance would prove, as facts afterwards showed, a sufficient inducement for many to sow wheat who otherwise would not attempt it. This indicates a remarkable caution, which many would pronounce a meanness. We think it very far from being a meanness; but a caution, which springs from commendable motives. But at the same time it evinces a want of enterprise which we may pronounce excessive; and which operates as a strong impediment to agricultural improvement.

There are certainly many cases in which capital within reasonable limits might be invested to great advantage in agriculture. The rock on which many of our farmers have grounded, has been, where money has been laid out in expending too much upon their buildings and fences, upon the exterior embellishment and the interior furnishing of their houses. In this matter there is certainly too great ambition of display; and many of our farmers have houses which cost them four, five and six thousand dollars, which often exceeds by fifty and seventy-five per cent. what the cost in such case should be; brings upon them too often a heavy debt, and effectually cripples or destroys their means of improving their lands. The difference in this respect between the New England people and the New York farmers or the farmers in the western States is remarkable. In New York State the first object of the farmer is the improvement of his land and the cultivation of crops; his house is often a very inferior concern, and all his equipments of the cheapest and most simple character. In the western States even the richest farmers will be found living in log cabins; and a frame house with all its various comforts and elegancies, is a luxury which hardly presents itself to his imagination in the most distant prospect. Whatever money he acquires beyond his absolute wants, is expended in buying more land, in enlarging his stock, or in multiplying his crops. It is certainly a pronounced very bad policy for a farmer, where his house on a farm of one hundred acres costs him much more than his land. It is very bad policy, because the money thus expended becomes not only an unproductive but a deteriorating capital, because it leads to various other expenses in maintaining a certain style of living in keeping with the appearance and size of the house;

because in the next place in case of a necessity of the sale of the farm, either on account of death or misfortune, such extraordinary expenditures are scarcely considered at all; and lastly, because it deprives him in a great degree of the means of culture and improvement. We admit that in this case there has been within the last quarter of a century an evident improvement, and instead of the large square two story and oftentimes three story houses, which were so common in the country, and which were seldom built under an expense of thousands, many both of our farmers and mechanics are content to build neat one story houses, at a cost of seven or nine hundred dollars.

There are other circumstances of expense, which arise out of our manners, and in which it may, with too much truth, be said we pay dear for our pride. We will refer to one prominent example, and that is in respect to our carriages or pleasure vehicles. Any one who has travelled in the interior of New York, as in the neighborhood of Albany, for example, will have often seen the Dutch farmers, men of wealth and condition, going to market with wheat or other produce in their farm wagons, or bringing home from town a load of supplies, and their wives and daughters, though exceedingly well dressed, getting up along side of them. How totally different are things with us in a large part of Massachusetts, where hardly the farmer himself, if he is above the condition of a day-laborer, much less his wife or daughters, would ever think of going to the city or from one town to another in a vehicle of burden; and where men whose means are extremely restricted, deem it essential to their condition to keep a chaise or carriage exclusively for travelling. We do not speak of these things in the way of censure or otherwise; and allude to this example among many others, which show by what occasions the means of agricultural improvement with many of our farmers are crippled or destroyed.

We can have no disposition to see our farmers living in rude log cabins or hovels or deprived of a single luxury or comfort to which they may aspire as the fruit of their honest earnings. We rejoice indeed in every refinement, elegance, or improvement of their condition; but we deem it a cardinal error to sacrifice substantial improvements to matters of mere embellishment; and to adopt any manners or habits which would seem to imply any distaste for the circumstances of our condition, or an opinion that there can be any degradation in any thing except meanness or vice, or in any mode of honest frugality.

We have other topics in connexion with the subject under consideration, upon which we cannot now enter, without taxing too severely the indulgence of our readers.

H. C.

CONGRESS.

Congress have now been in session nearly seven months; and in looking back upon the course pursued, it is difficult to point to any great measures of public utility, to which their labors have given birth. As the country grows older, the sessions of Congress, unless where prohibited by the constitution, may be expected to be continually lengthened, until presently they become a permanent assembly. It is but right and just that those, who give up their time to the public business, should be fully compensated. It would not be advisable to abolish all pay, because then only the rich could afford to accept the place; and many of the best informed and most useful persons would be incapable of serving; but it is greatly to be regretted that there are those persons who are anxious to protract the session of Congress only for the sake of the per diem allowance. For ourselves we are frank to confess that we have little

hope of the country. We do not mean to say that we fear any signal catastrophe; any rupture of the union; or any extraordinary attack or encroachment upon public liberty. But patriotism, honest, unmixt and disinterested patriotism seems to have departed; and ambition, selfishness, and a spurious devotion to the public caprice and one's own personal interests are too much the order of the day. We mean no disrespect nor would we imply any distrust of many eminent men both in public service and out, whose talents and virtues are alike, a blessing and an ornament to the country; and who, beyond a doubt, in any signal emergency would hesitate at no sacrifice for the public good; but such men rise infinitely above the vulgar herd both of ins and outs, whose impulses are wholly selfish, and who seek nothing save their own emolument. H. C.

WHEAT.

Great complaints are made at the south and west of the destructive ravages of the Hessian fly. This is a severe scourge; and against it no remedy has been discovered. Early sowing has sometimes succeeded; late sowing has sometimes carried the wheat beyond the time of the fly; but his hatching is at best twice a year; and his hiding place is so concealed and secure, that there is no reaching him with any common application. Every plant which grows has its peculiar enemies; and yet in spite of the Hessian fly, the grain insects, the weevil, the wire worm, and a host of others, divine Providence takes care that industry, perseverance, and faithfulness shall never want bread.

H. C.

THE SEASON

At the West has been uncommonly wet—rain has come; the rivers are at their height; the meadows have been flooded; the fields watered to excess. If the corn is backward, oats and all the grasses exhibit an extraordinary luxuriance. Dr Holyoke's record shows about an equal quantity of aqueous vapor as falling each year, so that if the spring be excessively wet, we may look for a warm and dry autumn.

H. C.

BET SUGAR EXPERIMENT.—A farmer from Genesee county, whose name we have mislaid, gave us a verbal account of a small experiment which he tried the past season, in making sugar from beets.

He took two barrels full (about 5 bushels) of yellow and white sugar beets to a cider mill, and ground them and pressed out of them a barrel of juice. This he boiled down in the same manner as for maple sugar, and it yielded twenty pounds of good sugar. A little milk and the white of an egg was put into the syrup to clarify it; but the sugar was of a dark color, and evidently requires some other process to purify it. He is convinced that beet sugar can be made with profit by common farmers, without any other apparatus than a common cider mill and press, and two kettles. He intends to try a larger quantity this year, and hopes to succeed in making a better quality of sugar.—*Genesee Farmer.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

Saturday, June 20th.

By James L. L. F. Warren, Brighton—Hill's early peas, seven weeks from planting.

For the Committee,

RUFUS HOWE.

There was a large and splendid display of flowers at the Horticultural Rooms on Saturday last. The report of the exhibition on that day may be found on another page of this paper.

(Continued from page 423.)

Southport in Wisconsin, 55 miles from Chicago, is a smart little village, off which we stopped to take in passengers. The west shore of the lake is generally low and well timbered, but a few miles inland the country is mostly prairie. Racine, 67 miles from Chicago, is a small village, very handsomely situated upon a high bluff. It has a few good houses, and makes a good show toward the lake.

About sunset we came to Milwaukee, the largest town in Wisconsin, and the handsomest on Lake Michigan. The town is situated inside the bluff near the mouth of a considerable river, and cannot be seen upon the lake except from the south. The sandbar at the entrance of the river prevents large vessels from going up to the town, and a small steamer is used to put on board and take off passengers from the lake boats, and also to tow out flats laden with wood for their supply. The houses are nearly all painted white and the town has a fresh and beautiful appearance. The country around is broken and heavily timbered.

The next morning we were in the middle of the lake and out of sight of land: we saw several large vessels, one of them a ship, and I could hardly realize that I was traversing a fresh water lake, and was not upon the wide ocean. About noon we made the Manitow islands, where we stopped to wood, and while the hands were engaged in that business the passengers spread themselves upon the beach, which is covered with smooth rounded pebbles, perfectly clean and free from any particle of mud or sand. These islands belong to Michigan and are little else than sand hills, which shoot up to considerable height, and many of them are naked peaks, resembling chalk cliffs at a distance; between the hills the land is swampy and produces several species of pine. The water of the lake is of a pale green color, though a small quantity taken up in a glass appears colorless, and it is so very clear that the small pebbles at the bottom of the lake may be distinctly seen at a depth of more than twenty feet. In the afternoon we passed the Fox and Beaver islands and came to the straits in the evening, and about 11 o'clock we discovered Indian fires, and presently came to the village of Macinaw. There several of our company went on shore: the village consists of 20 or 30 buildings in a little bay on the south side of the island. There is a fort and a lighthouse at this place, and a part of the stockade still remains which formerly enclosed the trading house.

The next morning we were at Presque Isle taking in wood, and we were here supplied with trout weighing from 10 to 30 lbs.: the price for fresh trout is four cents per pound, and pickled nine dollars per barrel. The land on the shore is low and produces the pine, cedar and other evergreens, and further inland, birch, beech, &c. The few people who inhabit this place live by fishing and preparing wood for the steamers. The water of lake Huron is like that of Michigan in color and clearness, and both lakes are very deep.

The morning of the fourth day we were at a woody station on St. Clair river, seven miles below Fort Gratiot.

The shores on both sides of the river are studded with farm-houses and exhibit considerable improvements. We passed several very neat villages, particularly Palmer and Newport on the American side, and Sutherland on the Canada side.

The entrance into lake St. Clair is very shallow, and passing over the flats our boat rolled the bottom considerably. The shores here spread out into broad wet marshes formed by the deposits of the river and by the same process, the whole lake will at some distant period be filled, leaving only the channel of the river. Lake St. Clair is of triangular shape and about 20 miles long. Coming into the river again, the farms along the shore have a very good appearance; the houses are generally painted; there are good barns and thrifty orchards, the whole exhibiting an air of neatness and comfort.

Detroit makes a handsome show as seen from the river above: its brick edifices and church steeples give it an imposing and city-like appearance, very pleasing to a traveller coming from the west. On our arrival at the wharf I walked up into town: the site is a large swell of land not very elevated, but sufficiently so to make it healthy and pleasant; the streets are wide and paved, the principal ones running parallel to the river, and these crossed at right angles by others running from the river: the buildings are principally of brick, many of them very stately, and most of the dwellings have little gardens in front ornamented with trees and flowers.

Sandwich, on the opposite shore, a settlement older than Philadelphia, is a small dull looking village: the houses are chiefly of wood, and the whole appearance of the town is gloomy, and the sentiments treading the streets and landing with measured steps, contribute to give a stranger an unfavorable impression. The contrast between the two places is striking. The ferry boat seems to be an affair of compromise: it is named "United," and displays both the British and American flags.

Below Detroit the shores are studded with farm houses and gentlemen's seats, and the country appears to be well cultivated, and from the appearance of the crops I should judge that the soil is excellent.

The flag of England floating in the breeze, the extensive fortifications, and the red jackets and gleaming bayonets of Victoria's serving-men, apprised us of our approach to Malden, one of the strong holds of Upper Canada. The town is of small extent and has a crowded and ancient appearance: most of the houses are of wood and without paint: there were no vessels at the landings nor any thing about the town which indicated much business. As we passed we caught a glimpse of a large body of soldiers in motion in the principal street.

Two miles below Malden we passed into lake Erie. When I awoke the next morning we were in the harbor of Cleveland, having touched at Sandusky in the night. The port of Cleveland is at the mouth of a creek: on the west side the land is very much broken, and the buildings on that side are scattering: the principal part of the town is on the high table land on the east side, and is not seen from the harbor. The numerous hotels and large warehouses indicate an extensive business. On passing out into the lake we had a good view of the upper town, which appears to be well built and shows to good advantage.

Twenty miles from Cleveland we came to Fairport, a thriving little town of considerable business. The principal warehouses are at the pier, and the most of the town lies snugly enclosed in a little valley a short distance up the creek.

Twentyeight miles farther brought us to Ash-tabula. The port like all the others on this lake, is at the mouth of a creek, where are the principal

warehouses: there are also a few good houses on the bluff west of the pier and facing the lake; but the principal village is two miles up the creek.

(To be continued.)

An attorney named Else, rather diminutive in his stature, and not particularly respectable in his character, one day met Mr Jekyll. "Sir," said he, "I understand you call me a pettifogging scoundrel: have you done so, sir?" "Sir," said Jekyll, with a look of contempt, "I never said you were a pettifogger or a scoundrel, but I said you were *little Else*."

The Philadelphiaian says, a Mr Day, in an eastern paper, advertises the loss of his dog. We wish he may get him. "Every dog has his day"—and every Day ought to have his dog.

There are 12,000,000 barrels of flour consumed yearly in the United States, which at \$5 per barrel amounts to \$60,000,000.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, left at the Bone Mill, near Trenton road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840.

NAHUM WARD.

Week's Treatise on Bees
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 15.

NEW AMERICAN GARDENER, FOURTEENTH EDITION.

The New American Gardener, containing practical directions on the culture of Fruits and vegetables, including Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Grape Vines, Silk Strawberries, &c., by Thomas G. Fessenden, late editor of the New England Farmer. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street.
May 13.

CARNATION SEED.

The Subscribers have received from Rotterdam, a small quantity of extra fine Carnation Seed, saved from one hundred choice varieties, which they offer at 25 cents per paper. We have tried it, and find that it vegetates freely. It cost us 30 guilders per ounce, and from the representation made, no doubt will give satisfaction to those who may be disposed to try it. We have also very fine carnation seed at 12½ cents per paper. The seed may be sown with good success any time in May or June. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
May 20.

FOR SALE.

For sale a fine heifer calf, from one of the best cows in the country, and by the celebrated Ayrshire bull imported by Mr Cushing. Inquire at this office, or at Winship's establishment at Brighton.
May 20.

HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS.

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
May 6. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GARDENERS KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.
April 22.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a reduction of 50 cents.

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VOL. XVIII.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1840.

[NO. 52.]

N. E. FARMER.

WANDERINGS IN THE WEST IN 1839.

No. VI.

(Continued from page 428.)

The shore of lake Erie appears to be very level, not very much elevated, and covered with very heavy timber, and except at the towns there are very few clearings: the scenery is very uniform—a steep bluff facing the lake crowned with the unbroken forest: there are numerous islands in the lake, generally rocky and uninhabited.

Thirteen miles from Ashtabula we came to Conneaut, upon a small creek near the Pennsylvania line. Here, as at the other places, is a pier with a few warehouses, and the principal village is two or three miles up the creek upon the stage road. Our stop at all these little towns was too brief to allow us to go on shore.

Twenty-five miles from Conneaut and 86 from Cleveland, brought us to Erie in Pennsylvania, which is situated upon a high, airy spot: it is well built, chiefly with brick, and has some very fine edifices; the harbor is the best upon the lake, being formed by a low peninsula, nearly in the form of the letter T. It was here that Perry's fleet wintered after his great victory, and the wrecks of his prizes were sunk. Our stop at Erie was long enough to allow us to go over the town, the thriving appearance of which pleased me much.

From Erie the country assumes a bolder appearance; high and sometimes rocky hills are seen, which distinguish the territory of Pennsylvania from that of Ohio.

When I awoke the next morning we were safe in port at Buffalo, having been a little less than five whole days coming from Chicago, a distance of 1050 miles.

Buffalo is a large well built city, has many splendid public buildings, and contains probably 25,000 inhabitants, and it seems hardly possible that such a city could be produced in the short period of twenty-five years, yet that is the fact: the little village which previously stood there, was wholly burnt by the British in 1813. Its situation for business and trade is peculiarly favorable, being at the extreme east end of the lake, and the termination of the great New York canal: it thus becomes a thoroughfare from the eastern States to Canada and the west. The number of steamboats and sailing vessels going and coming is very great. The rapid growth of the city is owing to these circumstances.

From Buffalo I took the cars to Niagara falls, distant 23 miles. I spent about four hours only at the falls, but I made the most of that time. At the first view of the cataract I was disappointed; it did not appear so grand as I had expected, but it was because that I was not able to realise the magnitude of the scene. After looking at it from different points I was better able to appreciate the vastness of the object, and I became more and more impressed with the grandeur and sublimity of the scene up to the last moment of my stay. I was

the most impressed with the power of the falls at the bottom of the American falls; but I think the best view is obtained from Table rock. I have read perhaps a dozen minute descriptions of Niagara falls, but I had a very faint notion of the scene until I visited the spot. Words are insufficient to convey a just idea of the falls.

From Niagara there is a railroad to Lockport connecting with the canal at the latter place, and also a branch to Lewiston, whence a steamer runs daily down lake Ontario, touching at Oswego: I took the latter route. Lewiston is but a small village seven miles from the falls: directly opposite is Queenstown, which is only remarkable for the desperate battle which was fought there and the monument to Gen. Brock, which crowns the hill above the town.

At the entrance into lake Ontario on the Canadian side, is the town of Chippewa, celebrated also for a bloody battle. It is very beautifully situated, but does not appear to be a place of great business. Port George occupies the point below. On the opposite side Fort Niagara frowns defiance. The latter spot is notorious for the Morgan tragedy, which has caused so much excitement in the political world. The passage down the lake was very pleasant: there are many clearings along the shore showing a great many fine farms and several very pretty villages.

We breakfasted the next morning at Oswego, and took the stage for Syracuse, our company preferring that conveyance to the canal.

The land in this section of the country is hilly and quite stony, but the soil is productive in grain and grass, and fruit trees thrive very well.

Our route was near the Oswego canal, passing through the villages of Fulton, Phenix and Liverpool. At the latter place I made a hasty examination of the salt works. The water is obtained from a spring discovered by boring in Onondaga lake, 30 rods from the shore. The water is said to be eight per cent. stronger than that of Salina. The salt houses are all similar: they have forty kettles set in a double row, and I was told that from 200 to 250 bushels per day were made in each house.

The salt works at Syracuse and Salina are supplied from a natural well in Salina. The salt houses are very numerous, and besides these there are two fields of 60 acres each, where salt is made by solar evaporation. I could not learn exactly the quantity of salt made at these three places; but it is much greater than I had supposed, and it is of very good quality;—that which is made by solar evaporation, however, is much the best.

Syracuse has had a very rapid growth and has become a very important place and is still increasing. Its situation for business is equal to any inland town in the country. I spent two days in the vicinity of Syracuse, and was very much pleased with the country around it.

I left Syracuse at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the cars and arrived at Utica 52 miles, a little after dark, and at daybreak the next morning we were at Schenectady, 90 miles further—and as soon as we could exchange cars we were off for Albany, where

we arrived at 6 o'clock. At 7 we left Albany for New York. The passage down the river is very pleasant: Hudson, Catskill, Poughkeepsie, West Point, &c. are places of interest, and the highlands and palisades afford much grand and picturesque scenery. We arrived at New York at 9 minutes past 4, having made the quickest passage on record from Albany to New York. At 5 o'clock I left New York, and at 7 the next morning I was at my own house, having travelled since I left home about 4000 miles, and the last 600 of it in 39 hours, including stops.

GENERAL VIEWS OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Those who have read the foregoing pages will perceive that I have travelled through some of the most important portions of our country, and having travelled much with men who are extensively acquainted with other portions of the country, I have received the benefit of their observations and comparisons upon the spot, and I will now give some general remarks with regard to the soil, climate, agriculture, population, &c., and the conclusions which I have drawn, in the hope that it may be useful to some of my readers and save many from the trouble and sacrifice consequent to an ill-advised removal of their families, with false hopes and under circumstances which render such a removal extremely unwise and in a majority of cases unfortunate.

Travelling from the Atlantic coasts westward, the country is divided into three great divisions, which are plainly distinguished from each other by their natural features. The first is that part of the country which lies east of the Alleghany mountains, and may be called the Atlantic country, or the east; the second embraces all the country west of the mountains and east of the Wabash river and a line drawn from that river to the west end of lake Erie, and may be termed the middle or forest country; and the third embraces all beyond the Wabash, even to the Rocky mountains, and may be called the prairie country, or the far west.

The first division is distinguished by the unevenness of the surface, being broken into hills and valleys, and generally possesses a hard, rocky soil. This is the country for romantic views and picturesque scenery, and better adapted for a grazing, than a grain growing country, though there are tracts in this division, equal at least, to the most fertile districts in our whole country: these tracts are found in the eastern part of Maine, the valley of the Connecticut river, a tract about thirty miles wide west of Albany, reaching nearly to lake Erie, and a large tract lying in the central and southern portions of Pennsylvania; and there may be other tracts of small extent of equal fertility, but as this division has become an old and well settled country, and is generally well known, I shall say little more about it except for the purpose of comparison.

After crossing the Alleghanies we descend into the great valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Western Pennsylvania and the eastern part of Ohio are hilly, but the hills are smooth and

rounded, and of small elevation compared with the hills of the east, and they diminish in height until they become only gentle swells, or what is called rolling, and the north west corner of Ohio, and the central and southern parts of Indiana, are flat and level, or nearly so.

(Continued on page 436.)

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

HAYMAKING.

Sir,—As the season for haymaking is near at hand, I feel desirous of bringing your numerous readers acquainted with a *practice*, that is based on so true a *theory*, that—as ought always to be the case—they go hand in hand to the end of the chapter. As so much of the happiness of the farmer depends on the stock of hay which he can prepare for his winter consumption, any information, tending to facilitate the process, and at the same time lessen the labor and expense and hazard of the business, I consider of great importance. The following observations, reflections and instructions, are therefore presented to their notice, by their friend and well-wisher,

JONAH CORBIT.

N. J., May, 1840.

“Having observed, that in a season where there was no rain whatever, and the hay had been made with rapidity, and carried within a short time after it had been cut, that a greater quantity had been injured by being over-heated and burnt, than in a catching irregular season; that when hay had not heated in the stack, it was frequently mouldy; that as hay lost its native green color and approached a brown, it lost its nutritive qualities; and that, altogether, the making of hay, as usually conducted, was a very precarious and troublesome operation:—I determined on trying to arrange a system on more regular and certain principles, and in which I succeeded—and by adopting a certain and regular course of operations, was enabled to make my hay of a uniform good quality; and let the weather be as it might, at a pretty regular expense for labor, and considering such a process not only of importance, as it insures a more perfect quality, but as it affords a more certain protection against the injuries usually consequent on the uncertainty of the weather, and over-heating in the stack, and that it thus removes two great causes of anxiety, it may be well worth the public attention.

In the first place, then, as to the state of the weather—it generally happens at this season of the year, that there are three or four rainy and three or four dry days, [in England,]—therefore, on beginning to cut the grass, as it is well known the grass may be cut and suffered to remain in the swath for several days without injury, and it being desirable where hands are plenty to have a good quantity or as much as will complete a stack in a day, in the same state of forwardness, I should prefer, rather than to wait for fine weather, to begin to cut in rainy weather. However, be this as it may, the swaths should not be opened but on a fine day, and when this is done, the grass should be well shaken apart and equally spread over the ground—and as soon as the upper surface is dry, turn it well over, and in this operation great care should be taken to open and spread any cocks that may not have been divided in the first opening: this being done, commence raking into wind-rows in time,

that the whole may be made into small cocks before night. *The second day these cocks must remain untouched, let the weather be wet or dry.* The third day, if the weather be certain and fine, throw the cocks open; but if the weather be wet or threatening, they may remain another day, or until it is certain to be fine for the day. The cocks should then be thrown, according to the crop, into beds of two or three rows, and after three or four hours' exposure, turned over, and taking time to gather the whole into wind-rows and cocks before night—let this operation commence accordingly, and *none be left open.* The day after this, which in fine weather will be the fourth, *the cocks must again remain untouched, or not be opened, whether the weather be wet or dry.* On the fifth, or the next dry day, these cocks will only require to be opened for an hour or two, after which time they will be fit for the stack.

The novelty of this mode, consists only in suffering the hay to remain in cock the second, third or alternate days; and at first sight it may appear that so much time in fine weather must be lost, but this is by no means the case, for whilst the hay remains in cocks, a slight fermentation, or what is termed sweating, will take place; and in consequence, after it has been opened on the third and fifth days, it will prove to be just as forward as if it had been worked every day; and the advantages resulting from this are obviously the following:

By shortening the time of open exposure, the color of the hay is more perfectly preserved, and consequently, the quality—and the fermentation or sweating which takes place in the cocks, proves so much to have diminished the principle or inclination, as to prevent its heating injuriously in the stack—and the whole operation of making, whether it takes four days or eight, requires three days' labor only; and the hay being left in that state every night, in which it is the least possibly exposed to the injuries of the weather, and in which it may remain for a day or two in uncertain weather, without injurious exposure, most painful anxiety and useless attendance of labors are obviated.”—*Hayward Science of Agriculture.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

LIME.

“Were lime a manure, it would be a noble substance for enriching and restoring fertility to lands worn out by a succession of crops; but, as worn out land is not restored to fertility by the application of lime, we are warranted to consider it in a different light; or, in other words, as an article to bring certain principles into action, previously possessed by the soil. This conclusion is sanctioned by experience; and experience is a far better guide than the most plausible theory.”—*Morton on Soils.*

We think this short extract has, in very few words, set right a matter of great importance to the farmer, and corrected an error which is prevalent, not only in Great Britain, but also to a considerable extent, in this country, viz: that lime will restore to fertility all lands that have been exhausted by cropping. But lime is not a manure, in the sense in which animal and vegetable matter is—it is not nutritive itself, it only assists in nutrition; and however important the part it acts in this way, unless nutritive matter is existing in the soil, ready

to be appropriated to the use of plants, the application of lime is entirely useless, so far as the restoration to fertility is concerned. Every one can see, that when all the vegetable and animal matter has been exhausted in a soil, by ceaseless cropping, and nothing but the primitive earths, silice, alumine, lime, magnesia, &c. of which it is composed, remaining, that the application of more of any one of these primitive earths, will add nothing to its fertility or capability of producing vegetation.

If, on the contrary, there is vegetable or nutritive matter in the soil, lying dormant for want of exciting agents, or in an insoluble state, and therefore inaccessible to vegetation, an application of lime by removing one or both the causes, may render the most essential aid to the farmer, in the production of his crops. A neglect of this important fact has led to serious error in the use of lime in England, and in this country. Because, in some cases lime has produced the best effects, it was at once expected in all; and, because, where nutritive matter existed to be called into action by the lime, a great increase of the crops were the result, it was supposed that this effect could be renewed at pleasure; and liming without manuring, became at once the order of the day. As must have been expected, a failure in the crops, in such cases, has been the result; and a prejudice against the use of lime, resulting from its application on false principles, has succeeded the most unbounded confidence in its favor.

Lime is a noble substance—it cannot be dispensed with in soils, but like the other earths it is powerless alone. The man who eats curry or cayenne with his roast beef, does not expect his nourishment from them—they are only the accessories, the stimulating agents. The farmer who has just views on the subject of vegetable nutrition, does not expect his plants to subsist on the lime, salt or gypsum he furnishes them; nor does he expect that these stimulants of them, without the application, in some form, of vegetable or animal matter of which the plants can avail themselves, will restore fertility to exhausted soils, or continue it in such as now possess it. No farmer should forget that no single substance can ensure fertility; not one of the earths or one of the stimulating or nutritive manures, can do this; the presence of all is necessary—and the best proportions ensure the greatest productiveness in any soil.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.—Some experiments with this common root are on record, which would seem to show that, with proper management, it might be made valuable in cultivation, particularly as a winter food for store hogs. Once introduced into a piece of light rich ground, it is not eradicated without considerable difficulty, as all those who have planted it in their gardens are aware. In the kitchen garden, the artichoke should always have a place, as the fresh roots in the spring, gathered and sliced thin and eaten with vinegar, are relished by most people—and they make a very good article for pickling. If intended for swine, they should be planted at least two years before the swine are turned into them—after which, the annual rooting of the swine will be all the cultivation or stirring of the earth that will be required. The smallest pieces are sure to grow, which renders their propagation as easy as their extirpation is difficult.—*Albany Cultivator.*

From the Maine Farmer.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Although we have put a political caption to the head of this article—or rather, one which politicians love to use, we are not about to enter the battle ground of either of the contending parties as they are at present organized. We wish, however, to call the attention of the friends of our own country to some of the signs now rising in the distant horizon, which indicate that before many years there will be a change in the existing tariff, and that those who live south of Mason and Dixon's line, and who so bitterly opposed that portion of the tariff which afforded encouragement to Northern Manufacturers and Northern Wool Growers, even to threatening a dissolution of the Union, will ere long change positions and beg right heartily for such an alteration as shall also protect them—aye protect them in their own staple products, viz: cotton, tobacco, and hereafter, silk. And we much mistake if they will not then be willing to shake hands with their brethren of the North, and unite in forming such a schedule of duties as shall be mutually beneficial to all sections of the Union. This is what they ought to have done before—this is what nature itself points out should be done. The two extremes of our country, embracing as it does, such an extent of territory—stretching through such a variety of climate, and well adapted to supply the wants of each other, one would suppose that it would be an object for each to study the other's welfare in accommodating each other. The North is well adapted to the growth of wool, lumber, hay, oats, and to manufacturing. The South to the production of cotton, rice, silk, sugar, &c. Why not then arrange our tariff that each branch shall be encouraged? But the South, by their opposition to the North, have virtually said, we care nothing about you—we had rather trade with Europe—she will accommodate us on most any terms—and we are not going to assist in building you up when our mother country is so kind to us. So off with your duties upon woollens, &c., or we will blow up the Union. England, too, when she saw that she could accomplish two objects with one act, namely, sow dissension among us and have our duties reduced, sung cherily the siren song of free trade to us, but at the same time shut her own ports to the whole world, except in such cases and in such times as it would be for her own particular benefit to open them or change her restrictions. So, to keep the peace among ourselves, the duties on woollens, &c., were reduced—little or no duty put upon silks, and some other articles. But to the signs, what are they? We see, by the American Farmer, that there is to be a grand convention of tobacco growers in Washington city this month. What is the matter? Why, it is found that this article, which is now an immense article of trade throughout the world, is restricted in some countries. France, for instance, prefers to encourage her own people in this business, to the great detriment of the growers of the U. States; and while we have been so good natured as to admit her silk almost duty free—she has been so ill natured as to hamper our tobacco trade in such a way, as to give her own people the monopoly. And the Southerners begin to think that it will be best to shut down the gates upon their silks, unless they will change their course in regard to tobacco. Besides, the

culture of silk is coming into vogue in the South, and may be made so extensive as to put Europe in the shade, if it could be encouraged, or the French and other silks kept back.

Again, England is waking up to the culture of cotton in her East India possessions. She has sent an agent into this country and has engaged nine practical cotton planters to go and take charge of as many plantations in India. They are to have a salary of twelve hundred pounds per annum each. Native laborers can be employed to any extent in India for two dollars per month. Great Britain has appropriated twelve thousand pounds to push forward the enterprise, and it will not be long before the Northern manufacturer can obtain his cotton from India, cheaper than from Georgia or Alabama. In addition to this, Texas will be pouring it into the market also. Will not the Southern planter cry out for a prohibitory duty on cotton? We have no doubt of it—and for one we should be willing to give it, provided they would also consent to such an arrangement that all sections could be mutually encouraged in the crops and manufactures peculiar to their climate and situation.

Our farmers, who control the ballot-box, must, by judicious legislation, provide a stable home market for the products of their industry. We beseech them to weigh well the fact, that there was brought into the United States and sold, no less than one hundred and fifty-seven millions' worth of foreign goods in the year 1830. And in this connection, remember that the duty on American flour in English ports, on the 15th of April, 1840, was two dollars and fifty cents per barrel. This is more than the flour is worth in the wheat growing sections of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. Shall our own agricultural interest have no countervailing protection? We imported, last year, twentyone millions of silks, duty free. Suppose, instead of sending twentyone millions of specie, or its equivalent, to pay for these silks, we had manufactured that amount more of goods at home, at least ten millions of provisions, in one shape and another, would have been consumed in the operation; and all the profits of the manufacturers, the producers of the raw material, mechanic labor, and the food consumed by all, would have enriched our own citizens.

Our mechanics, such as shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, tailors, and the like, have a deep interest in the encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures. Indeed their interests are the same with nearly all other classes, who must depend on the productive industry of the country for their own individual prosperity.—Hence, the great national importance of encouraging, by all suitable means, every man, woman, and child, to be both industrious and economical. Hence our republican family should not so disgrace themselves as to madly run into debt to Europe 147 millions a year, for worthless aristocratic finery, and then have one half of the property in the Union sold under the hammer to foot the bill. All sensible men should insist on an effectual protective tariff, that shall cut off this disastrous extravagance. If the rich will have one hundred millions worth of silks, wines and the like, from abroad, let them pay into the national treasury at least forty millions, which can be well expended as a common school fund, as has been done with the surplus belonging to the State of New York. This will be a tax upon luxury for the benefit of education, general science, and intelligence.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

Messas ETOIRAS—I saw a statement in your last number, of an ox that was taken sick and died, supposed from the horn disease. Now, I am not a farmer nor a farrier's son, but I learned forty years since how to cure the horn distemper, and can do it without risk or failure if applied to in season. I have cured them when fat, and past standing, and in winter when they were poor. You will easily discover when it is the horn ail, by their dull sunkon, dry nose, cold horns, and refusing to eat.

The following is my remedy:—Take half a table spoonful each of spirits of turpentine, camphor, fice salt, and black pepper made fine, and one gill of sharp vinegar. Mix them together, warm them to a blood heat, turn the animal's head so that the ear will be uppermost—take hold of the ear and put in as much as you can, hold it tight, and pull it up several times; then serve the other the same—do it once a day for three or four days—split the tail if necessary—and the cure will be effected. There is no mistake about it. A. DIBBLE.

Byron, Genesee co., N. Y.

From the same.

THE CURCULIO.

The fruit-garden is a delightful promenade in summer and autumn; but too many freeholders forget all about it in the planting season. Where the enclosure is large, plums, apricots, and nectarines, ought to stand in a quarter by themselves, so that the hogs may be confined among them at the time when the Curculio is most active. This suggestion had not occurred to us when we planted our fruit-garden; and the benefits to be derived from the presence of the hogs, are in some measure, lost. As a remedy, however, we have fed screening and other small grains, under some of those trees; and a few days ago we went to ascertain the result. A sheet was first spread under several trees in a remote part of the garden which had received no attention, and from these we got more than twenty of these insects; but not a solitary one was caught where the hogs had trodden the ground hard.

Since that time we have frequently gone into the fruit-garden with a basket of grain in one hand, and a mallet in the other, the whole drove of hogs following. Having jarred the tree with the mallet, by striking against the stump of a limb cut off for the purpose, we atrewed the contents of the basket without delay. This insect is timid, and its danger in lying on the ground at this juncture is not merely ideal, for a fearful trampling succeeds; and if it should not be instantly crushed, we hope it will not soon return to the spot. †

Stirring the ground.—Nothing conduces more to the growth of crops than frequent stirring of the ground; especially is this necessary in dry weather, and where the soil is inclined to bake or become hard. Ground which is frequently stirred in dry weather, will be found moist, while that which is not stirred, will become perfectly dry. We say then, stir often, use the hoe, rake, cultivator, whatever you please, but if you want great crops be sure and keep stirring.—Genesee Far

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

ON THE USE OF SALTPETRE AS MANURE.

BY GEORGE KIMBERLEY, ESQ.

To take a retrospective view of the use of saltpetre (or nitrate of potash) as a manure, may well at the present day be considered superfluous, but it may not be amiss to remind the reader that saltpetre was known and used as long since as the time of Virgil, and we find a notice or hint of the effects of nitre or nitrous water worth the attention of farmers in the *Sylva* of Bacon, published in the year 1670. Evelyn also understood some of the advantages of saltpetre as a manure; it has also been tried and reported on by various authors down to the year 1828, when, in No. 3 of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture we find an account of its use by William Hawkins, Esq., of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, where the experiments appear very satisfactory and conclusive. Since that time, though the use of saltpetre has been partially continued, yet it may be said, considering its value, that it has been much neglected; nor does it ever appear to have been established as a standard auxiliary manure. Mr Cuthbert Johnson justly observes, "that the agricultural uses of saltpetre have not have not been examined so carefully or generally as they ought to have been." The neglect of so valuable a fertiliser when there are thousands of acres requiring such assistance, is most extraordinary, and attempts have been made by different authors to account for it. One supposes that the price may have been an obstacle; another that it was not obtained pure, and therefore the experiments failed. But my observations on the use of artificial manures generally lead me to other conclusions, and I think the history of saltpetre furnishes us with the history of nearly all artificial, but particularly saline manures, the use of which, I regret to observe, has been successively and hastily adopted, without reference in many cases to season, soil, climate, or quantity; and as a few fortunate experiments have started into a fashion the use of these articles, so one or two unseasonable or improper applications has at once condemned them to neglect and oblivion; and though from the advancement of science I should now hope for some satisfactory result from the trial of that class of fertilisers, I fear that the indiscriminate use to which I daily see and hear of their being applied will again end in their expulsion from that rank in which they ought to stand, as great and useful auxiliaries to our stock of known manures. It is not my intention to make a compilation from the various authors who have written on saltpetre, but as all persons may not have seen the article above mentioned in the Quarterly Journal, I may, I hope, be excused for extracting so much of the report as will give some weight to my own opinions, and direct the attention of the public to so important a statement. It there appears that Lord Dacre and 10 other gentlemen and farmers have used saltpetre for different periods, varying from 15 to 3 years, on almost all sorts of crops, and though there are some differences of opinion as to its merits as a manure for wheat, yet the whole of the report may be considered as conclusive of the value of saltpetre as a top dressing; but I beg to refer gentlemen to the report itself, which will be found as above mentioned.

Now, as to my own experience, it was in the

year 1827 that I first used saltpetre in any quantity, and as it is my constant practice to try every artificial manure by some standard of known value, I manured part of 14 acres of seeds in the autumn of 1826 with 10 cart loads of good dung per acre, leaving a portion in the centre of the field to be dressed with saltpetre in the following spring. The decomposition of the dung, and the protection it had afforded during the winter, caused the clover thus manured to be very rank and forward in growth, and far superior to the unmanured part, which looked weak and bare. I however waited till the clover had just begun to grow, and then, after having reduced the saltpetre to a fine powder it was sown by hand on the land left for that purpose. In about a fortnight from that time I went to examine it, and could see distinctly where the saltpetre had been used: it already surpassed the part manured with horse-dung in the breadth of its leaves, and richness of its color, which was changed to a very dark green, and it continued through the season to grow with a luxuriance of vegetation that produced a very large crop of clover, quite equal, if not superior, to that of horse manure; nor could we distinguish any difference in the value in the succeeding crop of wheat. The saltpetre was used at the rate of 1 cwt. per acre; cost, 26s. 6d. in London; carriage and sowing included, about 29s. per acre. The horse manure from the farm-yard, 10 loads, or 25 yards, at 4s. per yard; cartage, 10s.; spreading, 2s. making a total of 51. 12s. per acre. The expense would have been much increased had not the field been near the farm. The trial was on sandy land of moderate quality. I could add a great number more experiments, which would be but a repetition of the above, and I have used it on spring corn with equal success. I also recommended it to a friend who tried it on oats, barley, and grass, and a few weeks after the application I had an opportunity of inspecting the crops, which were considerably higher and of a much darker green where the saltpetre had been used than the other parts of the fields, and were judged to contain from 8 to 12 bushels of corn more per acre. Its effects were equally striking on the meadow. It was used at 1 cwt. per acre.

Nitrate of potash, according to Thomson, consists of

1 atom of Nitric Acid	6.75
1 atom of Potash	6.00
	—
	12.75

Or (in 100 parts) Nitric Acid	54.34 parts
Potash	45.66

And it is said by Davy to contain 1 part of Azote, 6 of Oxygen, and 1 of Potassium.

It would be presumption were I to venture an opinion on its mode of operation, nor for our present purpose may it be necessary; a well authenticated collection of practical facts are of more service and better understood by agriculturists. It may be asked, Do you use saltpetre now? to which I answer, Yes, and, while I require manure, probably always shall use it, but not by itself. I consider saltpetre to be a necessary constituent and valuable component part of all manures. I can safely recommend its use alone as a top-dressing on all crops, (except wheat which I have not tried*)

* When tried as a top dressing on wheat, it has been found to increase the bulk of straw; but in many cases to occasion milder.

clover and all trefoils particularly, and, as far as my experience goes, as to the best method and time of application, I think it should be finely pulverised and sown with care and regularity on corn or grass, at the rate of 1 cwt. to 1 1-4 cwt. per acre, just when the crops begin to feel the influence of spring, and vegetation is making its first efforts. Its effects then, particularly if the weather is favorable, are as sudden as they are gratifying, and the rapid change in the color and growth of the crop gives ample and satisfactory proof of its almost miraculous powers.

GEORGE KIMBERLEY.

Trotsworth, Surrey, Nov. 18th, 1839.

From the Third Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts.

ON PLOUGHING IN CROPS FOR MANURE.

Boston, March 25, 1840.

DR S. L. DANA—DEAR SIR—Two successful and experienced farmers, one in Franklin and one in Berkshire county, have come to the conclusion that, in turning in crops by way of enriching the land, more benefit is derived, that is, the fertility of the land is more advanced by ploughing in a crop after it has become dried or dead, than by turning it in its greatest luxuriance and greenness. One of them showed me the results of an experiment tending to this point, which appeared strongly to favor his conclusions. A well-established fact is better than the most elaborate hypothesis; and prejudices, however strong, must yield to facts.

Allow me under these circumstances to inquire whether, upon your principles or philosophy of vegetation, there occur to you any good reasons for a result so much at variance with popular opinion. Your views in full on this subject, will add to the obligations under which you have already laid the public and your respectful friend and servant,

HENRY COLMAN.

Lowell, March 28, 1840.

DEAR SIR—The results referred to in your letter are opposed to the common opinion. Common opinion, especially in agriculture, is not always founded on observation. It is oftener prejudice, than opinion; and when inconsistent with well known facts, has not its source in observation or experiment. The whole resolves itself into this, *dry plants give more grain than green*. This follows from the little we know of the process termed "fermentation;" I use the term as commonly expressive of the spontaneous decay of vegetables. It includes the three stages of vinous, acid and putrefactive fermentation. These are not necessarily dependent, following in regular progression. They are not cause and effect. Putrefaction may commence first, and it is so different from the other two, in all its stages and products, that the term "fermentation" ought never to have been applied to it. The greater part of vegetables are susceptible of putrefaction only; a small number become acid at once, and a still smaller number undergo vinous, acetous, and putrefactive fermentation. Fermentation then, in its widest sense, will help us to understand how dry crops may be better manures than green. Let us glance at the principles and products of fermentation.

1st. What vegetable substances are susceptible of the vinous fermentation, and what are its products?

The juices only which contain sugar or starch,

convertible first into gum and then into sugar by the action of *azotized* vegetable principles, especially gluten. Pure sugar never ferments. The vinous fermentation must be excited by some substance containing nitrogen. There are three things essential to vinous fermentation—air or oxygen gas, moisture in due proportion, and a temperature never below 50° F., nor above 86° F. The products of this process are gases, ferment, or yeast, and vinous liquor. The gases are carbonic acid and hydrogen: the yeast proceeds from a change in the organization of the gluten and albumen: some late French experimenters think it proceeds from a continued evolution of infusorial plants; hence yeast begets yeast, like sowing crops of seed. However, let us leave speculation. The main facts are as above stated. If, then, we plough in green plants, we put them in a temperature favorable to the commencement of vinous fermentation; we bury them full of sap—the requisite moisture for vinous fermentation,—we cover them whilst their saccharine principle is in its perfection. Every thing favors vinous fermentation. The sugar and starch of the plant fermented by its gluten and albumen, are converted into gases and alcohol; the former are lost in air, the last washes away or is changed to vinegar. All that remains for the farmer is the altered gluten and albumen, which soon putrefy and form geine. All the starch and sugar of the plant are thus lost.

2d. What vegetable substances are susceptible of the acid fermentation, and what are its products?

The substances are, first, sugar, which in certain cases becomes acid, without undergoing vinous fermentation; second, gum. The circumstances essential to acid fermentation are air, moisture, and a temperature from 65° to 70° F.; acetic acid is itself the proper ferment of acid fermentation. Vinegar, as is well known, singularly promotes the formation of vinegar in vinous liquors. The products are, carbonic acid, acetic acid or vinegar, and some other acids, especially that called nancic or zomic acid, which if not lactic, is perhaps only acetic acid, holding in combination some azotized substance. This acid combines with the alkaline and earthy ingredients of plants and soils, and forms very soluble salts. Green plants, ploughed in, are at once placed in a situation most favorable for undergoing acid fermentation. We suffer a loss of a part of the carbon, and in addition to the sugar and starch we now lose the gum of the plants. All these are capable of producing geine, and hence in ploughing in green crops, we lose a portion of manure.

3d. What are the vegetable substances susceptible of putrefaction, and what are its products?

With the exception of oils, resins, &c., every organized part of every vegetable may putrefy. The circumstances essential to this process, are air, a temperature not below 45°, and moisture. No perfectly dry plant ever putrefies, nor will a moist one, if air is excluded. I have had a capital example of the last, in a piece of a white birch tree, dug up from a depth of twentyfive feet below the surface in Lowell, this winter. It must have been inhumed there probably before the creation of man, at least at a time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," yet this most perishable of all wood is nearly as sound as if cut from the forest last fall. A dried plant has parted with most of its sap, that moisture essential to the commencement of vinous and acetous fermentation. During the very act of decay, from the moment when its living functions have ceased, new combi-

nations of its elements begin. It has already begun to be destroyed by the very agents which gave it life. This is the beginning of putrefaction. Let us not be deceived by a name. Putrefaction we always associate with disgusting effluvia. But in the wide sense we have defined it, it includes also the fragrance of new hay. Whenever bodies consist only of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and a trace of azote, their putrefaction is fragrant or inodorous; when, in addition to these, bodies contain large portions of azotized matter, gluten, albumen, or sulphur, and phosphorus, putrefaction evolves abominable odors. To the agriculturist, putrefaction is always a wholesome process, beneficial to his best interests when promoted and controlled. There is only one case where this process produces loss:—this may be termed *destructive* putrefaction: it is produced by heaping together green plants, or sometimes by moistening dry vegetable substances. Here oxygen is rapidly absorbed, and finally the mass takes fire and burns. Up to the moment of inflammation this is putrefaction. New hay, stacked too green, is a familiar example. Volumes of steam are evolved, which proceed partly from the decomposition of the plant; decompositions and recompositions rapidly ensue; these are the ferment, which keeps up the action till the plants burn.—Doubtless all green plants ploughed in, undergo to a greater or less extent destructive putrefaction, which succeeds the vinous and acid fermentations, perhaps caused by the very rapidity of these processes. Hence, in addition to the sugar, starch, and gum of the plant, we lose a large portion of its other substances, by turning it in green. The products of this rapid fermentation have been but little studied. Happy the farmer who never witnesses the process. He should never induce it, and may generally prevent its extension when once begun. It is a dead loss to him; but in all other cases of putrefaction the products are valuable:—these vary according as the process takes place: 1st, in air; 2d, at the surface of the ground; or, 3d, deep in the interior of the earth. The last need not detain us—it produces all the varieties of coal.

1st. In the free air, having access to all parts of a plant, putrefaction produces carbonic acid, nitric acid, and water. But ordinarily, in the air, as oxygen does not find ready access to all parts, a portion of the hydrogen of the plant combines then with the carbon, sulphur, phosphorus and azote of the plant, and we have carburetted, sulphuretted, and phosphuretted hydrogen, and ammonia produced. Now, as these exist but in small quantity in vegetables, the loss of hydrogen will not be very great by drying the plants, and it is possible that the removal of these may cause the other elements to enter into more stable combinations, better fitted to produce geine.

In all cases of putrefaction in the open air, oxygen is absorbed, and an equal bulk of carbonic acid given out, while, at the same time, the oxygen and hydrogen of the plant escape as water. The result is, that in the substance left, carbon exists in a greater portion, than in an equal weight of fresh vegetables. In all cases of putrefaction, new products are formed; these again resolve into others; and this action goes on till we have no longer any organic products; we have only binary or inorganic substances left. All our researches into the philosophy of the changes in fermentation, terminate in these binary products, that is, in compounds consisting of only two elements. During all these

various changes, a variety of substances must, of course, be formed. As the elements of living, so the elements of dead plants, are continually changing into new forms.

Nature is admirably simple, and never so learned as our books. We ought not to dignify with a new name, every new product of putrefaction, which we may fortunately arrest. However various these products may be, whether products or educts of putrefaction, or of our analytical methods of separating them, all putrefaction at the surface of the earth, ends by forming a brownish, black, powdery mass, which combines with the alkaline, earthy and metallic basis in the plant. This substance has been called "Geine." As I have elsewhere defined it, it is decomposed organic matter of soil. It is the product of putrefaction—continually subjected to air and moisture, it is finally wholly dissipated in air, leaving only the inorganic bases of the plant, with which it once combined.

Now, whether we consider this as a simple substance, or composed of several others, called erenic, apocrenic, pteanic, ulmic acids, glairin, apotheme, extract, humus, or mould, agriculture over has, and probably ever will consider it one and the same thing requiring always similar treatment to produce it; similar treatment to render it soluble when produced; similar treatment to render it an effectual manure. It is the end of all compost heaps to produce soluble geine, no matter how compound our chemistry may teach this substance to be.

Among the many economical modes of producing geine, the ploughing in of vegetable matter, has held a high rank. Nature teaches us to turn in the dried plant. Dried leaves are her favorite morsels, and the very fact, that Nature always takes the dried plant, from which to prepare the food of growing vegetables, should have taught us long ago, the wisdom of ploughing in dry crops. The careful collecting and husbanding of dried leaves, their superior efficacy in forming compost, bears witness to the facts stated in your letter. That the use of dried leaves for compost, has not led to the turning in of dry crops, has probably arisen from the consideration, that a greater quantity of geine may be produced, by turning in two or three green crops in a season, than by one crop of dry. This needs experimental confirmation. The very act of tillage, on Mr Keely's plan, by exposing the insoluble geine of one crop to air, renders it soluble, while at the same time, two or three green crops must form a greater quantity of salts. If only one crop can be turned in, let it be dry. All our philosophy, and the late experiments of your agricultural friend, confirm this view.

With great respect,
I am very truly yours,
SAML L. DANA.

REV. H. COLMAN,
Agricultural Commissioner.

WEEDS.—Some persons pretend to believe that weeds are an advantage as a shade to young crops in dry weather; but this is a great error and only a subterfuge for indolence. It is well known that weeds rapidly absorb the moisture and nutriment from the soil; and on examining beneath the surface in dry weather it will be found that the ground is much drier where covered with weeds than where kept clean. They deserve no protection from the farmer, and should be destroyed while young.—*Genesee Far.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1840.

EXPERIMENT WITH MARSH MUD.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

If not quite agreeable to one's own feelings to detail experiments not altogether successful, yet it may be of considerable advantage to others. Influenced by this consideration, I will proceed to give you an account good and evil, of an experiment with *marsh mud*.

In 1838 I procured nearly forty tons of this and had it brought to my place, some twelve or fourteen miles from the ocean. A part of it was put in holes as a manure for potatoes, on land ploughed that spring, and which had for several years been used as pasture, the soil being a mixture of sandy and slaty loam, of middling quality; and a part on a small piece in another field of gravelly loam; and from a comparison of the crops raised on these pieces with those in other parts of the same fields where common manure was used, and with the crops in the vicinity both in quantity and quality, I think the benefit was obvious. Most potatoes in this vicinity that year were of a poor quality and much injured by worms. That portion of nine manured with this mud were unaffected by worms, came out with smooth skins, when cooked mealy, of a pleasant taste, and the yield good.

Another portion of the mud was spread upon land cultivated with Indian wheat. This crop was not certainly benefited by it. The soil of this lot is a sandy loam, mostly diluvial and rather dry.

Some of it was used by a person who hired a piece of land to cultivate. He tried it in the hills with corn; most of the corn failed to come up; but he thought that what did come up was helped by the application. The corn was of good color and stout.

A part was applied to land cultivated with beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, &c., all of which, but especially the onions, (the greater part of which were what is called the potato onion,) were very evidently improved by it in quantity and quality.

In 1839 I planted one of the fields again with potatoes: the crop was good, and being without question improved by the mud applied the year before.

The other parts of the fields where the mud had been used were also in 1839 planted with corn; and from various considerations which it cannot be important to state, it is rendered certain that the yield was considerably less than it would have been had none of this article been spread upon the land. One circumstance, however, I will mention: a part of the mud was kept in a pile the first year; was often and well worked over, and mixed in part with some earth and a quantity of lime, and I believe a little ashes. Some of this was put in holes with the corn, and planted where the Indian wheat was cultivated the year before. In this part of the field the corn came up very badly, grew very slow and remained extremely small through the year, very little if any of it getting to be over two feet high, slender in proportion, and the ears very small, where there were any. White beans were planted in the hills where the corn failed to come up, but these flourished no better.

This year the fields are sown mostly with wheat, barley, oats and millet: those parts where the mud was used in the largest quantity are occupied mostly with wheat; and it is very apparent that just about in proportion to the quantity of the mud is the unpromising state of the wheat. The stocks are small and sickly in their appearance, while the leaves die at the upper ends and sides, resembling in many particulars a field parch-

ed up with excessive drought. The effect upon the other grains is not yet so obvious, and indeed from the parts of the ground which they occupy, it will not be easy in the end to determine with so much clearness how far they may be helped or injured by this (to me) experimental manure.

In my vegetable garden I continue to have satisfactory evidence of its beneficial effect.

I am aware, Mr Editor, that these experiments have not been made in a very philosophical or farmer-like manner, and therefore the results should not be allowed to have great influence upon the opinions and practices of others; and yet from their extent and the time occupied by them, they may be regarded as entitled to some consideration; and if they should be instrumental in helping any brother farmers to raise larger crops of some kinds and save them from partial losses in others, the object of giving an account of them will be answered, and a small return be made for the many helps I have received from your highly interesting and useful publication, by the many successful experiments brought before the public. B.

P. S.—Since writing this I have heard it observed that the very neighbor who commenced a trial of the mud about the time I did, sustained a similar failure in his corn to that which I have mentioned, and that having laid down his fields to grass, is likely to realise a most entire failure in the crop this year: the grass (timothy) being very small, of sickly appearance, and the leaves also turning black at the ends and sides. How his experiments have resulted in other crops, I am not able to state.

EVERY THING IN ITS ORDER.

Oxen and horses can do a great deal of work in a year without much inconvenience, if they are wisely and kindly treated. I am not about to give a full lecture on the subject of their treatment: my remarks are intended to apply to a single point, which is that they should not be kept unnecessarily for any time in harness. My attention was directed to this subject by an incident which fell under my observation some time since. A farmer whose conduct fell under my observation, observed to his sons that they might get the team out for he was going to plough that day. The oxen were soon yoked and fastened to the cart in which they were to take the plough and other implements which would be needed in the labors of the day. But when the plough was brought out it was found that one of the handles needed some repair; then a chain was discovered to be missing: this was finally looked up. Now, said the father, fetch the iron bar, for we shall want to dig the stones which the plough may lay open. The iron bar had been lent a few days before to one of the neighbors who lived across the street, who had neglected to return it and was now from home. After hunting about his premises awhile this was also secured. Now all things seemed to be ready for a start; the oxen set forward, when the squeaking of the wheels reminded the company that they had forgotten to grease them the night before, as they had resolved to do. It will never do, said Mr L., to go to work with the wheels in such a condition; so they set to and finished this job. A full hour and a half had passed away since the oxen had been taken from the stall. Who can not see that under such management, if the cattle of Mr L. perform the same amount of work, they have a much more exhausting service than those of his neighbor, Mr F., who when about to use his team, gets every thing ready before they are taken from the crib. I think it would not be overstating to say, that on the days when they are worked, Mr L.'s cattle have upon an average two hours less time to

feed and rest than those of Mr F. Who will be surprised then to know, that though those of both are liberally fed, the team of Mr S. always looks thin, dejected and worn out, while those of Mr F. are in good condition, sprightly, and strong for labor. The last thing in getting ready for the day's work should be to put in the team: the first thing after the labors of the day are over is to take off the yoke and set the faithful oxen free. Whoever will listen to this advice and conform to it, will, whatever be his present sentiments, come to the same conclusions. B.

MAMMOTH EGGS.

Among other remarkable productions of the day, we have seen none more so than a couple of eggs—hens eggs—in the office of J. S. & T. B. Skinner, of this city, (Baltimore.) They are from hens which cost five dollars each, and which are, in the body, the size of the cock of the common breed. Every egg is full of meat, to a proverb—but the eggs of the Ostrich breed contain more than double as much meat as the egg of the common barnyard fowl. This is not stated at random. One of each was weighed in the Cheapeake Bank by troy weight, on the 22d inst. The egg of "Speckle," of the Ostrich breed, weighed 3 oz. 1 dwt. 17 grains; whereas the egg of the common hen weighed but 1 oz. 8 dwt. 14 grains.—*American Farmer*.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 27th, 1840.

Dahlias, by Mr Elley, of Brookline.

Bouquets, by K. Howe, Juno. A. Kenrick, Wm. Kenrick, Jan. Hovey, Hovey & Co., A. Bowditch, and S. Walker.

Roses, by Messrs Winship, of Brighton, S. R. Johnson, Wm. Kenrick, (15 varieties), R. Howe, and S. Walker.

Pinks, by S. Walker.

Cut flowers in variety from Messrs Winship, Walker, Kenrick and Howe. Juno. A. Kenrick, 5 var. of honeysuckle.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, *Chairman*.

☞ The Essex Agricultural Society hold their annual Cattle Show and Exhibition at Georgetown, on Wednesday the 30th of September next. We have received the Society's List of Premiums, and will publish it in our next.

The communication of Mr Kenrick is too lengthy for our columns this week. It shall be commenced in our next number.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that a Yankee has invented a method of keeping hens from scratching in gardens. The plan is to tie two of the toes of one foot. The hen cannot scratch with the tied foot, and she cannot stand on that foot alone to scratch with the other.—This is the age of invention.

The Hessian fly is doing extensive injury to the wheat crops in several parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The southern papers complain also of the ravages of a new species of fly upon the tobacco plant. What a taste they must have.

When plants are removed in sunny weather, it is of great advantage to place a shingle or some such thing, on the south side of the plant to shade it from the mid-day sun.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 27, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 345 Beef Cattle, 10' pairs Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 1450 Sheep and 200 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We reduce our quotations to correspond with sales. First quality, \$6 25. Second quality, \$5 75 a \$6 00. Third quality, \$5 00 a \$5 50. **Working Oxen.**—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves.—Sales \$22, \$27, \$30, \$33, \$40, and \$45.

Sheep.—Dull. Lots were sold at \$1 33, \$1 75, \$1 88, \$2 25, \$2 50, and \$2 75.

Swine.—Lots were sold to peddle. A few were retained from 4 1-2 to 7.

123 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded Northerly exposure, weeks ending June 21 and 28.

June, 1840. | 7 A.M. | 12, M. | 5 P.M. | Wind.

Monday,	15	53	70	62	N. W.
Tuesday,	16	50	70	64	N.
Wednesday,	17	53	77	63	N. E.
Thursday,	18	56	78	54	S.
Friday,	19	61	80	56	W.
Saturday,	20	52	67	60	S.
Sunday,	21	56	72	54	N. W.
Monday,	22	50	83	74	W.
Tuesday,	23	59	83	72	S.
Wednesday,	24	60	85	78	W.
Thursday,	25	64	73	73	N.
Friday,	26	59	77	65	S. E.
Saturday,	27	60	73	65	S. E.
Sunday,	23	52	81	72	S. E.

DORKING FOWLS.

For sale, a few pairs of pure Dorking Fowls. The stock, of which these are the produce, were procured in Dorking, County of Surrey, England. "Few breeds have a title to boast of so high and long continued a reputation as the Dorking. Upwards of fifty years have passed, since, while resident in Surrey, I sent to Dorking for my first regular breeding-stock; they were then the ancient and superior five-clawed breed of Surrey."—*Mowbray on Poultry, 7th Edition.*

This breed attains to a large size, and the hens are the best of layers. Price \$3 per pair. Apply to

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

June 24.

OSTRICH FOWLS.

For sale, a few pairs of this largest breed of domestic poultry. The hens are good layers and the eggs of the largest size. The male, of which these are the produce weighs more than eight pounds in common condition, and he is not quite a year old. This breed, as well as the Dorking, makes good capons. Price \$5 per pair. Apply to

JOSEPH BRECK & C

June 24.

PURE BLOOD BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The Society of Shakers at Harvard, Mass., have for sale the Pure Blood Berkshire Pigs. Also, a lot of Berkshire crossed with other Breeds, on reasonable terms at their Village.

Persons wishing to be sure of the clear Berkshire breed may rely on those they offer for sale, as they are the progeny of some of the latest imported from England.

June 24.

A Half Blooded Cream Pot Bull Calf for Sale.

Calved April, 1840. Dam, a first rate native cow, and got by Col. Jacques' famous Bull, Don Cream Pot. This Calf is a deep red color, and strongly marked of the Cream Pot breed. Apply to

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Dorchester, June 21.

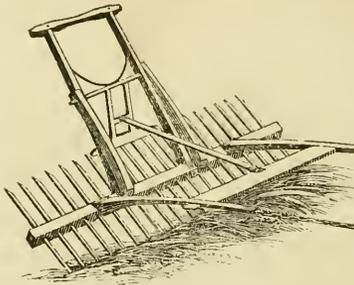
NOTICE.

The Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of Domestic Industry, have procured copies of Dr Jackson's Geological and Agricultural Report of Rhode Island, and will deliver the members each a copy gratis, by calling on B. Cranston & Co. at their Bookstore in Providence.

WILLIAM RHODES, Treasurer.

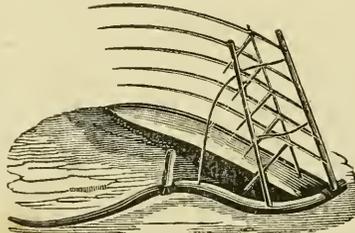
Rhode Island, June 24.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States; where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plough now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

SCYTHES, RAKES, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale a very extensive and complete assortment of Scythes, Rakes, &c. consisting in part of

200 dozen Phillips, Messer and Colby's superior Scythes.	
50 " Metcalf's do do.	
50 " Taft's cast steel do do.	
25 " English do do.	Grass do.
10 " do do do.	Cradle do.
10 " do do do.	Border do.
100 " Hall's Rakes, superior.	
100 " Wilder & Eddy's do do.	
200 " Common do do.	
100 " Clapp's patent Scythe Snathes.	
50 " Baker's do do do.	
100 " Common do do do.	
2500 " Anstun's superior Rifles.	
2000 " Common do.	
1000 " Scythe Stones.	
100 " Grain Cradles superior.	

They would respectfully call the attention of Dealers and Agriculturists to the above assortment, which consists of many of the best kinds now in use, and which they are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 5 1 52 North Market Street.

May 20.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

ALUM, American,	per 100 lbs.	5 25	5 50
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		4 50	4 75
Pol,		1 75	2 25
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	2 00	2 50
Domestic,		15 00	
BEEF, m'fss,	barrel	11 00	11 50
No. 1,		25	28
prime,		35	70
BESWAX, white,	do	15	18
yellow,		13	14
BRISTLES, American,			37
BITTER, shipping,		25	150
do,		2 00	4 00
CANGLES, mould,			32
dipped,			37
sperm,		25	150
CHEESE, new milk,	dozen	2 00	4 00
COTON, refined,	barrel		32
ROSE MANUSE,			37
in casks,			37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	dozen		45
southern, geese,			12
FLAX, (American)	quintal	1 62	1 75
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,		1 50	1 75
Bav, Chaleur,		60	1 00
Haddock,		10 00	
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	8 00	8 50
No. 2,		3 50	3 60
No. 3,		15 00	16 00
Melwives, dry salted, No. 1,		4 75	4 87
Salmon, No. 1,		4 87	5 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,		4 87	
Baltimore, Howard street,			3 12
Richmond canal,			3 12
Alexandria wharf,			
Rye,			
MEAL, Indian, in bbls,			
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	53	54
southern flat, yellow,		50	51
white,		59	50
Rye, northern,		30	32
Barley,		18	19
Oats, northern, (prime)		28	30
southern,		98	100
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		15 00	16 00
do. do. do. finished		28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	dozen		
southern and western,		15 00	16 00
HAV, best English, per ton,		10 50	
Eastern screwd,			45
IRON, 1st quality,	dozen	10	11
2d quality,		9	10
LARD, Boston,		29	30
southern,		25	27
LEATHERS, Philadelphia city tannage,		26	28
do. country do,		52	24
Baltimore city tannage,		20	21
do. dry hides,		21	22
New York red, light,		18	20
Boston, do. slaughter,		75	80
Boston dry hides,		23	26
LIME, best sort,	oask	50	55
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	1 00	1 05
Sugar House,		1 10	1 12
OIL, Sperm, refined,		40	45
Whale, refined,			95
Linseed, American,			
Neat's Foot,			
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	barrel	16 00	17 00
PORK, extra clear,		14 00	16 00
clear,		12 00	13 00
Mess,		2 50	3 00
Prime,		70	80
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	1 50	1 50
Red Top, southern,		2 00	2 25
northern,		2 25	2 50
Canary,		2 00	2 50
Hemp,		12	13
Flax,		5	7
Red Clover, northern,	dozen	12	13
Southern Clover,		12	13
SOAP, American, Brown,		8 1/2	9
Castile,			
TALLOW, tried,	pr M.	40	48
TEAZLES, 1st sort,		40	45
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	dozen	35	38
American, full blood, washed,		42	45
do. 3-4ths do,		35	37
do. 1-2 do,		42	45
do. 1-4 and common,		35	40
(Pulled sperflute,		35	40
Northern pullet: No. 1,		23	25
No. 2,		13	20
No. 3,			

(Continued from page 430.)

The distinguishing features of this division are a deep rich soil, comparatively free from stones, and very dense, luxuriant forests. The soil in the eastern part of this section is of a reddish brown color, which is imparted to it probably by the decomposed debris of the red sandstone, which is the principal rock of the Alleghany ridge. The color grows darker until in Indiana it becomes nearly black. The whole region abounds in clay which is more or less incorporated with the soil. The rocks are almost if not quite all, limestone. I do not remember of having seen a stone of any size in the western country, except of limestone, or which did not contain lime, though perhaps there may be micaceous and argillaceous rocks, which do not contain lime. From these facts we should be led to expect a soil well adapted to grain, particularly wheat, and to grass; and such is in fact the case. In Indiana, however, Indian corn generally does better than the smaller grains, which I apprehend is owing not so much to the character of the soil as to the fitness of the surface.

What is here said of the middle region will probably apply to western Virginia, to Kentucky, and perhaps to Tennessee, though as I have no personal knowledge of those States I may be mistaken.

West of the Wabash we find a country of a peculiar character. The northwest part of Indiana, nearly the whole of Michigan, Illinois, the southern half of Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and the territory west to the Rocky mountains, is all a prairie country. Instead of the dense forests of the middle region, we find an immense extent of country without timber of any kind, except here and there insulated groves and narrow belts along the banks of the water courses. Timber is the general term applied to woodland in the west: thus in travelling across the prairies they speak of going from one timber to another; but yet they make a distinction between the wood in high and low situations.

The wood growing along the margin of streams and in low lands is similar to the forests in Indiana, consisting of beech, black walnut, sugar maple, sycamore, white and red oak, poplar, bass, hickory, &c., and is called particularly, *timber*; that growing upon high rolling land is chiefly burr oak, mingled in some places with white and black oak, and hickory, and such tracts are called *barrens* or *openings*. The soil of the prairies is a black sandy loam; it has no crust of vegetable mould, but the whole depth of the soil is alike, being a mechanical compound of minute particles, similar to the deposits in the estuaries of large rivers, and although a large portion of the prairies, particularly in the south, have clay underlying the soil, there is very little of the clay incorporated in the soil. The banks of the rivers and creeks are generally clay, and as far as the timber extends the soil contains a good deal of clay: this is the case also in the barrens, and it is a common remark that wherever there is timber the soil contains more or less clay. In the northern parts of Illinois and in Wisconsin, the subsoil is generally gravel, yet the character of the top soil is very nearly the same as in the south, though as might be expected, it is rather drier, but because the gravel absorbs more water, and the surface is more rolling.

The prairies in the southern counties are in general called level, but they are not strictly so: there are slight undulations, but the difference of levels does not amount to many feet. The water drains off from the higher portions into the hollows, where

it remains until it is evaporated, and these places are the famous sloughs, of which we hear so much, and in the wet seasons they are very ugly places to pass, as I have reason to know. As we travel northward the surface becomes more undulating or rolling, and the sloughs are more narrow.

On the margins of rivers there are in many places considerable tracts of natural meadow: these tracts are called bottoms: the soil is similar to the high prairie, but lying low and being overflowed at every freshet, it is moist, but not marshy. These bottoms are too low to admit of cultivation, but are valuable for grass: there are other tracts of small extent which are marshy.

We often hear extravagant stories about the grass upon the prairies; it has been represented as growing as tall as a man upon horseback, and the idea is prevalent that the prairies produce enormous burthens of excellent grass, and many writers have taken much pains to establish such an idea—but it is not so. Upon the little patches of low bottoms, particularly about the Illinois river, there is indeed some tall grass resembling a little the common blue-joint of New England meadows, but coarser and much inferior for fodder. The grass of the bottom land generally and of the sloughs, is something like the common grass of our wet meadows, though I think generally of better quality for hay. It rarely grows more than one and a half or two feet high, and the average quantity to an acre cannot exceed a ton of cured hay, and the extreme is not more than two tons. The high prairie is not well adapted to grass. That which does grow, when young is very tender and affords excellent pasture: it comes to maturity early and is then a coarse harsh grass and of little value: its height is from eight to ten inches when fully grown, and an extreme crop will not exceed half a ton to the acre. I have seen many fields of cultivated grass, both timothy and red top, and when highly manured the yield is for two or three years on the best prairie a ton to the acre: without manure the yield does not exceed half a ton. This surprised me exceedingly, for the same soil often yields forty bushels of wheat, and in the east we expect a large crop of hay where we obtain a large crop of grain. I account for a different result in the west in this way: the soil as before stated is sandy, and the long droughts in summer parch up the surface exceedingly, and grasses which do not root deep suffer from the drought; but grain comes forward early, and the thick growth protects the earth longer than the common grasses, and when it does dry the straw has come to maturity. Corn and other plants which root deep are not injured by the summer droughts, and hence I think that red clover would succeed well; but I never saw a field of it upon prairie, nor have I seen any one who has tried it. The bottoms may be converted into valuable meadows by simply burning off the wild grass in the spring and sowing grass seed.

From these facts it is evident that Illinois will not be a good grazing country, but is admirably adapted to the production of grain. The scarcity of springs and rivulets is another obstacle to the raising of stock. The southern part of the State is generally admitted to be rather destitute of water, but the northern part of the State is said to be well watered, but it is so only in comparison with the south. At present while the whole country almost lies common, there is no difficulty in keeping large stocks of cattle, but when the country becomes filled up and the farms fenced, the case will be dif-

ferent. There are very few farms which have a permanent supply of water for stock.

(Concluded in our next.)

Virtue.—There is but one pursuit in life which it is in the power of all to follow and all to attain the object. It is subject to no disappointments, since he that perseveres makes every difficulty a cause of advancement, and every contest a victory. This is the pursuit of virtue.

Alteration and decay are written on every thing human. Nature is built of changes; but her bright scenes are withdrawn only to be replaced by others still brighter. Life is a flower garden, in which new blossoms are ever opening as fast as others fade.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground hoes form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840

NAHUM WARD.

Week's Treatise on Bees

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 15.

NEW AMERICAN GARDENER.

FOURTEENTH EDITION.

The New American Gardener, containing practical directions on the culture of Fruits and vegetables, including Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Grape Vines, Silk Strawberries, &c., by Thomas G. Fessenden, late editor of the New England Farmer. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street. May 13.

CARNATION SEED.

The Subscribers have received from Rotterdam, a small quantity of extra fine Carnation Seed, saved from one hundred choice varieties, which they offer at 25 cents per paper. We have tried it, and find that it vegetates freely. It cost us 30 guilders per ounce, and from the representation made no doubt will give satisfaction to those who may be disposed to try it. We have also very fine carnation seed at 12½ cents per paper. The seed may be sown with good success any time in May or June. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. May 20.

DISHLEY SHEEP.

For sale, twenty full blood Dishley or New Leicester Ewes, and one Ram. Price 810 each. Apply at the Farmer Office. June 24. *

HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS.

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. May 6. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GARDENERS KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c. April 22

SUPERB ROCKET LARKSPUR SEED.

The subscribers offer for sale a quantity of Superb Double Rocket Larkspur Seed, of their own raising, saved from double flowering plants only, embracing all the different colors. For fine, strong and early plants, the seed should be sown in August. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 17.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

is published every Wednesday Evening, at 38 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.



DEC 1939

WESBY

